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ANNUAL REPORTS

4

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

REPORT OF THE
• COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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1896/97

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R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1897.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to present the Sixty-sixth Annual Report of the Office of Indian Affairs.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated by the act providing for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is \$7,431,620.89. This is \$242,124.10 more than was appropriated for the previous fiscal year.

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

TABLE 1.—*Appropriations for the Indian Service for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898.*

	1897.	1898.
Current and contingent expenses.....	\$738,540.00	\$740,040.00
Fulfilling treaty obligations with Indians.....	2,953,378.17	3,123,871.74
Miscellaneous supports—gratuities.....	671,725.00	673,025.00
Incidental expenses.....	84,000.00	80,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	244,588.62	182,912.80
Support of schools.....	2,517,265.00	2,631,771.35
Total.....	7,189,496.79	7,431,620.89

The variations in the items of appropriation for 1898 as compared with those for 1897 are as follows:

Increases:

Current and contingent expenses.....	\$1,500.00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	190,493.57
Miscellaneous supports (gratuities).....	1,300.00
Support of schools.....	114,506.35
Total increase.....	307,799.92

Decreases:

Incidental expenses.....	\$4,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	61,675.82
	<u>65,675.82</u>

Net increase..... 242,124.10

It will be seen that the increase lies almost wholly in the two items, "Fulfilling treaty stipulations" and "Support of schools."

The previous annual report showed that after deducting several items which did not properly belong to the regular expenses of the Indian service, there remained for the current expenses of the year ended June 30, 1897, \$7,042,538.17. The appropriation bill for the current fiscal year also contains some special items which ought not to be considered as part of the regular expenses of running the department. These items are such as for the commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes, commissions to negotiate with other tribes, surveying particular reservations, payment of private claims, etc., and they aggregate \$89,812.80. Deducting this aggregate from the total amount appropriated, there remains \$7,342,808.09, which may be considered as representing the amount appropriated for conducting the ordinary operations of the department.

Comparing the two years we have—

Current expenses for 1898	\$7,342,808.09
Current expenses for 1897	7,189,496.79
	153,411.30
Excess of 1898 over 1897.....	153,411.30

There are three items of appropriation contained in the Indian appropriation act for 1898 which have been left out of the foregoing calculations. These are—

Pay of clerk to superintendent of schools.....	\$1,000.00
Survey of lands in Indian Territory	100,000.00
Resurvey of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation	141,500.00
	242,500.00
Total	242,500.00

The former item has been added to the civil list by the Treasury Department, and the latter two have been placed to the credit of the Geological Survey, that Bureau being charged with the supervision of the surveys described. As this Bureau is not responsible in any way for the expenditure of these three items they have not been considered as part of the ordinary current expenses of the Department.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1898 presented to Congress by this office aggregated \$7,279,525.87. The total amount appropriated was \$7,431,620.89, or \$152,095.02 more than the estimates.

It should be understood that the \$2,631,771.35 set down in the foregoing table as being for the support of schools, represents only the amounts appropriated gratuitously by Congress for that purpose. A very large portion of the sum appropriated to carry out treaty provisions as well as of the interest derived from funds to the credit of various tribes in the Treasury, is used for school purposes—probably in the neighborhood of \$600,000; so that it may be said that an amount exceeding \$3,200,000 is devoted to the cause of Indian education.

EDUCATION.

Indian education during the past year has not shown such growth in the matter of school attendance as has been noted in previous years, yet it is on a better basis than ever before. In the development of its educational plan the Indian Office seeks permanent, rather than quick, results in the uplifting of the Indians to a higher industrial and social plane, and the facilities for education have been enlarged and improved as a wider experience has dictated. From barbarism to American citizenship is an immense step which can be accomplished only by painstaking and intelligent efforts operating not only upon the children, but upon the older Indians as well.

Indian schools are divided into nonreservation boarding schools, reservation day and boarding schools, contract schools, mission day and boarding schools, and certain public schools with which this office contracts for the education of Indian pupils. These various classes of schools are designed to meet the varied requirements of Indian education, thus giving in the nonreservation schools the advantages incident to their location in more advanced and civilized communities, while in the reservation day and boarding schools the pupils are brought into contact with modern educational methods within the radius of their own homes, under the eye of kindred and friends. The great work of Indian education is performed mainly in the governmental schools; but the school work of the churches is a most helpful adjunct, whose value can not be overestimated.

ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment and average attendance at the schools aggregated and compared with the preceding year are here exhibited for the fiscal year 1897:

TABLE 2.—Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1896 and 1897, showing increase in 1897; also number of schools in 1897.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1896.	1897.	Increase.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.....	5,085	5,723	638	4,461	4,787	326	23
Reservation boarding.....	8,489	8,112	a 377	7,056	6,855	a 201	73
Day.....	4,215	4,768	553	2,848	3,234	386	138
Total.....	17,789	18,603	814	14,365	14,876	511	234
Contract schools:							
Boarding.....	3,499	2,579	a 920	3,108	2,313	a 795	d 23
Day.....	593	208	a 385	367	142	a 225	5
Boarding, specially appropriated for.....	347	371	24	322	330	8	2
Total.....	4,439	3,158	a 1,281	3,797	2,785	a 1,012	35
Public.....	413	303	a 110	294	194	a 100	(b)
Mission, boarding c.....	835	813	a 22	736	741	5	17
Mission, day.....	96	87	a 9	70	80	10	2
Aggregate.....	23,572	22,964	a 608	19,262	18,676	a 586	288

a Decrease.

b Thirty-eight public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.

c These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation Indians.

d Two other contract schools transferred to the Government during the year have been included in the Government schools.

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

There were in operation during the past fiscal year 288 Indian schools conducted under various auspices, of which number 234 were under the exclusive control of the Government. This is an increase of 11 schools over the number in operation last year. One nonreservation school, Ramona, at Santa Fé, N. Mex., was discontinued, and two, at Morris and Clontarf, Minn., respectively, were purchased from the former owners and converted from contract schools into regular Government institutions. Grace School, on the Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak., was purchased from the owner, Miss Grace Howard, and will be controlled by the Government as a small reservation boarding school instead of being conducted by contract. Five reservation boarding schools were discontinued and day schools established in their places. These were located on the Kiowa Reservation, Okla., and Neah Bay, Chehalis, Skokomish, and Quinaielt reservations, Wash. The Kiowa school was abandoned on account of its poor location, dilapidated condition, and the great cost of renewing the plant, the others for the reason that it was reported to this office that day schools would serve the purpose in place of the more expensive boarding schools.

The net increase in enrollment in the Government schools is shown to be 814 pupils, and in average attendance 511 pupils. To this might have been added 81 pupils enrolled (with an average attendance of 78) in two contract schools transferred to the Government during the latter part of the year. On account of the reduction in the number of contract schools and in amounts paid them there has been a net decrease in enrollment in these schools of 1,281 pupils, not counting the further decrease of the 81 pupils transferred to the Government before the close of the year. A number of their pupils have unquestionably been taken up in other schools of similar character; but it is difficult to secure accurate data from schools not supported or assisted by the Government.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE.

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

TABLE 3.—Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1897. a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. b		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,488
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	c 156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	c 145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676

a Some of the figures in this table as printed prior to 1896 were taken from reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

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

c Decrease in number of boarding schools is due to discontinuance of some contract schools and the conversion of others into day schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR INDIANS.

In 1890 the first experiment was made with reference to the education of Indian pupils with white pupils in the public schools of the different States and Territories. Circulars were addressed to county superintendents and others, expressing the desire of the Indian Office that they would cooperate with it in securing the admission of Indian children into the white schools. Contracts for such pupils were made first in 1891 for such pupils, at a rate of \$10 per capita per quarter, based upon the average attendance maintained. Strong inducements were placed before the public schools to reach out and gather in the prospective Indian citizens, and by educating them on an equal plane with the white people, better fit them for assuming in the future the duties and responsibilities of citizens. Notwithstanding the earnest efforts of this Office, progress in this direction has been exceedingly slow, although it is of vital interest to every community in which there are Indian children that they should be given special care and attention.

In order to overcome the prejudice of the whites, the amount to be paid for the education of Indian pupils was purposely fixed at a rate higher than that usually expended for public-school advantages; but with all these inducements there was an enrollment last year of only 303, with

an average attendance of 194, a decrease respectively of 110 and 100 from the year previous. While this system of coeducation is unquestionably excellent, yet it has the serious drawbacks incident to the lack of proper supervision by the Indian Office, and the inability or negligence of the school districts in enforcing regular attendance. It is hoped that by continued efforts more beneficial results will be secured in the future.

The enrollment and average attendance in public schools is shown in Table No. 2, while the following table gives a list of such schools and the number of pupils for which each has contracted:

TABLE 4.—Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

State.	School district.	County.	Pupils.
California.....	Helm.....	San Diego.....	16
	College.....	Santa Barbara.....	10
Kansas.....	No. 32.....	Jackson.....	3
	No. 37.....	do.....	3
	No. 74.....	do.....	8
Michigan.....	No. 1.....	Isabella.....	11
Nebraska.....	No. 14.....	Boyd.....	5
	No. 36.....	Knox.....	12
	No. 67.....	do.....	4
	No. 69.....	do.....	14
	No. 91.....	do.....	7
	No. 104.....	do.....	21
	No. 105.....	do.....	3
	No. 8.....	Thurston.....	15
	No. 13.....	do.....	12
	No. 14.....	do.....	25
	No. 17.....	do.....	10
Nevada.....	Walsh.....	Lander.....	2
Oklahoma.....	No. 60.....	Cleveland.....	8
	No. 42.....	Blaine.....	25
	No. 77.....	do.....	5
	No. 55.....	Canadian.....	5
	Kingfisher.....	Kingfisher.....	2
	No. 95.....	do.....	1
	No. 90.....	Lincoln.....	5
	No. 48.....	Oklahoma.....	8
	No. 30½.....	Pottawatomie.....	12
	No. 70.....	do.....	6
	No. 77.....	do.....	9
	No. 79.....	do.....	8
	No. 82.....	do.....	17
	No. 84.....	do.....	8
Oregon.....	No. 32.....	Lane.....	2
Utah.....	No. 12.....	Boxelder.....	40
Washington.....	No. 87.....	King.....	15
	No. 52.....	Skagit.....	16
	No. 7.....	Stevens.....	8
Wisconsin.....	Odanah.....	Ashland.....	3
Total.....			384

NONRESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

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

TABLE 5.—Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa.	Nov. 1, 1879	64	\$167	a 300	883	790
Chemawa, Oreg.	Feb. 25, 1880	46	167	300	363	316
Chilocco, Okla.	Jan. 15, 1884	63	167	450	434	347
Genoa, Nebr.	Feb. 20, 1884	40	167	350	248	212
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Aug. —, 1884	70	167	300	346	298
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.	Sept. 1, 1884	64	167	500	648	502
Grand Junction, Colo.	—, 1886	17	167	170	170	150
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Oct. —, 1890	36	167	200	249	203
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	do	25	167	150	167	156
Carson, Nev.	Dec. —, 1890	24	167	135	136	126
Pierre, S. Dak.	Feb. —, 1891	16	167	150	159	138
Phoenix, Ariz.	Sept. —, 1891	50	167	275	369	332
Fort Lewis, Colo.	Mar. —, 1892	21	.....	300	300	196
Fort Shaw, Mont.	Dec. 27, 1892	22	.....	250	224	195
Perris, Cal.	Jan. 9, 1893	19	167	100	157	142
Flandreau, S. Dak.	Mar. 7, 1893	21	167	170	226	167
Pipestone, Minn.	Feb. —, 1893	14	167	90	114	98
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Jan. 3, 1893	16	167	160	165	137
Tomah, Wis.	Jan. 19, 1893	20	167	125	136	102
Wittenberg, Wis. <i>b</i>	Aug. 24, 1895	18	.....	140	128	108
Greenville, Cal. <i>b</i>	Sept. 25, 1895	5	.....	50	58	40
Morris, Minn. <i>b</i>	Apr. 3, 1897	12	.....	100	43	32
Clontarf, Minn. <i>b</i>	Apr. 14, 1897	7	.....	80	c 45	c 43
Total		690	.....	5,345	5,723	4,787

a 1,500 with outing system.

b Previously a contract school.

c Not included in total, having been already included in total attendance of contract schools.

These schools, as their names indicate, are located off the reservations, and usually consist of large and well-appointed plants adapted for the thorough training of Indian pupils. They are recruited from reservation and other schools, the policy being to place therein pupils who, by reason of sound physical health and natural aptitude, are capable of receiving further advantages. They are grouped as follows:

Class 1 embraces general schools with full reservation school course of study, which includes Carson, Nev.; Flandreau, S. Dak.; Fort Lewis, Colo.; Fort Mojave, Ariz.; Greenville, Cal.; Mount Pleasant, Mich.; Perris, Cal.; Pierre, S. Dak.; Pipestone, Minn.; Tomah, Wis.; Wittenberg, Wis.; Morris, Minn., and Clontarf, Minn.

Class 2 embraces nonreservation schools with facilities for special instruction in agriculture, stock breeding, the mechanical and domestic arts, for normal and commercial training, and for taking up other subjects as occasion requires. This class comprises the Indian schools located at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Carlisle, Pa.; Chilocco, Okla.; Fort Shaw, Mont.; Genoa, Nebr.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Haskell Institute, Kansas; Phoenix, Ariz.; Salem, Oreg., and Santa Fé, N. Mex.

The majority of these schools have a definite territory assigned to each, from which pupils are to be drawn, while others, by virtue of their more extended facilities, are given the full scope of the Indian country. This arrangement avoids clashing of interests on the same territory by representatives of different schools engaged in securing pupils and reduces the already large item of transportation expenses.

Indian children when taken to distant schools should be entered for such a length of time as will secure to them the benefits of the school. Therefore, in order that there might be uniformity of method in the collection and return of pupils, the following circular was issued by this office on April 29, 1897:

To agents and bonded superintendents:

Attention is directed to section 15 of the Rules for the Indian School Service, 1894, wherein it is stated that "the placing of Indian youth in nonreservation schools should be accomplished with the consent of parents and agents." The consent of the agent is not a mere perfunctory act upon his part, but this office expects him in every instance to look carefully into all the surroundings and condition of the children proposed for transfer, and be fully satisfied that their best interests will be subserved. Agents will understand that it is the well-settled policy of this office that when Indian children have arrived at the age when they can properly appreciate the benefits and advantages of further educational advancement every effort should be used to induce both children and parents to avail themselves of this opportunity. They should earnestly and heartily cooperate with all properly accredited representatives of nonreservation schools in carrying out this policy.

Superintendents of nonreservation schools are directed not to receive students for a shorter period than two years. A child received during the first five months of the fiscal year shall be credited with a full year's attendance for that fiscal year. A child received after the first five months of the fiscal year shall receive no credit for the fractional year. No child shall be returned before the close of the fiscal year which terminates the period for which it was received.

Superintendents of nonreservation schools shall report to the respective agents the anticipated return of students at least four weeks before the date fixed for their return, giving Indian and English name and history of each student.

In all cases in which agents can not find the responsible parents and guardians of students to be so returned the agents will at once report this fact to the superintendent, who will then report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what disposition he can make of the student, and await orders from the Indian Office with reference to the case. In no such case must the student be returned without orders from the Indian Office.

Representatives of nonreservation schools must be fully advised of these regulations before attempting to collect pupils.

It will be noticed that there has been an increase of 638 in enrollment and 326 in average attendance upon the nonreservation schools, indicating harmonious cooperation with this office upon the part of agents and superintendents engaged in this work.

By liberal appropriations from Congress many of these schools have had their capacity greatly extended by the erection of new buildings and repairing and remodeling of older ones. Modern facilities for instruction have been introduced, and the industrial and literary curriculum of these schools shows the adoption of advanced educational

methods. Manual training has been extensively provided for, with excellent results, and industrial education has gone on hand in hand with the intellectual development of the untrained Indian mind.

RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

There are seventy-three Government Indian boarding schools located upon the reservations, their distribution, capacity, and date of opening being set forth in the subjoined table:

TABLE 6.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	80	Mar. —, 1879	
Keams Canyon	90	— —, 1887	
Navajo	120	Dec. —, 1881	
Pima	150	Sept. —, 1881	
San Carlos	100	Oct. —, 1880	
White Mountain Apache	65	Feb. —, 1894	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr. —, 1884	
Hoopa Valley	200	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	70	Aug. 15, 1881	Suspended after July, 1883, by burning of building.
		Sept. 12, 1893	
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	150	— —, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	250	Sept. —, 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept. —, 1885	
Indian Territory:			
Quapaw	90	Sept. —, 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte ..	130	June —, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867 under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	30	Oct. —, 1871	
Pottawatomie	80	— —, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	40	— —, 1871	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
		Sept. —, 1875	
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov. —, 1867	
Pine Point	100	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Red Lake	50	Nov. —, 1877	
White Earth	40	— —, 1871	Building burned in February, 1895.
Wild Rice River	65	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	125	Jan. —, 1883	
Crow	160	Oct. —, 1884	
Crow, Montana Industrial	60	July 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1886.
Fort Belknap	100	Aug. —, 1891	
Fort Peck	200	Aug. —, 1881	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	75	— —, 1881	
Santee	80	Apr. —, 1874	
Winnebago	100	Oct. —, 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	120	Nov. —, 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11; 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	100	Apr. —, 1884	
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	150	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold	60	Nov. 21, 1894	
Fort Totten	350	— —, 1874	At agency. At Fort Totten.
		Jan. —, 1891	
Standing Rock, agency	110	May —, 1877	
Standing Rock, agricultural	100	— —, 1878	
Standing Rock, Grand River	80	Nov. 20, 1893	
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	75	May —, 1872	
Arapaho	130	Dec. —, 1872	

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TABLE 6.—Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Oklahoma—Continued.			
Cheyenne.....	200	— —, 1879	
Fort Sill.....	125	Aug. —, 1891	
Kaw.....	60	Dec. —, 1869	In Kansas.
Osage.....	180	Aug. —, 1874	In Indian Territory.
Otoe.....	75	Feb. —, 1874	
Pawnee.....	125	Oct. —, 1875	In Nebraska.
Ponca.....	100	— —, 1865	In Nebraska.
Rainy Mountain.....	50	— —, 1878	In Indian Territory.
Riverside (Wichita).....	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Sac and Fox.....	120	Sep. —, 1893	
Seger.....	120	— —, 1868	In Kansas.
		Apr. —, 1872	In Indian Territory.
		Jan. 11, 1893	
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde.....	100	Apr. —, 1874	
Klamath.....	140	Feb. —, 1874	
Siletz.....	80	Oct. —, 1873	
Umatilla.....	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Yainax.....	100	Nov. —, 1882	
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River.....	130	Apr. 1, 1893	At new agency. A old agency school for girls opened in 1874 under missionary auspices in Government buildings; school for boys opened in 1880.
Crow Creek, Agency.....	140	— —, 1874	
Crow Creek, Grace Mission.....	50	Feb. 1, 1897	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1888.
Hope (Springfield).....	60	Aug. 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1882.
Lower Brulé.....	140	Oct. —, 1881	
Sisseton.....	130	— —, 1873	
Yankton.....	160	Feb. —, 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray.....	80	Apr. —, 1893	
Uintah.....	90	Jan. —, 1881	
Washington:			
Okanagan (Tonasket).....	90	— —, 1890	
Puyallup.....	200	June —, 1871	
Yakima.....	140	— —, 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Lac du Flambeau.....	140	July 10, 1895	
Menomonee.....	160	— —, 1876	
Oneida.....	120	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone.....	200	Apr. —, 1879	
Total.....	8,270		

There were educated in these schools last year 8,112 Indian children, a slight decrease in number from the previous year, which results from the abandonment of one school and the conversion of others into day schools. Reservation schools, situated in the heart of the Indian country, are perpetual reminders of the civilization which lies outside the reservation. Here the Indian parent can occasionally see his children, note their progress, and involuntarily receive some idea of the benefits of education.

The efficiency of these schools has been largely increased and the personnel of their employees improved. The curriculum adopted for them is the outgrowth of years of careful study of their requirements. The majority of them have large, commodious, and well-arranged buildings, while others are merely makeshifts, without modern conveniences. An industrial training, more or less varied, is given, but of course it is not so extensive and elaborate as that at the larger nonreservation

schools. Increased facilities for industrial training have been introduced into a large number of them, and special attention is paid to teaching domestic work, farming, stock raising, blacksmithing, and such branches as will best fit the pupils for the vocations which they are expected to follow in after life.

GOVERNMENT DAY SCHOOLS.

The third class of schools comprises the day schools. These correspond more nearly to the average white public schools located in country hamlets. Situated in the midst of the Indian communities, the early processes of education are carried on upon the threshold of their own homes. While the results secured in these schools are not so noticeable as those obtained in the boarding schools, yet they are of permanent value in forming the character of the pupils. Day schools are foundation stones upon which the boarding schools build the superstructure. The teacher supplements work in the schoolroom by missionary work among the older Indians, and appliances and conveniences which civilization brings to the white man's home gradually find their way into the wigwam and tepee and cabin. As the advantages of a clean, well-ordered domestic life begin to dawn on the youthful Indian he daily bears some portion of the impression to his home, and his conduct betokens the gradual modification of inherited tendencies.

During the fiscal year 1896 there were 124 Government day schools, which number was increased during the last year to 138. For the same periods the enrollment was 4,215 and 4,768, respectively, an increase of 553 pupils in the past year.

The new day school buildings have been constructed in accordance with approved methods of ventilation, heating, etc. Attached or closely contiguous has been placed the teacher's residence and industrial cottage, in which something of the simple industrial and domestic arts is taught. Every teacher is urged to make his school a bright, typical American home so that it may be an object lesson to the Indians who daily visit it.

Many day schools are situated among the very poor classes of Indians, and as the little ones often come a long distance after only a scanty meal at home, a plain but wholesome noonday lunch is usually served. Hungry children can not be expected to do effective work; hence the result of this policy is better attention to lessons as well as more regular attendance upon the daily sessions.

The following table gives the location and capacity of the day schools:

TABLE 7.—Location and capacity of Government day schools June 30, 1897.

Location.	Capacity.	Location.	Capacity.
Arizona:		New Mexico—Continued.	
Hualapai—		Pueblo—Continued.	
Kingman.....	60	Santo Domingo.....	50
Hackberry.....	40	Taos.....	30
Suppai.....	60	Zia.....	35
Navajo—		Zuni.....	60
Little Water.....	30	North Carolina:	
Oreiba.....	40	Eastern Cherokee, 3 schools.....	110
Polacca.....	50	North Dakota:	
Second Mesa.....	40	Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain (3 schools).....	140
California:		Standing Rock (5 schools).....	155
Big Pine.....	35	Fort Berthold (4 schools).....	150
Bishop.....	50	Oklahoma:	
Hat Creek.....	40	Whirlwind.....	20
Manchester.....	40	Oregon:	
Mission—11 schools.....	327	Simnasho.....	30
Potter Valley.....	50	South Dakota:	
Ukiah.....	30	Cheyenne River (3 schools).....	69
Upper Lake.....	30	Pine Ridge (26 schools).....	910
Iowa:		Rosebud (21 schools).....	653
Sac and Fox.....	40	Washington:	
Michigan:		Colville (2 schools).....	80
Beraga.....	40	Tulalip—	
Minnesota:		Lummi.....	40
Birch Cooley.....	36	Swinomish.....	40
White Earth—		Neah Bay—	
Gull Lake.....	30	Neah Bay.....	75
Montana:		Quillehute.....	60
Tongue River.....	40	Puyallup—	
Nebaska:		Jamestown.....	30
Santee—		Port Gamble.....	25
Ponca.....	34	Chehalis.....	60
Nevada:		Quinalt.....	40
Walker River.....	30	S'Kokomish.....	40
New Mexico:		Yakima—	
Pueblo—		Toppenish.....	30
Acoma.....	50	Wisconsin:	
Cochiti.....	30	Green Bay, Stockbridge.....	40
Isleta.....	50	Oneida (5 schools).....	167
Jemez.....	40	La Pointe (8 schools).....	324
Laguna.....	40		
Pahuate.....	30	Total capacity.....	4,995
Santa Clara.....	30	Total number of schools.....	138
San Felipe.....	40		
San Juan.....	50		

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

The system of giving governmental aid to schools carried on among the Indians by private parties goes back almost to the beginning of Indian education. In 1819 \$10,000 was appropriated by Congress for Indian education, and a circular was issued by the War Department September 3, 1819, which contains the following:

Such associations or individuals who are already actually engaged in educating the Indians, and who may desire the cooperation of the Government, will report to the Department of War. * * * In proportion to the means of the Government cooperation will be extended to such institutions as may be approved, as well in erecting their necessary buildings as in their current expenses.

In 1820 twenty-one schools carried on by different religious societies were aided by the Government to the extent of \$11,838, about one-sixth of the amount expended by the societies themselves for these schools. In fact, in the earlier years there were very few schools among the Indians which were not conducted under the auspices of some religious society. It was not until 1870, when Congress made an appropriation of \$100,000 "for the support of industrial and other schools among the

Indian tribes not otherwise provided for," that the Government undertook with earnestness to provide Indian tribes with schools, although considerable Government money had been expended on Indian education from treaty funds and from what was known as the "civilization fund."

For a long time different schools carried on under private auspices were aided by the Government without any formal contract. Formal contracts began to be made in the latter part of 1870. At one time they were made largely on account of a law limiting the amount which might be expended at an Indian agency for employees. Unless school employees could be excepted from this restriction it was found that it would be impracticable to keep up both school and agency work at the larger agencies. By contracting with a society to carry on a school the employees of that school were thereby eliminated from the list of agency employees. Afterwards the law was amended so as to exclude school employees and there was no longer any occasion on that score for making school contracts. Sometimes when no contract was necessary and Government aid could just as well be extended to the school without one, and perhaps had been so extended for years, it came to be considered more desirable by the office or by the society to put the terms of the agreement between them into the form of a contract. It also facilitated in some respects the settlement of accounts in the Treasury.

For a while, when other schools were carried on under contract, "schools specially appropriated for" were considered as not needing any contract arrangement in their behalf. But finally it became the custom to render through the medium of a contract all Government aid to Indian schools carried on by private parties. Hence schools so aided became known as contract schools; and thus there grew up "the contract system," which gradually increased until, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, contracts were made with various denominations and individuals to the amount of \$611,570. Since that year there has been a gradual reduction, either by withdrawal of the parties themselves from contracts or by action of this office under the direction of Congress.

There were in operation last year thirty-seven contract schools (two of them receiving special appropriations), for which \$257,928 was allowed. The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains the following provision in regard to the assistance to be given by the Government in the support of schools for Indians carried on under private control:

And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools can not be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding forty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

For the fiscal year 1895 there was used for all contract schools the sum of \$463,505, of which amount \$53,440 was appropriated for two schools specifically named by Congress, which left a total of \$410,065 as the true amount from which the 40 per cent. should be taken. This included the amount allowed for two schools on the Osage Reservation, \$11,250, which was paid out of Osage trust money. In the opinion of this office, concurred in by the Department, this sum should not have been included in the amount set apart for contract schools, since it had been paid from and charged against the special treaty funds of the Osages. This sum deducted from the above total left a new one for 1895 of \$398,815, of which 40 per cent under the above section of the appropriation act could be used for the fiscal year 1898, making the sum of \$159,526 available for sectarian schools. There are only two Protestant contract schools, Bay Mills in Michigan, \$600, and John Roberts, Shoshone Agency, Wyo., \$2,160, a total of \$2,760, which deducted from the \$159,526 leaves \$156,766 as the amount available for distribution among Catholic schools for the fiscal year 1898.

In the fiscal year 1897 certain schools were allowed \$125 per capita. At all of these schools the rates for the current fiscal year have been reduced to \$108 per capita, and the Catholic mission school on the Crow Creek Reservation has been omitted because the Government has ample accommodations for all pupils of school age on that reservation.

For the current fiscal year contracts have been made with the different schools for the number of pupils and at the rate given in the table below. It has been deemed best to reduce the various schools each a small amount rather than to cut out any other school than the Crow Creek school. Regarding the provision of law pertaining to apportioning aid among the various denominations, no reductions were made in the Bay Mills or the John Roberts school.

TABLE 8.—Schools conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita, and total amount of contract for fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1898.

Name and location of school.	1895.			1898.		
	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.
Banning, California.....	100	\$125	\$12,500	70	\$108	\$7,560
Baraga, Michigan.....	45	108	4,860	25	108	2,700
Blackfeet, Montana.....	100	125	12,500	45	108	4,860
Bayfield, Wisconsin.....	30	125	3,750	25	108	2,700
Bernalillo, New Mexico.....	60	125	7,500	45	108	4,860
Colville, Washington.....	65	108	7,020	45	108	4,860
Coeur d'Aléne, Idaho.....	70	108	7,560	55	108	5,940
Crow Creek, South Dakota.....	60	108	6,480	.....	.....	.....
Crow, Montana.....	85	108	9,180	45	108	4,860
Devils Lake, North Dakota.....	130	108	14,040	95	108	10,260
Flathead, Montana.....	300	150	45,000	215	108	23,220
Fort Belknap, Montana.....	135	108	14,580	65	108	7,020
Harbor Springs, Michigan.....	95	108	10,260	45	108	4,860
Odanah, Wisconsin, boarding.....	50	108	5,400	45	108	4,860
Odanah, Wisconsin, day.....	15	30	450	10	30	300
Lac Court d'Oreilles, Wisconsin, day.....	40	30	1,200	33	30	990
Osage, Okla., St. Louis.....	50	125	6,250	.....	.....	.....
Osage, Okla., St John's.....	40	125	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge, South Dakota.....	140	108	15,120	115	108	12,420

TABLE 8.—Schools conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita, and total amount of contract for fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1898—Continued.

Name and location of school.	1895.			1898.		
	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.	Number allowed.	Rate.	Amount.
Rosebud, South Dakota.....	95	\$108	\$10,260	81	\$108	\$8,748
San Diego, California.....	95	125	11,875	67	108	7,236
Shoshone, Wyoming.....	65	108	7,020	45	108	4,860
Tongue River, Montana.....	40	108	4,320	35	108	3,780
Tulalip, Washington.....	100	108	10,800	67	108	7,236
White Earth, Minn., St. Benedict.....	90	108	9,720	70	108	7,560
White Earth, Minn., Red Lake.....	40	108	4,320	35	108	3,780
Pinola Day, California.....	20	30	600	13	30	390
Hopland Day, California.....	20	30	600	15	30	450
St. Turibius, California.....	30	108	3,240	8	108	864
Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	130	108	14,040	60	108	6,480
Kate Drexel, Oregon.....	60	100	6,000	31	100	3,100
Point Iroquois Day, Michigan.....	20	30	600	20	30	600
Shoshone Mission, Wyoming.....	20	108	2,160	20	108	2,160
Total.....	2,435	.....	274,205	1,545	.....	159,514
Hampton Institute, Virginia <i>a</i>	120	167	20,040	120	167	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa. <i>a</i>	200	167	33,400	200	167	33,400
Grand total.....	2,755	.....	327,645	1,865	.....	212,954

a Specially appropriated for by Congress.

It will appear from the above table that contracts are now made with thirty-two schools. There was during the fiscal year 1897 an enrollment of 3,158, and an average attendance of 2,785 pupils, a decrease, respectively, of 1,281 and 1,012 from the preceding year.

The amounts allowed for contract schools, aggregated and compared with former years, are exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 9.—Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1890 to 1898, inclusive.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Roman Catholic.....	\$356,957	\$363,349	\$394,756	\$375,845	\$389,745	\$359,215	\$308,471	\$198,228	\$156,754
Presbyterian.....	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,090	36,340	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congregational.....	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	10,825	.....	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal.....	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,860	7,020	7,020	2,160	.....	.....
Friends.....	23,388	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020	10,020	.....	.....	.....
Mennonite.....	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,125	.....	.....
Unitarian.....	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis.....	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	15,120	15,120	.....	.....	.....
Methodist.....	9,940	6,700	13,980	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....
Mrs. L. H. Daggett.....	.....	.....	.....	6,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss Howard.....	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	.....
Special appropriation for Lincoln Institution.....	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Special appropriation for Hampton Institute.....	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Woman's National Indian Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040	4,320	.....	.....	.....
Point Iroquois, Mich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	600	.....	600	600
Plum Creek, Leslie, S. Dak.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620	.....	.....	.....
John Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	2,160
Total.....	562,640	570,218	611,570	538,241	537,600	463,505	370,796	257,928	212,954

IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of the Indian school service extends over a large area of country, and must be modified by widely differing conditions of climate and local environment. Climatic conditions naturally modify the character of buildings to be erected, and in all recently constructed plants such conditions have been closely observed. Modern systems of ventilation, heating, sewerage, and lighting have been introduced. In preparing plans for buildings economy of expenditure and adaptability to the use intended have been carefully considered without disregarding architectural symmetry.

An Indian school plant differs materially from the usual public school for white pupils. It must combine not only the essentials of a school building, but also the concomitants of a home. While literary branches are being taught, instruction must also be carried on in the mechanical and industrial arts. Boys are taught trades and agricultural pursuits, and the girls are trained to be cooks, housekeepers, and seamstresses. At Albuquerque and Phoenix notably a special course of instruction is given for the purpose of fitting Indian girls to take the positions of cooks and seamstresses in small families of white persons. The adaptation of school plants for these special arrangements demands a high grade of technical skill in the planning and construction of buildings so radically different from the usual type of school building.

In the colder climates steam-heating plants have been introduced, and with them properly-arranged systems of ventilation. "Herding" a number of Indian pupils into rooms inadequate in size and insufficiently heated and lighted has, of course, proved disastrous to their health and served to develop consumption and scrofula—diseases which seem always to be lurking in Indian constitutions. The new methods provide for the introduction of adequate quantities of fresh air into schoolrooms and dormitories and for the constant expulsion of the germ-laden air.

As adjuncts to ventilation a good water supply and adequate sewerage are necessary. The disposition of the waste matters from a large Indian school of several hundred people is often as difficult as it is important. The plants recently established are upon sites where an abundance of good, potable water can be obtained, and its utilization has been provided for by adequate plumbing and machinery. However, at many of the older plants the question of water and sewerage has become serious, but the office endeavors, as funds permit, to remedy such defects.

The Government has between three and four million dollars invested in Indian school plants. While a number are old and inadequate and the majority have frame buildings, yet some are substantial, extensive, and well arranged. Many buildings, owing to their combustible nature, require constant attention for fear of fire, and a conservative estimate places the loss by this means, running back through a series of years, at \$30,000 or more annually. The danger of fire is greater than it would

be if the buildings were used only by white children. Hence fire protection has been introduced in many schools, and in others is being supplied as rapidly as possible.

One of the fruitful sources of conflagration is the use of coal-oil lamps. However effective the means of fire protection may be, it is good policy to minimize this source of danger by the substitution of safer and better methods of lighting. At the larger schools independent electric-light systems have been introduced, and at several others the current has been taken from the neighboring cities. This method of lighting, while largely experimental so far as Indian schools are concerned, is believed to be the very best, taking into consideration safety and the quality of the light.

Light is an all-important consideration in an Indian school. Windows are grouped so as to introduce it into study and school rooms after the most approved methods, and the principle of thus protecting the eyes applies with equal or greater force for night work. The eye of an Indian boy is more susceptible to injury than that of his white brother. Born and bred among prairies and forests, the "eagle eye" may not be an inappropriate term; but when confined within four walls, and after protracted studies, the eye is the first piece of his bodily mechanism to feel the effects of the strain. It is, therefore, all important that the very best light should be furnished. Coal-oil lamps, aside from their dangerous qualities, do not present an ideal light and electricity or gas should be substituted when possible. While slightly more expensive, they are not really so when safety of property and the effect upon the eye itself is considered.

At Pipestone, a small nonreservation school in Minnesota, a gasoline automatic gas machine has been introduced, with which a number of improved Welsbach burners are used. It has not been installed a sufficient length of time to judge accurately of its value in an Indian school, yet in the few months of trial already given it, the superintendent reports favorable results as to efficiency and cost of the system.

In the equipment of recently constructed bath houses, the "ring" bath—a modified and improved form of the shower—has been adopted. Where tubs are used it is difficult, if not impossible, to have the water changed after each bathing, and if changed, unless the tub is thoroughly scrubbed and cleansed, disease germs will cling to the sides, ready to perform their deadly work of infection upon the next occupant. The ring bath is unquestionably the most economical and effective. It distributes the previously tempered water to all portions of the body without the shock which sometimes accompanies the shower when a person of feeble vitality undergoes the downpour of water upon the head. Before taking the bath the bather is required to soap the body thoroughly, and then on entering the "ring" properly tempered water is evenly distributed, carrying away with it the dirt and filth with which it is contaminated. Such a bath is physiologically considered

less weakening than the plunge. At the Cheyenne school, at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., this system of bathing has been in vogue for a year or more, and its excellent results have justified its universal adoption in Indian schools.

RÉSUMÉ OF NEW WORK.

The most elaborate of the new work of the past year has been undertaken for the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, to which are attached the largest of the Sioux reservations. Their school plants are the largest and most completely appointed of any recently established on reservations. They have a rated capacity of 200 pupils each, and are intended to supply the needed boarding-school accommodations for the Indians of those agencies. Planned in accordance with modern ideas of school architecture, adapted to their especial use and surroundings, supplied with modern systems of ventilation, heating, lighting, and sewerage, they are models of the kind, and are types of this class of schools. They will be open for the reception of pupils by the 1st of October.

At Warm Springs, Oreg., the new school building, supplied with all conveniences for 150 pupils, will be ready for the opening of school September 1. Contracts have been made for the nonreservation school for 100 pupils at Chamberlain, S. Dak., and for the Sac and Fox school at Tama, Iowa, and the buildings will soon be ready for the reception of pupils. At Red Moon Issue Station, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., a new school will soon open with a full corps of teachers. The school buildings at Santee, Nebr., and the dormitory at Yakima, Wash., were burned during the year, and new buildings have been erected in their stead. A burned dormitory and a mess hall at Lemhi, Idaho, have been replaced. Material additions to the school plants at Flandreau, S. Dak., and Mount Pleasant, Mich., so as largely to increase their capacity, are now under way and will doubtless be completed at an early date; also a new school building at Cherokee, N. C. The old dormitory at Greenville, Cal., burned down and a new one has been contracted for.

Fort Bidwell, in the northeastern corner of California, having been abandoned by the military, has been turned over to this office. At small expense it has been converted into an Indian school. The following contract schools have been purchased or leased and are now being conducted as Government schools; Catholic boarding schools at Morris and Clontarf, Minn., and day schools at Taos, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Acoma, Isleta, and San Juan, N. Mex.; Presbyterian day schools at Jemez and Zuni, N. Mex.; and the Grace Mission Boarding School, Crow Creek Reservation, S. Dak. An old wool factory at William's ranch, Moencopi Wash, Arizona, has been purchased, and will be remodeled for Indian school purposes. After considerable delay, a new quasi-boarding school is to be erected for the Navajo Indians at

Little Water, N. Mex. Plans for a new school at Vermilion Lake, Minnesota, and for the Chippewas at White Earth, Minn., are being prepared. The large school plant for the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Reservation at Mount Scott, Okla., is still under consideration. At a great number of schools minor improvements of varying character have been made, so as to keep them up to the standard of efficiency.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

The appropriations for Indian school purposes during a series of years is given in the following table:

TABLE 10.—Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for the support of the Indian schools.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	\$20,000	.....	1888	\$1,179,916	α 2.6
1878	30,000	50	1889	1,348,015	14
1879	60,000	100	1890	1,364,568	1
1880	75,000	25	1891	1,842,770	35
1881	75,000	.....	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1882	135,000	80	1893	2,315,612	.9
1883	487,200	260	1894	2,243,497	α 3.5
1884	675,200	38	1895	2,060,695	α 8.87
1885	992,800	47	1896	2,056,515	α .2
1886	1,100,065	10	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1887	1,211,415	10	1898	2,631,771	4.54

α Decrease.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

Institutes for superintendents, teachers, and others in the Indian school service have been held during the past summer at Omaha, Nebr., Ogden, Utah, and Portland, Oreg., under the supervision of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. Good attendance, excellent programs, and lively interest insured their being of great value to the service. Cordial hospitality was extended by the authorities of the cities named, and the institutes left behind them many new friends of Indian education whose influence will be helpful hereafter. The conclusions of such a gathering of experienced Indian educators ought to have weight, and they have been summarized by the superintendent in his report, page 318, as follows:

These resolutions favor the bonding of superintendents of larger reservation schools; the enactment and enforcement of a compulsory law to apply to Indian children; the repeal of the provision requiring parents' consent for the pupil's transfer after the latter shall have attained the age of fourteen years; strict regard for existing regulations in the selection and transfer of pupils for nonreservation schools; greater care in the selection and preservation of names for Indians; the extension of the reading-circle movement; the organization of returned students into associations for self-help. They indorse the principle of the civil-service law as applied to the Indian school service and the employment of Indians in positions for which they may be fitted, but would have appointments to the position of teacher limited to graduates of regular normal courses in Indian training schools.

INDIAN EXHIBIT AT NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

At the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, now being held in Nashville, the office has an exhibit similar to that which was presented last year at the Atlanta Exposition. Under the same restrictions which limited the Atlanta exhibit—lack of funds and lack of space—attempt has been made to set forth only the educational work of the Government for Indians, and that only so far as it can be shown by specimens of written class room work, maps and drawings, and by articles manufactured in school sewing rooms and shops. The industries of cooking, general housekeeping, farming, dairying, care of stock, etc., and numberless branches which are the foundation of industrial training in Indian schools, it is scarcely practicable to present in show-case form.

The papers furnished by pupils in the various classes—reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, etc.—show natural aptitude and good progress, as well as excellent teaching methods. The kindergarten is very much in evidence with its special adaptation to the teaching of children in a language other than their own. In industrial instruction a decided advance is marked by articles made by youthful sloyd workers and by examples of graded courses in the carpenter and blacksmith trades. Several groups of photographs of school plants, giving both exterior and interior views, illustrate unmistakably the improvement made in recent years in the construction, arrangement, and equipment of school buildings for Indians.

Eight nonreservation schools, fifteen reservation boarding schools, and several day schools are represented, and anyone inclined to study this unobtrusive exhibit may gain from it a very fair idea of what the Government is undertaking in the way of Indian education, and of how it is succeeding.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

The history of Indian industrial school sites and of the title to the land upon which Indian schools are located was commenced in the annual report for 1892 (pp. 879–897) and continued in 1893 (pp. 469–474) and 1896 (pp. 496–497), and thus far has embraced 33 schools. In continuation of this history there is incorporated in this report (p. 421) similar information regarding the lands and sites of 10 Indian industrial schools, viz, Blue Canyon, Ariz.; Greenville, Cal.; Tama, Iowa; Clontarf and Morris, Minn.; Cherokee, N. C.; Kiowa or Washita and Red Moon, Okla.; and Chamberlain and Rapid City, S. Dak.; also additional information respecting the schools at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., and Carson City, Nev.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

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

ON RESERVATIONS.

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

Sioux Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota (issued in the preceding year, but not delivered).....	830
Chippewas of Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, Wisconsin (issued in preceding year, but not delivered).....	89
Warm Springs Indians, Oregon.....	954
Jicarilla Apaches, New Mexico	845
Quapaws, Indian Territory.....	469
Yakimas, Washington.....	100
Chippewas of the Red Cliff Reservation, Wisconsin	169

Allotments have been approved by this office and the Department and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians:

Yakimas, Washington.....	716
Mission Indians on the Temecula Reservation, California.....	85
Chippewas in Minnesota:	
Grand Portage Reservation	304
Winnebigoshish Reservation	180
Leech Lake Reservation	536
Chippewa Reservation	479
Cass Lake Reservation.....	17
Boise Forte Reservation	639
Deer Creek Reservation.....	4

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

Sioux, Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota.....	492
Indians of Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota <i>a</i>	949

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

Mission Reservations, Cal.—About the only work accomplished in the way of allotments on the several mission reservations during the year has been the revision and correction of allotments formerly made on the Rincon, Potrero, and Temecula reservations. The patents for the Temecula allotments are now being prepared by the General Land Office, but the plats of the Rincon and Potrero allotments, as well as those of the Capitan Grande, which were made in 1895, have not yet been furnished by the surveyor-general for California. Until these plats shall have been furnished no action can be taken looking to the approval of the schedules or issuance of patents.

a Schedules received in 1895 but not included in table published in annual report of that year.

A number of tracts contiguous to twelve or more of the Mission reservations have always been in the use and occupancy of the Indians, but through oversight or mistake they were not reserved by the commission appointed under the act of January 12, 1891 (26 Stat., 712). Special Agent Patton and a deputy surveyor, under office instructions of April 3, 1897, have about completed the work of describing these tracts, and it is the purpose of this office to secure to the Indians, if practicable, the title as well as the possession of the lands occupied by them.

Wichita Reservation, Okla.—Messrs. William P. Coleman and George A. H. Mills were appointed special agents to allot lands to the Wichita and affiliated bands under the agreement ratified by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876), and they entered upon duty under instructions approved by the Department March 5, 1897. The Indians, however, were dissatisfied with the provisions of the act which provided that their claim to compensation for unallotted surplus lands should be adjudicated in the Court of Claims, and that the amount to be paid for the land to them or to the adverse claimants (Choctaws and Chickasaws) should not exceed \$1.25 per acre; also that it should not be paid until the United States should receive the money from settlers under the homestead and town-site laws, who were not required to make payment until final proof. Consequently there was strong opposition on the part of the Indians to taking allotments, and a delegation came to this city for the purpose of urging their objections and of making an appeal to the Department to discontinue or suspend the work. They were told, however, as I am informally advised, that this could not be done, and thereupon they returned to their homes.

Considerable preliminary work was done by the allotting agents, and according to their weekly report of May 1, 1897, 24½ allotments had been made up to that date. There is nothing on file in this office to show that any allotments were made after the return of the Indians, and on June 1, 1897, the Senate passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the right to compensation on the part of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians for their possessory right in and to the lands ceded to the United States by said Indians under the agreement made and entered into between said Indians and the United States at Anadarko, in the Indian Territory, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1891, should be considered and adjusted at the same time and by the same tribunal which shall determine the alleged claim of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in and to the said lands, and that the President is hereby requested to suspend the allotments to said Indians now in progress until the compensation to be allowed and paid to said Indians for the lands in excess of allotments shall be finally determined.

June 5, 1897, the allotting agents were accordingly ordered to their homes, but Special Agent Coleman was subsequently allowed until the 1st of July to prepare a record of the work accomplished.

Klamath Reservation, Oreg.—October 31, 1896, Special Agent Charles E. Worden was ordered to discontinue work on this reservation and to

report in person to this office, the Department having decided, September 5, 1896, that the swamp lands within the reservation were not subject to allotment.

The order of the President of May 11, 1894, authorized allotments to the Indians located on the Klamath Reservation on such portions of the reserve as were not covered by the grant made by the act of July 2, 1864, to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of said State. (13 Stat., 355.)

January 20, 1897, the Department decided that the lands covered by that grant were subject to allotment, regardless of the claim of the California and Oregon Land Company, grantee of the Oregon Central Military Road Company, to which the legislature of Oregon had in turn granted the lands October 24, 1864. Special Agent Worden was therefore instructed to complete the allotments to the Indians. Accordingly he soon after returned to the reservation. Recently injunction proceedings have been instituted to prevent him from allotting lands within the grant to the State. On the 14th of August he had made 755 allotments, the whole number of Indians being reported at 951. In view of the decision as to the swamp lands, it is probable that many of his allotments will have to be revised, much of the reservation being overflowed land. Recently Special Agent Worden has been relieved from duty and Special Agent John K. Rankin has been assigned to that work.

Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—May 12, 1897, Sylvan Winter, special allotting agent, transmitted to this office the schedules of allotments made on the Lower Brulé Reservation, and stated that since their completion about one-half of the Indians so allotted had abandoned their allotments and removed to the Rosebud Reservation, and that if they should be allotted there it would seem to be just to those remaining on the Lower Brulé Reservation to readjust the allotments thereon, especially as to the timber lands.

About 550 of these Indians have gone to Rosebud under the provisions of a clause contained in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896. A clause contained in the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, provides that \$5,000 shall be expended to survey and resurvey, if necessary, the lands in the Rosebud Indian Reservation, S. Dak., south of and near the White River, where the Lower Brulé Indians now reside. Recommendation has been made for the surveys provided for, and it is expected that these Indians will be finally settled at Rosebud.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—The work on this reservation is progressing satisfactorily under the direction of Special Agent William A. Winder, who, according to his report of July 24, 1897, had made 1,428 allotments; the whole number of Indians on the reservation entitled to allotments is approximately 3,500.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—The report of John W. Clark, dated July 24, 1897, shows that he had made to that date 1,310 allotments on the Shoshone Reservation. He has been succeeded by John T. Wertz, of Omaha, Nebr., and instructions have been issued for the guidance of the latter in this work.

It appears that most of the Shoshones and Arapahoes occupying the reservation are willing to take allotments. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as the surveys (which are being extended) will allow.

OFF RESERVATIONS.

Two special allotting agents have been at work in the field among nonreservation Indians during the last year, namely, James H. Kinnane, of Michigan, and Claude N. Bennett, of Georgia.

Special Agent Kinnane was assigned to duty in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, where it was alleged applications for lands had been made by Indians (principally mixed bloods) in order to obtain the timber and for speculative purposes rather than for agriculture or grazing. His investigations show that many applications were made for the purpose indicated, instigated usually by designing white men who purchased the timber upon the allotments for an insignificant sum. Such applications have been recommended for cancellation as far as reported upon, and steps have been taken to cooperate with the General Land Office in the prosecution of the white men implicated. Agent Kinnane found, however, that the Indians were ignorant of the law in the case and intended no wrong; also that some applications had been made in good faith and in strict compliance with the law and the regulations of the Department relating to allotments. All the applications in said States have been suspended, pending their investigation, which it is hoped will be completed in the near future.

Mr. Kinnane has been relieved of duty by Mr. G. A. Keepers, of Beallsville, Ohio. It is the purpose of this office to continue the latter at allotment work among nonreservation Indians when he shall have finished the investigations referred to.

Agent Bennett was assigned to certain sections of California to assist Indians to make applications for land and prepare the proof required; also to make allotments of the lands applied for, if they should be subject to allotment and the Indians should be entitled thereto. In the vicinity of Fort Bidwell, California, he made 165 allotments, besides furnishing, with respect to certain other applications, information and additional proof needed before the allotments could be certified and transmitted to the Department for approval.

June 5, 1897, he forwarded to this office a brief general report upon the condition of the Indians and their progress in the Susanville land district, California, from which the following is quoted:

These allotments, a total of 765, were made in 1894 and previous to that year. And in reviewing the work, I found, with less than half a dozen exceptions, every Indian on the lists that you sent me. In view of the roving character of the Indian

and the prevalent idea that he is as hard to locate as changing winds without a weather service, I consider this fact a great big credit mark on his record. These are the most independent, intelligent, industrious, progressive Indians that I have seen. (My former Indian service has been in North Dakota, Arizona, and Idaho.) Nearly all of them speak English. As a rule, they ask no favors, charge for what they do, and pay for what they get. They are employed by the whites to do all sorts of ranch work. In planting time, haying time, harvest time, their services are in great demand. In breaking horses and in herding horses and feeding cattle they are efficient help. They are occasionally employed to carry the United States mail on snowshoes across the mountains and to do other hard work that white men shrink from. Of course they are often inclined to throw up their job when they have a temporary competency but in the main they are faithful and satisfactory laborers. They are entirely peaceable and are on good terms among themselves and with their white neighbors.

Of these Indians, the members of the Pitt River tribe—the most numerous—live mainly in Modoc County, beyond the mountains to the west of the Surprise Valley, around Alturas, in the South Fork Valley, around Likely, in the Canby neighborhood, in Big Valley, embracing Aiden and Bieben and the northwestern part of Lassen County, and in the Ashe Valley in the northern part of Lassen County. The Dixie Valley and Hat Creek tribes, speaking the same language, live mostly along the Hat Creek in eastern Shasta County and in the picturesque and almost inaccessible little Dixie Valley in western Lassen. In Plumas County are the Big Meadows tribe (near Prattville), the Indian Valley tribe (from Greenville to Taylorsville and all round), and the American Valley Indians (around Quincy). All these speak the same language and are largely mixed up with the Digger tribe. Susanville is a miscellaneous mecca for all the Indians mentioned in this report.

The Pitt River Indians are behind none that I have seen as workers; but I found in Plumas County the best civilization in Indian home life. Here the Indians have abandoned nearly altogether the free-for-all life of the camp and are living in single-family privacy in bark or log or framed houses—almost “all same white man.” The Pitt Rivers and Dixie Valleys wear good clothes and watches and chains, and have good wagons and fair buggies, but their Plumas friends—many of them—drive spans of horses to handsome top buggies. Some of them have painted houses, with rocking-chairs, sewing machines, and lace curtains, and I actually saw one fishing with a reel.

Agent Bennett submitted another report August 5, 1897, in regard to the Indians of the Surprise Valley, Modoc County, Cal., which is quoted in part below:

Nearly all of these Indians are members of the Pinte tribe. A big majority of them are allotted in the vicinity off Fort Bidwell near together on the rolling lands and canyons, taking in the ponds and streams wherever possible on both sides of the Fort Bidwell and Warner Valley road. These have practically a reservation on the most desirable lands that were left untaken in the Bidwell country. (This does not mean that the Indian received any Klondike benefaction when he got them.) A good majority of the Indians remaining were allotted near Eagleville; the others, with few scattering exceptions, near Cedarville.

These Pintes are regarded as about the most “ornery” Indians in their part of the country, and yet I think that they have averaged well up to their opportunities.

They hunt with a vengeance during hunting season, and cache hundreds of pounds of venison for the cold winter. They are good fishermen, and during the spring and summer live on the best food that swim the streams. During haying time, when any extra work is needed on the ranches, the Pinte comes in for his share. He has little ambition, and does not understand economy, but he would rather work than be hungry, and occasionally he will “lay by” something for bad weather.

Before I left Fort Bidwell a good number of my Pinte allottees had planted carrots,

onions, peas, beans, potatoes, and other garden truck on their allotments. Dozens of them came to me for wheat and various other seed to plant. The trouble is that they have no seed, no plows, no wagons, no money, no anything but a few ponies, worth about 50 cents each. They want to improve their lands, but they do not know how to begin.

I believe their salvation (in this world) lies in the school now being established at Fort Bidwell. I wrote the office when I was first sent to this section that I would consider making these allotments a very doubtful experiment were it not for the proposed establishment of the school, but with the general supervision incident to the school I thought the allotment work could be made a success. Most of the allottees are children, and for every one of them there is hope. The old people may not do much in the years left to them, but they know enough now to be very anxious for the school to be established. I think a small annual sum could be most advantageously expended through the official in charge of the school toward enabling the deserving and industrious of the elder Indians to make a living on their allotments. Let them be given seed to plant. Let them be given such farming utensils as they are obliged to have. Let the industrial teacher or farmer, with the aid of the boys in the farming class, go over the allotments and help the old folks get started. This would prove practical and interesting work for the school boys and a valuable object lesson to their fathers. And let the doctrine be driven into the Indian that "God helps him who helps himself." All this I earnestly recommend.

Mr. Bamber, now in charge of the school organization, made from my maps of the townships near Fort Bidwell a composite map embracing all the townships, and showing in colors all my allotments, and knows personally the allottees, and is regarded by them as a part of the general plan. He, therefore, much better than anyone else, could carry out the above and kindred suggestions. I gave him also schedules of all the other allotments in the Surprise Valley; and these, at little expense, could be visited and aided, and the movements upon them directed in the same way.

February 3, 1897, Senator George W. McBride transmitted to this office a letter dated January 6, 1897, from the register of the local land office at Burns, Oreg., reciting that there were then in Harney County about 165 Piute Indians (men, women, and children) who desired allotments, being a remnant of the tribe which formerly occupied the Malheur Indian Agency. They were very poor, about 40 of them depending entirely upon the charity of the people of Burns for sustenance during the winter; the rest, located at Drewsey, Harney, and other points in said county, being similarly provided for. They wished to take allotments of land in severalty in as nearly compact a body as possible. August 4, 1897, this office instructed William E. Casson, of Wisconsin, to proceed to Burns, Oreg., for the purpose of making allotments to these Indians and to any others in that locality who should be found entitled.

Since the last annual report this office has received for consideration the usual number of allotment applications referred from the General Land Office. Some of these cover allotments already made by agents in the field; others embrace lands to be allotted by the special agent on duty in this office. A portion of the latter have already received his attention, and the remainder will be considered as soon as practicable.

Schedules embracing all the allotments in severalty made by the late special allotting agent, Bernard Arntzen, from September, 1893, to March, 1895 (57 excepted) were submitted to the Department for

approval February 18, 1897, and they were approved February 24, 1897. Those schedules contained a total of 713 allotments, distributed in land districts as follows: Susanville, Cal., 437; Carson City, Nev., 179; Humboldt, Cal., 30; Sacramento, Cal., 23; Redding, Cal., 13; Coeur d'Aléne, Idaho, 16; The Dalles, Oreg., 8; and Vancouver, Wash., 7. Of the foregoing allotments, 57 were excepted from approval for the time being, pending the procurement of additional proofs; these schedules will be resubmitted to the Department for approval of such excepted cases as may be found entitled when the proofs are all obtained.

February 26, 1897, the special allotting agent on duty in this office submitted a schedule embracing 231 allotments to Indians in the Susanville, Cal., land district, which was approved by the Department March 2, 1897. June 7, 1897, he submitted a schedule containing allotments to 137 Indians distributed through seven States and fifteen land districts, the majority in the State of California; it was approved by the Department June 9, 1897. June 12, 1897, he certified a list of 12 allotments to Indians in the "Moencopie Wash," near Tuba City, Ariz., which was approved by the Department August 16, 1897.

The total number of allotments to nonreservation Indians submitted to the Department during the past year is, therefore, 1,093, and the total number approved is 1,036. The 165 allotments in the vicinity of Fort Bidwell have not yet been submitted to the Department for approval.

With the exception of a few patents to Indians for lands which were allotted before the surveys were extended over them, and which have been adjusted to such surveys made since, no patents have been issued by the General Land Office during the year for lands allotted to non-reservation Indians and none have been sent out by this office for delivery. As indicated in former annual reports, great difficulty is experienced in effecting the delivery of such patents by local land officers, and most of the patents in the hands of such officers a year ago, awaiting delivery, still remain undelivered.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

Prior to the approval of the general allotment act on February 8, 1887, Indians occasionally sought homes on the public domain under the provisions of the Indian homestead laws. A few have made entries thereunder since that date. Some have made final proof of their entries and obtained patents for their lands; others, ignorant of the law and the ways of the white man in securing title to lands, have failed to do so. This delay has led to many contests of Indian entries and claims, particularly if the tracts were desirable. The equities in the case are almost always with the Indian, but on account of his ignorance of the law and the English language, it frequently occurs that a strict enforcement of legal technicalities and regulations deprives him of his rights.

Indians have always regarded use and occupancy of land as sufficient to justify claim and right to the same. Land used by an Indian was held to be his as much as the "hair of his head," and such possession was never disturbed by another member of his tribe. Hence the process of educating him to the necessity of title by patent or otherwise is slow. His poverty also is often against him in a contest with the white man.

On this account, and because the Indian is the ward of the Government, it would seem to be the duty of all Government officials dealing with the public lands to guard with care the rights of the Indian and protect him therein. If this course were followed, it would materially aid this office in its efforts to save to the Indian land to which he is justly entitled. It often occurs that an Indian homestead entry is held for cancellation by the General Land Office for the reason that the entryman has failed to make final proof within the statutory period. In such cases it seems to me that before cancellation the case should be referred for consideration to the board of equitable adjudication, a course which has been practiced in some instances, and which, if generally adopted, would be of great help to the Indian.

Winnebago Homesteads in Wisconsin.—In the annual report of this office for 1895 the status at that time of the homestead entries and selections of the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin, the laws under which they were made, and the necessity for their investigation were fully set forth. There were 680 such cases which needed investigation and final disposition. Mr. M. A. Mess, a clerk detailed from the General Land Office, assisted in investigating these homestead entries under instructions from this office. From his report, dated May 4, 1897, it appears that, except in 12 cases, the 680 selections and entries have now been disposed of either by issuance of provisional patent on submission of final proof or by cancellation. It is thought that the 12 cases will soon be disposed of, as Mr. Mess has been appointed by the Department a special disbursing agent to make the annual payment of moneys due these Indians, and while thus engaged he will encourage and assist these Indian entrymen to file proper papers and make the necessary proofs as to their homesteads.

It is a source of gratification to this office to know that these homestead entries, so long pending, are nearing final disposition. Some of them were made prior to the year 1875, under regulations of the Department dated as early as February 11, 1870 (Copp's Public Land Laws, vol. 1, p. 283), others were made under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 420), and the balance under the act of January 18, 1881 (21 Stat., p. 316).

October 18, 1896, Mr. Mess furnished Special Agent A. R. Johnson, at Black River Falls, Wis., certain data obtained in 1895 relative to the timber depredations committed on several of these Winnebago homesteads. This information will be useful to Agent Johnson in

making investigation of the matter and in the successful prosecution of violators of the timber law.

IRRIGATION.

Navajo Reservation, Arizona and New Mexico.—A report on the progress of irrigation work on the Navajo Reservation since July 1, 1896, was rendered September 6, 1897, by George Butler, superintendent of irrigation on that reservation. It may be summarized as follows:

The Carriso Creek Ditch, named for the creek from which it diverts water, is situated about 70 miles to the north of the Navajo Agency; total cost, \$1,133.73. The amount of arable lands reclaimed by it is about 300 acres.

The Wheatfield Ditch is about 40 miles northward from the agency. It draws its supply of water from Wheatfield Creek, is 3 miles long, and covers about 500 acres of fine farming land lying on the north side of this creek. It cost about \$2,500.

The agency ditch, diverting water from Bonito Creek, at a point about a quarter of a mile above the Navajo Agency, was begun last spring and completed in August last, at an expense of about \$3,500. It will irrigate at least 150 acres of land, and with judicious management the acreage can probably be materially increased. Its construction presented greater difficulties than that of the other ditches, but the disproportionate expense may be considered fully warranted by the protection afforded the agency in case of fire, and by the provision thus made for irrigating agency and school gardens as well as adjacent Indian lands. Water was turned into this ditch at the earliest possible moment, and was used on this year's crop while the work was still in progress.

August 17 last, work was begun on Cottonwood Creek, and it was expected that the ditch would be finished and ready for delivery to the agent about the end of September, 1897. The next work is to be the repairing and completing of work begun by the preceding superintendent of irrigation in the Red Lake country—diversion of the water from Black Creek into the Red Lake reservoir for storage and its application to the land lying under the reservoir site.

Superintendent Butler has been engaged thus far in repairing, modifying, and improving, as far as practicable, ditches previously constructed, some of which seem to have been unskillfully constructed, and others to have fallen into disrepair. He has employed Navajo Indians, who have proved apt and interested pupils, learning rapidly and showing no small degree of intelligence and skill in the performance of such labor. Understanding that the appropriation for irrigation on Indian reservations is to give the Indians manual training as well as employment, and to furnish them with improvements which will form a great factor in their ultimate support and self-maintenance he has employed Indians in every position possible, reducing white labor to the minimum.

That the Navajoes realize the importance of this work on their reservation is fully evidenced by the fact of their using advantageously the ditches already constructed for them, as well as by their own efforts—often unsuccessful—to divert water to adjacent lands from many of the streams of the reservation. An Indian from the Lower San Juan, named Sandival, came 100 miles last winter to ask Superintendent Butler if he would not reconstruct a ditch in that country. Fine tracts of land there could be cheaply reclaimed, and the Indians living there have attempted, it but failed. The same is true of a tract lying in the northeast corner of the reservation, where two or three small ditches from the same stream are kept in operation by the excessive and untiring labor of the few Indians benefited. A cursory inspection indicates it to be a most favorable site, presenting no great difficulties, and one which would fully warrant the construction of a reservoir for storage purposes.

Superintendent Butler recommends that a sum be appropriated sufficient for a reconnoissance survey of the more feasible and advantageous irrigation projects on the Navajo Reservation; also for the continuance of the work already commenced. September 25, 1897, this office directed him to submit an itemized estimate of the cost of the survey proposed, and also of the sum necessary for carrying on the work already begun.

I am clearly of the opinion that the irrigation work upon the Navajo Reservation should be continued until there is developed thereon, if possible to so do, a sufficient supply of water to meet the needs of the Indians for domestic, stock, and agricultural purposes. If this could be accomplished, it would enable the Department to return to the reservation the roving Navajoes, whose condition and situation have long been a source of perplexity to the office. Indeed, it was with this view that the work of irrigation was originally begun, a survey for that purpose having been made by certain army officers detailed under direction of the President. With a complete system of irrigation and the development of a water supply on that reservation, the self-support and maintenance of the Navajoes would be assured, because they could then engage in the pursuit of gardening and agriculture in connection with their present business, which is mainly stock-raising.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—The last annual report of this office referred to recommendation made for the modification of the contract entered into with the Idaho Canal Company for the construction of an irrigating canal on the Fort Hall Reservation and to an investigation of the matter then in progress.

As a result of this investigation, the Department directed, September 30, 1896, that a new contract be prepared, which was signed by the company October 2 and by the Department October 22, 1896.

By the terms of the new contract, the water, instead of being conveyed over the Blackfoot River by a flume, is to be spilled into the river and conveyed in its channel to a point designated in the "Foote

Geological Survey" as the point of diversion. At that point a dam is to be constructed with a reservoir of sufficient capacity to enable the company to carry the 100 cubic feet of water to be delivered at or near Ross Fork Creek and the additional quantity of water necessary to irrigate the main body of lands lying between Ross Fork Creek and Port Neuf River.

The company agreed to convey the 200 cubic feet of water to be delivered at a point not more than 4 miles south of the Blackfoot River, down the channel of said river to the head gate of the canal already constructed, and from said head gate to convey the same through its constructed canal to the point designated by the Government engineer;

To construct a permanent dam at said head gate, each of the diverting dams to be of masonry base, constructed in a permanent and substantial manner upon plans approved by the Government engineer and subject when completed to his acceptance;

To assume all liability for land damages that may result from the modification of the original contract;

To permit the free and unrestricted use of the water in the small canal constructed by the Indians during the winter, said small canal to become the property of the Indians in fee, but to be maintained by the company during the irrigation season of each year without additional compensation; and

That the United States shall have the right to construct a water power at such point or points as may be desirable on the right of way of the company, together with mills, buildings, machinery, etc., with right of ingress and egress.

Terms of payment were modified as follows:

- (1) Thirty thousand dollars upon execution of the contract.
- (2) Thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars upon the completion of the two diverting dams and the delivery of the second 100 cubic feet of water at the point of delivery of the first 100 cubic feet, which delivery is to be made on or before the irrigating season next succeeding the date of the first payment, such delivery and payment not to be required earlier than three months, and not to be later than one year from the first payment.
- (3) Twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars upon the delivery of the 100 cubic feet of water necessary to include the entire amount of 300 cubic feet of water per second, but not before the expiration of one year from the date of the second payment, this 100 cubic feet to be delivered at or near the point where the company's proposed main canal from the Blackfoot River to Pocatello will cross Ross Fork Creek.

A deed, conveying the 4 miles of constructed canal to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in trust for the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, was executed and acknowledged by the company October 12, 1896. The company was duly paid the sum of \$30,000.

In a report dated July 20, 1897, upon the progress of the irrigating

system upon the Fort Hall Reservation, Lieut. F. G. Irwin, as acting agent says:

Under these contracts the Idaho Canal Company has enlarged and maintained in good condition, with exception of its head gate, their "small constructed canal" from the Blackfoot River to the point of diversion of main Government lateral, a distance of about 1,200 yards, and has been prepared to furnish the contract amount of water in said lateral.

The remainder of their "small constructed canal," that is, the portion between a point near diversion of Government lateral and its farther extremity, a distance of 3 miles, which under the terms of supplemental contract should be maintained by the canal company during the irrigating season of each year without additional compensation, was destroyed by last spring's floods, and no attempt has been made to maintain said portion during present season. In consequence of this failure on the part of the Idaho Canal Company, it became absolutely necessary for the Government to build a long distributing ditch * * * in order to get water to those farmers who formerly received water from extremity of "small constructed canal." The cost of this ditch was \$550, which should be charged against the Idaho Canal Company, as its construction was rendered necessary through failure of that company to carry out the provisions of their supplemental contract.

He states that the company contends that it is required by the terms of the contract to maintain that portion only of the small constructed canal which lies between Blackfoot River and the point of delivery of the 200 cubic feet of water, which contention is wholly without merit.

He further says:

Plans for the two diverting dams across the Blackfoot River, required by the terms of their contract, have been submitted by the canal company, and are now under examination by a competent engineer employed by the agent. Said contract calls for the completion and acceptance of these dams prior to October 2, 1897, and the construction of the canal from Blackfoot River to Ross Fork Creek not later than one year from that date. No work on the canal proper has as yet been done within the limits of the reservation, but the officers of the company give assurance that both the diverting dams and the canal will be completed within contract time.

A main lateral has been constructed by the Government, 4 miles in length, capable of irrigating 6,000 acres. There seems to be no further hostility on the part of the Indians to the scheme of irrigation.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—Under supervision of Supt. Walter H. Graves the construction of an extensive system of irrigation on the Crow Reservation has been in progress for some years, as shown by the previous annual reports of this office. In a report dated August 6, 1897, he states that since the 1st of September, 1896, he has been engaged altogether in the construction of the East Big Horn ditch, which is to extend down the valley some 35 miles and is expected to irrigate from 33,000 to 35,000 acres of land. With the exception of a few rocky and difficult places, about 6 miles of the canal is completed. He estimates the first 10 miles, including the head works, to be equivalent to at least 65 per cent of the entire cost and labor of constructing the canal, the most of it being already accomplished.

I quote from his report as follows:

We have already extended the canal beyond the bluff portion of the route, and after leaving the bluffs, the line of the canal, for the greater part of its route, lies along the open valley, where the work is light and free from difficulties. When the

main head gate is completed, and that portion of the canal along what are known as the Fort Smith Bluffs is built, the construction of the Big Horn Canal becomes a comparatively easy task. The present plan of operation is to push the construction of this canal as rapidly as possible under the conditions and requirements which govern it, and the plan for future operation, so far as it is within my power to disclose it, is to continue the prosecution of the work and labor for its accomplishment at the earliest possible time. It is quite impossible to execute an undertaking of this sort with any degree of celerity or expedition, and at the same time conform to the regulations prescribed, and necessary for the administration of any public responsibility, and the disbursement of public funds; and the tediousness of this work is materially added to by the effort to educate, instruct, and train the Indians to perform an arduous and skill-requiring class of labor. The achievement is generally lost sight of in the consideration of the means and manner of its execution.

The Crow Irrigation Survey has been more of an Indian manual training school than an institution for the successful construction and operation of irrigating ditches. However, the ditches exist and declare for themselves. They are easily accessible, and an inspection will reveal the character of the stewardship of those entrusted with the responsibility of fulfilling the treaty with the Crows relating to the irrigation of their lands.

Yakima Reservation, Wash.—May 4, 1896, the Department approved plans for a system of irrigation of the Yakima Reservation, the cost to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the Wenatshapam fishery, belonging to the Indians of that reservation, amounting to some \$17,000. December 14, 1896, authority was granted for the expenditure of \$3,000 for the construction of distributing laterals, etc., the same to be taken from the current appropriation for irrigation on Indian reservations.

In a report dated June 30, 1897, William H. Redman, engineer in charge of the construction, gives the following summary of the work done:

There are 15.47 miles of main canal, with a carrying capacity of 314 cubic feet of water per second, with 13.66 miles of lateral ditches leading therefrom for the distribution of water.

The above provision does not include provision made near the head of the main canal (about 3,000 feet below the intake at the Yakima River) for the turning of about 200 cubic feet of water per second into a natural slough which runs in a southeasterly direction (nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railway) a distance of about 12 miles, emptying into Toppenish Creek, and which slough will also serve as a canal from which many lateral ditches can be constructed for the distribution of its water. By the construction of more lateral ditches from these several sources of supply fully 50,000 acres of the very best soil can be irrigated.

Agent Erwin states that this irrigating system stands second in magnitude in the State of Washington.

Miscellaneous.—The bulk of the appropriation of \$30,000 for irrigation during the fiscal year 1897 has been expended as follows:

Uintah and Ouray reservations in Utah	\$10,000
Yakima, in Washington	3,000
Tule River, in California	1,200
Moqui, in Arizona	1,500
Mission reservations, in California	1,769
Wind River, in Wyoming	1,275
Southern Ute, in Colorado	3,000
Pima, in Arizona	900
Western Shoshone, in Nevada	900

The expenditure of \$2,855 from funds belonging to the Indians has been authorized on the Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck reservations in Montana.

An abundant water supply for the Indians located upon reservations in the arid and semi-arid regions is an absolute necessity if the allotment policy is to be successfully applied to these Indians. I am therefore of the opinion that the appropriation for irrigation purposes should be materially increased for the next two or three years.

There is also a necessity, where systems of any considerable magnitude have been constructed, as on the Yakima and Uintah reservations, that there should be an engineer or superintendent of constructed ditches, that the work may be kept in repair and properly utilized. The wording of the appropriation should therefore be changed, so as to permit beyond question the employment of such superintendents where needed.

I also concur in the opinion of my two immediate predecessors as to the necessity for the appointment of some suitable and competent man to superintend the work of irrigation construction, and to report upon the requests of the various Indian agents for irrigation expenditures. The appropriation for the current year allows the use of not exceeding \$2,700—

for the temporary employment of persons of practical experience in irrigation work at a compensation not to exceed \$100 per month each, and not exceeding \$1,500 for necessary traveling and incidental expenses of such persons.

The limit of \$100 per month does not permit the employment of a skilled and competent engineer, while there is a question whether the word "temporary" will permit the employment of a superintendent of constructed ditches. I am of the opinion that this appropriation should read as follows:

For construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating machinery, tools, and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, forty thousand dollars; and of this amount not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars may be used for the employment of a supervisor of irrigation, including his necessary travelling and incidental expenses, and not exceeding three thousand six hundred dollars for the employment of superintendents of constructed ditches, at a compensation not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum each, on reservations where such employment is necessary.

The estimate for the next fiscal year will be submitted in this form.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming; Big Horn or Owl Creek Hot Springs.—For several years this office has received communications from agents of the Shoshone Agency, members of Congress, and others, respecting the importance of certain springs located in the northeastern portion of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, known both as the "Owl Creek"

and as the "Big Horn Hot Springs." The growing popularity of the springs on account of their curative properties was dwelt upon and it was urged that the Government should secure control of the springs and the lands embracing them, in order that suitable facilities for their use could be provided and arrangements made for their proper conduct and control.

The Department finally authorized negotiations with the Indians of the Shoshone reserve for the cession of a portion of their reservation embracing the springs, and on March 24, 1896, charged Inspector James McLaughlin with the duty of conducting the negotiations, under instructions prepared by this office. The authority of law under which he was instructed to proceed was found in the general provision for negotiations with Indian tribes contained in the act approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 633), which appropriated the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose; of that sum, \$4,269.09 was still available.

The lands in the vicinity of the springs, although very picturesque, are of little value, being broken, rugged, and arid. It was therefore decided to secure, if possible, the cession of a considerable tract, with a view to establishing a national park or reservation in connection with the springs, and the inspector was instructed to negotiate, should the Indians be found willing to cede, for a tract about 10 miles square, constituting the northeastern portion of the reservation, described as follows:

Beginning at the northeastern corner of the said reservation, where Owl Creek empties into the Big Horn River; thence south 10 miles, following the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence due west 10 miles; thence due north to the middle of the channel of Owl Creek, which forms a portion of the northern boundary of the reservation; thence following the middle of the channel of said Owl Creek to the point of beginning.

April 21, 1896, Inspector McLaughlin reached an agreement with the Indians, by the terms of which they ceded the tract just described, estimated to contain about 86 sections (55,040 acres). The price agreed to be paid was \$60,000, \$10,000 thereof to be in cash, and the remainder in five equal annual installments of \$10,000 each, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior for the civilization, industrial education, and subsistence of the Indians.

Article II of the agreement was as follows:

The lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States by this agreement, shall be, and the same are hereby, set apart as a national park or reservation, forever reserving the said Big Horn Hot Springs for the use and benefit of the general public, the Indians to be allowed to enjoy the advantages of the conveniences that may be erected thereat with the public generally.

The agreement was submitted to the Department by this office May 5, 1896, for transmission to Congress, accompanied by a draft of a bill providing for its ratification. It was not, however, ratified by Congress until the last session, when it was agreed to by provisions contained

in section 12 of the Indian appropriation act for the present fiscal year. It was amended, however, by eliminating Article II, above quoted, and substituting the following paragraph:

That of the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States by the foregoing agreement herein amended, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed, one mile square at and about the principal hot spring thereon contained, is hereby ceded, granted, relinquished, and conveyed unto the State of Wyoming; said mile square to be determined as follows: Commencing at a point one-fourth mile due east from said main spring, running thence one-half mile north, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one mile east, thence one-half mile north to the point of beginning, and the remainder of the said lands, ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States, by the agreement herein ratified and confirmed, are hereby declared to be public lands of the United States, subject to entry, however, only under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

It was further provided that the amended agreement should be binding upon the Indians after being agreed to by them in the usual manner. Instructions dated June 30, 1897, were accordingly given to Capt. R. H. Wilson, United States Army, acting Indian agent, to call the Indians together in council for the purpose of securing their consent to the amendment, and July 12, 1897, he reported that at a council held on the 10th of that month the Indians had given such consent.

The requirements of the law having been complied with, the cession is now complete, and the springs, together with one square mile embracing them, has become the property of the State of Wyoming, while the remainder of the tract ceded is a part of the public domain.

These hot springs are located near the Big Horn River, about 4 miles above or south of the mouth of Owl Creek. The main spring is on the east side of the Big Horn. It is circular in form, about 30 feet in diameter, with a temperature of 132° F., and discharges a volume of water estimated at 1,250,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The water is said to be very beneficial for rheumatism and other ailments, and for some years past thousands of people are said to have visited the springs during the summer season to take advantage of the curative properties of the water—this in spite of the fact that there were in the vicinity no conveniences, excepting a few of the rudest sort, for the accommodation of visitors.

In his report submitting the agreement, Inspector McLaughlin states that there are numerous other springs in the neighborhood of the main spring, and also in the bed of the Big Horn River adjacent, which are continually bubbling in the channel, while the surrounding country for a radius of 80 rods shows numerous cones of lava formation, apparently extinct springs or geysers. In the immediate vicinity of the springs there is a mountain of crystallized gypsum.

He examined the country surrounding the springs very carefully, and while he found the surface very rough and broken, with numerous high buttes and deep gulches, yet the northern slopes are well sodded and furnish very fair grazing for cattle and sheep. The mountain

scenery is magnificent about the springs, and about 6 miles up the Big Horn River is a wonderfully interesting canyon, many hundred feet deep.

Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Hall, Uintah, and Yakima reservations.—The Crow, Flathead, etc., Commission, appointed on August 31, 1896, by the Secretary of the Interior under authority contained in a provision of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, has consumed the greater portion of the year conducting negotiations with the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, and of the Yakima Reservation, Wash. One or two members of the commission have made short visits to the Flathead Reservation, but no considerable amount of work has been done there. No agreement has yet been negotiated by them.

By telegram dated April 20, 1897, John B. Goodwin, the chairman of the commission, tendered his resignation, and on May 13, 1897, James H. McNeely, of Evansville, Ind., was appointed in his place. By appointment dated July 21, 1897, Samuel L. Taggart, of Dubuque, Iowa, replaced Charles G. Hoyt as a member of the commission.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year makes a further appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of continuing the work of the commission, and it is still in the field.

COMMISSIONS.

Puyallup Commission.—The Indian appropriation act, approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62), contains the following clause relative to the Puyallup Commission:

For commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend the sale of lands, ascertain who are the owners of the allotted lands, have guardians appointed for any minor heirs of deceased allottees, make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which deeds shall operate as a complete conveyance of the land upon payment of the purchase money therefor, and to carry out the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relative to lands of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as set forth on pages six hundred and thirty-three and six hundred and thirty-four of volume twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes, two thousand dollars.

The former Puyallup commissioners were relieved from duty on December 1 last and all the official papers, documents, etc., in their hands were turned over to the superintendent of the Puyallup Indian school who was acting Indian agent. He has made collections of some deferred payments due on certain lands sold, both allotted lands and also agency tract lots and blocks, and has reported the same to this office for distribution among the parties entitled.

Clinton A. Snowden, of Tacoma, Wash., has been appointed Puyallup commissioner. Instructions for his guidance, prepared by this office and approved by the Department, were transmitted to him on the 27th of July last.

Owing to the "hard times," and consequent depreciation of real-estate values in that section of the country, the Puyallup lands have sold at very low prices. It is expected that better sales will soon be made. The deferred payments on sales already made will be collected as they become due, and other lands will be offered for sale from time to time. If they fall below the appraised value, all bids will, of course, be rejected.

Chippewa Commission.—The annual report of this office for 1890 gives an account of the negotiations with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the cession and relinquishment of certain of their reservation lands, as provided for in the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642). The work of the commission in making allotments, removing Indians to White Earth, etc., is referred to in succeeding annual reports. In accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 326), the commission was reduced to a single member.

The following is an itemized statement of the disbursements of the commission from September 1, 1896, to July 15, 1897, as shown by the biweekly reports:

Salary and expenses of the commissioner.....	\$4, 125. 00
Salaries of regular employees, 1 allotting agent, 1 surveyor, 1 clerk, 1 interpreter, 1 teamster, 1 tinsmith.....	2, 628. 50
Salaries of irregular employees.....	266. 50
Subsistence supplies (open market purchase).....	1, 171. 82
Traveling expenses of allotting agent and surveyor.....	51. 84
Rent of warehouse at White Earth.....	100. 00
Paid for hauling freight.....	8. 00
Building houses for removal Indians.....	30. 00
Supplies to removal Indians (oxen, cows, and hardware).....	533. 28
Expenses of team, repairs to harness and wagon.....	59. 85
Transportation of removal Indians.....	85. 00
Miscellaneous railroad and stage transportation.....	30. 28
Authorized miscellaneous expenses.....	22. 45
Subsisting Red Lake Indians during council.....	22. 08
Total disbursements	9, 134. 60

Allotments were made during the same period as follows:

Chippewa Reservation	16
White Earth Reservation.....	143
Total	159

In addition to the above, 14 changes were made in the allotments on the White Earth Reservation.

During the year the following schedules of allotments made by the commission have been approved: Grand Portage Reservation, 304 allotments, November 9, 1896; Winnibigoshish Reservation, 180, November 13, 1896; Leech Lake Reservation, 536, July 21, 1897; Chippewa Reservation, 479, July 22, 1897; Cass Lake Reservation, 17, July 22, 1897; Boise Forte Reservation, 639, July 27, 1897; Deer Creek Reservation, 4, July 27, 1897.

Five Civilized Tribes Commission.—In the annual report of this office for 1894 an account was given of the appointment and instructions of the commission to negotiate with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole nations, commonly known as the Five Civilized Tribes, in the Indian Territory. The commission was authorized by section 16 of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 645).

The act of 1893 provided for but three commissioners, but by a clause in the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 910, 939), authority was given for the appointment of two additional members of the commission, so that it now numbers five.

In the last annual report of this office, under the title of "Intruders in the Cherokee Nation," mention was made of the provision contained in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 339), whereby the commission was required to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the Five Civilized Tribes and to make complete census rolls of the citizens of those tribes. No rolls of citizens have yet been filed in this office, as required by the law, and it is presumed that the commission has not completed them. From the character of the work and the complications pertaining to citizenship questions, the preparation of these rolls would entail great labor and would be, of necessity, a slow and tedious process.

As stated on page 72, the commission completed its investigation of citizenship applications on December 6, 1896, but no detailed statement of this work has been received in this office.

By far the most important results yet arising out of the labors of this commission have been the agreements negotiated by them with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The first agreement was concluded on December 18, 1896, and was made with the representatives of the Choctaw Nation alone, the Chickasaws refusing to agree to its terms. April 23, 1897, another agreement was concluded to which both the Chickasaw and Choctaw representatives were parties. This agreement was transmitted by the commission to this office with its report of April 23, 1897, and it was forwarded to the Department April 27, 1897. May 6, the Department returned it "for immediate report and recommendation," and May 12 the office returning it to the Department reported as follows:

The diversity and magnitude of interests existing in these two nations, covering as they do some 11,338,000 acres of land, and having a population according to the Eleventh Census of 14,560 Indians, and 100,000, approximately, of whites and others, engaged as they are in nearly every kind of business and industry, make it a difficult problem to solve. Therefore, it goes without saying that it would be almost impossible to frame an agreement satisfactory to all, or out of which some of the persons so variously affected could not draw forth a seemingly reasonable grievance. To arrive at just what these points of objection are, if any may hereafter seem to exist, would of course bring about the necessity of all interests being heard. At present no objections to this agreement have been filed in this office; therefore, so far as known, it is satisfactory to those persons having interests in the country or who may in any manner be affected by it.

It was therefore recommended that the agreement be forwarded to Congress for its consideration. May 18, 1897, the Department transmitted the agreement to the President of the Senate for "consideration and ratification" by Congress, and the same, together with the correspondence cited above, is printed in Senate Doc. No. 93, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session. The agreement will be found in the appendix to this report, page 409.

After concluding their negotiations with the Choctaws and Chickasaws the commission established its headquarters at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, and began negotiations with that nation. So far as I am informed, no agreements have been concluded with the Cherokees or with the Creeks and Seminoles.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898 (30 Stats., 62), limits the term for which allotted lands can be leased for farming and grazing purposes to three years and for mining and business purposes to five years. Under the previous appropriation act the limits were fixed at five years and ten years, respectively. No change has been made in the law relating to leasing tribal lands.

UNALLOTTED OR TRIBAL LANDS.

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

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—Twenty-eight farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation and 19 on the Winnebago Reservation, each for the period of one year from March 1, 1897. They are described as follows:

OMAHA RESERVATION.

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
Ira H. Carey.....	4, 073. 13	\$1, 018. 28	Jesse W. Tipton.....	145	\$145. 00
Rosalie Farley.....	9, 630	2, 407. 50	John R. Latta.....	880	220. 00
Oliver White.....	71. 54	38. 00	Harry C. Martin.....	40	10. 00
Asberry G. Weaver.....	231. 89	57. 97	John A. Spainhourd.....	160	40. 00
Swan Olsen.....	3, 631. 22	907. 80	Jay F. Dodd.....	113	61. 75
Guy T. Graves.....	293. 35	73. 30	Harmon Barber.....	40	20. 00
Leslie S. Strain.....	160	120. 00	John O. Copple.....	240	60. 00
Silas Wood.....	80	20. 00	Marian Cork.....	429. 02	107. 25
Nels P. Larson.....	39	9. 75	Sarah McCreary.....	80	40. 00
Jacob Peters.....	80	30. 00	Thomas M. Senter.....	255. 53	110. 00
Christopher Tnydall.....	80	20. 00	George Chauncey.....	280	70. 00
Francis Cabney.....	201. 77	50. 40	Zelotes D. Yeaton.....	200	50. 00
Thomas Grenier.....	40	10. 00	Henry D. Byram.....	80	20. 00
Do.....	40	40. 00	Sylvester B. Polly.....	320	80. 00

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
George F. Hammer.....	797.48	\$199.37	Anna Mix Payer.....	40	\$10.00
James Madison.....	80	20.00	Garrison Bare.....	40	20.00
Jane Monier.....	520	130.00	Josephus Farrens.....	35	26.25
John B. Porter.....	80	24.00	.....do.....	42.63	10.65
Leslie S. Strain.....	280	70.00	Joseph Corey.....	80	20.00
Lora M. Waggoner.....	80	20.00	Swan J. Larson.....	600	150.00
Margaret Smith.....	360	118.75	Alfred J. Anderson.....	40	12.50
Michael Regan.....	40	40.00	Emil Magnuson.....	160	100.00
John B. Carey.....	269	72.50	Gottfried Fuchser.....	80	65.00
Oscar Bring.....	320	180.00			

The last annual report mentions one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Omaha Reservation, and one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Winnebago Reservation, from March 1, 1896, the first in favor of Mrs. Rosalie Farley, a member of the Omaha tribe, for 12,002 acres, at an annual rental of \$6,001.09 for the first three years and \$9,001.03 per year for the remaining two years; the other in favor of Nick Fritz, for 2,240 acres, at an annual rental of \$1,120 for the first three years and \$1,680 per year for the remaining two years.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—February 17, 1897, the Department authorized the advertising for bids for the grazing privileges on this reservation for the period of one year from April 1, 1897. The bids received under the advertisement were submitted to the Department April 23. The office has not been advised of any action taken by the Department.

Otoe Reservation, Okla.—Three grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1897. The east half of the West Otoe pasture, estimated to contain 20,000 acres, to Julian H. Morris, at an annual rental of \$1,300. The west half of West Otoe pasture, estimated to contain 20,000 acres, to Frank Witherspoon, at an annual rental of \$1,300; also 10,000 acres additional grass land in Otoe Reservation to Julian H. Morris, at an annual rental of \$500.

Ponca Reservation, Okla.—Two grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1897. East Ponca pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, to Frank Witherspoon, at an annual rental of \$1,700; West Ponca pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, to William T. Miller, at an annual rental of \$2,500.

On the following reservations no additional leases have been made during the past year: Crow, Montana; Kickapoo, Kansas; Osage and Kaw, Oklahoma; Shoshone, Wyoming; and Uintah, Utah. For the status of existing leases on those reservations see the Annual Report for 1896, pages 37, 38, and 39.

ALLOTTED LANDS.

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

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Eighty-four farming and grazing leases. The length of term is five years. The cash consideration paid

the allottees at this agency ranges low, from 15 to 37½ cents per acre per annum. The principal part of the consideration consists in improvements to be placed upon the land by the lessees. Twenty-nine farming and grazing leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Colville Agency, Wash.—One grazing lease covering nonreservation allotment No. 7. The term is three years. The consideration is 33½ cents per acre per annum.

Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg.—One farming lease. The length of term is three years. The consideration to be paid is \$1 per acre per annum.

Green Bay Agency, Wis.—One farming lease on the Oneida Reservation. This lease is drawn in favor of Charles F. Peirce, superintendent of the Oneida Indian Industrial School, the land being leased for the use of that school. The length of term is one year. The consideration is \$2.50 per acre.

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—Twenty-eight farming and grazing leases, two business leases, and two mining leases. The term is from one to three years for farming and grazing leases; three and ten years for business leases, and ten years for mining leases. The prevailing price for farming and grazing leases is \$1.50 per acre per annum, though some pieces are leased as low as 75 cents per acre, while a few are leased as high as \$2.50 per acre. The prices paid for business leases are \$100 for 1¼ acres, and \$40 for 10 acres per annum. The terms are three and ten years, respectively. The consideration paid for mining leases is 15 per cent of the products of the mines.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—One hundred and nineteen farming and grazing leases and one business lease on the Omaha Reservation, and 78 farming and grazing leases on the Winnebago Reservation. The leases are for one, three, and five years. The prices are about the same as last year, ranging from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$2.50 per acre for the best farming lands. For raw, unbroken lands the average price is 75 cents per acre per annum. For average farming lands, where small improvements have been made, the prevailing price is \$1 per acre. The price paid for the business lease is \$5 per acre. The term is one year.

Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, Okla.—One hundred and thirty-four farming and grazing leases by the Ponca Indians, 97 leases by the Pawnee Indians, and 59 leases by the Tonkawa Indians. The leases are for one, three, four, four and a half, and five years. The prices range from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$1.14 per acre for farming lands. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the money consideration.

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.—Fifty-five farming and grazing leases on the Sac and Fox Reservation, and 74 farming and grazing leases and 12 mining leases on the Iowa Reservation, Kansas

and Nebraska. The length of term for farming and grazing is from one to five years. The consideration is \$3 per acre per annum. The mining leases are for a term of ten years. The consideration is 10 per cent of the products of the mines.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash.—Six farming and grazing leases. The term is for one and two years. The consideration is \$1.56, \$1.87, \$6.11, \$6.25, and \$10 per acre per annum. One farming lease has been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Twenty-four farming and grazing leases by the Eastern Shawnees, 11 by the Modocs, 41 by the Ottawas, 4 by the Quapaws, 88 by the Senecas, and 54 by the Wyandottes; also 3 mining leases by the Eastern Shawnees, and 1 mining and 1 business lease by the Wyandottes. The length of term is from one to three years for farming leases, five and ten years for mining leases, and one year for the business lease. The cash consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to \$3 per acre for the best farming lands. In some of the leases the consideration is one-third of the crops raised. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the money consideration, while in others the consideration is limited to improvements only. The mining leases are for a term of five years. The consideration is 10 and 25 per cent of the products of the mines. The business lease is for a term of one year. The consideration is \$96 for 15,000 square feet.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Twenty-five farming and grazing leases by the Iowas, 11 by the Kickapoos, 66 by the Sac and Fox, 100 by the Absentee Shawnees, and 60 by the Pottawatomies; also one business lease by the Sac and Fox Indians. The consideration for farming and grazing leases is 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing land, to \$2.50 for the best farming lands, though the prevailing price is \$1 per acre. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the cash consideration. The business lease is for a term of five years. The consideration is \$1 per annum. The allottee donates the use of said lot to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—One grazing lease of 160 acres for a term of five years from April 1, 1896. The consideration is 11½ cents per acre per annum.

Siletz Agency, Oreg.—No additional leases on this reservation during the past year. (See last Annual Report, p. 42.)

Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.—One farming and grazing lease covering a nonreservation allotment. The term is three years. The consideration is \$1.25 per acre per annum.

Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Twenty-one farming and grazing leases by the Cayuse, 3 by the Umatilla, and 18 by the Walla Walla Indians. The term is from one to five years. The consideration to be paid ranges from 69 cents to \$2.25 per acre per annum.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—No additional leases at this Agency during the past year. (See last Annual Report, p. 42.)

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Several tracts of reservation lands have been set apart during the year for the use of societies carrying on educational and missionary work among Indians, as follows:

TABLE 11.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 31, 1896, to August 31, 1897.*

Name of church or society.	Acres.	Reservation.
Protestant Episcopal.....	a 20	Ponca, Nebr.
Methodist Episcopal, South.....	40	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Foreign Mission Board of German Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and other States.	10	White Mountain, Ariz.
Board of Heathen Missions of Holland Christian Reformed Church of America.	(b)	Navajo, N. Mex.
Woman's Executive Committee Board Domestic Missions of Dutch Reformed Church.	c 5	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Methodist Episcopal, South.....	d 2	Do.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	80	Crow Creek, S. Dak.

a On tract reserved for agency and school purposes, at Ponca subagency.
 b Lot 150 by 450 feet, set aside in 1891 to Methodist Episcopal Church and surrendered in 1897 in favor of Holland Christian Reformed Church.
 c On Fort Sill School tract.
 d On agency tract, called "town of Anadarko."

In nearly every case the amount of land assigned is the amount asked for by the society desiring to occupy it, and the Indians have given their consent to such use of the land.

A table giving all lands on Indian reservations set apart for missionary purposes will be found on page 446.

LOGGING ON RESERVATIONS.

La Pointe Agency, Wis.—The work of logging on the Lac Court d'Oreilles and Lac du Flambeau reservations has progressed during the last year without special incident. No complaints have been received from the Indians on these reservations as to the disposition of their timber or the conduct of the contractors.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the Bad River Indians over the losses suffered by a few of the allottees on account of the deterioration of their timber by reason of fires which raged over a part of the reservation during the winter of 1894–95. It was claimed that the loss should be borne by the contractor because he failed to cut the timber in time to save it. Lieutenant Mercer, acting agent, seemed to concur in the position taken by the Indians, but desiring to be just he requested that the question be investigated in order to reach a clear determination as to the responsibility of the contractor. Accordingly, Inspector J. George Wright was directed by the Department to investigate this and other matters at La Pointe Agency.

In his report of August 8, 1896, Inspector Wright stated that while he found that some of the allottees had suffered greater or less loss from

the deterioration of their timber, and that a few had lost all the timber on their allotments, yet the contractor could not be held responsible, because he had exercised due diligence in the logging. By taking first that which was nearest the mill he had saved all the timber that he could, but he could not reach the more distant allotments in time to save the timber about whose loss the Indians complained.

The inspector therefore recommended that the allottees who had suffered loss by the burning of their timber be permitted to relinquish their old allotments and take new ones. This recommendation having previously (March 16, 1896) been made by Lieutenant Mercer, the office September 24, 1896, directed the acting agent to prepare a schedule of those allottees who had thus suffered total or severe loss of timber, with a statement as to the extent of loss in each case. This schedule was furnished by Lieutenant Mercer December 12, 1896, and was forwarded to the Department January 18, 1897, with the statement that in view of all the circumstances it would be but just to allow the Indians to relinquish their old allotments for new ones.¹

Steps have been taken to institute logging operations on the Red Cliff Reservation, Wis., on a plan similar to that in force on the Bad River and Lac du Flambeau reservations. October 15, 1896, the acting agent reported that forest fires on the Red Cliff Reservation had killed about 7,000,000 feet of timber of various kinds, and he recommended that steps be taken to authorize its sale during the winter of 1896-97. There was at that time pending before the President a list of allotments embracing all the lands of this reservation. He approved the list November 19, 1896, and directed the issuance of patents in the form of other Chippewa patents issued under the treaty of 1854 (10 Stat., 1109). When the timber described had thus become the property of the individual allottees, the office, December 3, 1896, directed the acting agent to propose a plan by which the burned timber could be logged during the winter pending permanent arrangements for the sale for the benefit of the Indians of all timber on their allotments.

In reply, Lieutenant Mercer recommended, December 7, 1896, that the allottees' timber be disposed of on a plan similar to that in force on the Lac du Flambeau and Bad River reservations, and suggested that meantime the Indians be authorized to cut the burnt timber and bank it during the winter. December 11, 1896, recommendation was made to the Department that such authority be granted, which was given by the President January 12, 1897, and the actual work of logging was commenced by the Indians, under the direction of the acting agent, Captain Scott, about the 1st of February. The intention at the time was merely to preserve this dead timber from deterioration, so that the Indians would suffer no loss pending the completion of arrangements to sell *all* the timber on the allotted lands and the erection of a sawmill

¹Since the date of this report the Department, September 14, 1897, authorized the exchange of old for new allotments, and the agent has been instructed accordingly.

within the boundaries of the reservation, where the Indians could have the advantage of employment both in the cutting and in the manufacture of their timber.

On the 5th of February the Department was asked to grant authority to call for bids for the purchase of the timber from the Indian allottees and the erection of a mill for its manufacture on the Red Cliff Reservation. This plan contemplated the granting of authority to the Indians to sell all their timber to an authorized contractor at not less than the accepted minimum prices, said prices to be fixed on the receipt of the bidders' propositions.

March 11, 1897, the office again called attention to this matter, since the acting agent had reported that the sale of the burnt timber by itself, separate from the rest of the timber, would prevent the Indians from receiving the fullest benefit from their logging. In only partial compliance with this recommendation the Department, March 24, 1897, asked the President to grant authority for the sale of the *dead* timber that had been banked, which request was approved by him March 29, and with certain Department instructions was communicated to the acting agent March 31, 1897.

Captain Scott advertised this dead timber to be sold on sealed proposals, to be opened April 29, 1897; but before that date the Department had decided that the plan of disposing of only the timber that had been banked was not for the best interests of the Indians, and accordingly, under Department instructions of April 26, the agent of La Pointe Agency was directed, April 27, to postpone the sale of the dead timber until further instructions.

June 19, 1897, the Department transmitted to this office the authority of the President for the Red Cliff allottees—

to dispose of all their timber, after due public advertisement, to the highest bidder or bidders, for the several kinds of timber on the reservation—the green or standing as well as the burnt and fallen—under terms and conditions similar to those in force on the Bad River Reservation, and such others as may be found necessary and advisable, to be prescribed by the Department, providing that sales shall be made annually, limiting the amount to be sold in any one year to not exceeding 20,000,000 feet, until the whole shall be disposed of; and providing further, that the first sale shall include the burnt and fallen timber already banked.

A draft of regulations for the disposition of the timber under this authority was submitted to the Department June 24, 1897, and inasmuch as the proviso limiting the sales and requiring them to be made annually was a departure from the plan under which the timber belonging to other allottees in the La Pointe Agency had been disposed of, it was recommended that Inspector Wright and the acting agent go carefully over those regulations and suggest any modifications that would enlarge the benefits to be derived by the Indians from their logging. Inspector Wright reported July 12, 1897, that he and Captain Scott agreed that it would be impracticable to sell the timber each year and limit the sales as proposed, and at the same time require the purchaser to erect a mill

for one year's cut only, especially a mill of the capacity named, since the largest mills in that section running day and night could not cut more than 20,000,000 feet each season. They recommended the sale of all the timber to one bidder, and at one time, and the limiting of the cut to not less than 10,000,000 nor more than 20,000,000 feet each year.

On receipt of Inspector Wright's report this office prepared a new draft of regulations embodying the changes suggested. The authority previously granted was modified by the President July 28, 1897; July 29, 1897, the Department approved the new regulations, and August 2, 1897, the agent was directed to advertise for bids for the purchase of the timber.

The regulations prescribed to govern the operations of the Indians and the contractor under the President's last authority are as follows:

(1) The Indians of the Red Cliff Reservation in the State of Wisconsin to whom allotments have been made and patents therefor issued, as shown by a schedule hereinbelow set forth, will be permitted to sell on stumpage all the timber standing or fallen on their respective allotments to the successful bidder who shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior as hereinafter provided to purchase the same: *Provided*, That not exceeding twenty million (20,000,000) feet nor less than ten million (10,000,000) feet of said timber shall be cut from the allotments on said reservation in any one year, and no sales shall be made except to such person as shall be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase timber from the Red Cliff allottees.

(2) Sealed bids shall be called for by due advertisement for the purchase of the timber from the allottees, and the successful bidder shall be required to erect a mill within the reservation, of suitable capacity for the manufacture of not less than ten million feet of lumber annually out of timber to be purchased from the allottees; to give a bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, running to the United States, and conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws of the United States now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, relative to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and regulations prescribed thereunder, and for the faithful performance of all his obligations under any contract or contracts that he may enter into with the Indians under these regulations, as well as the faithful observance of these regulations.

(3) Before any timber shall be cut under the foregoing authority from any allotment, a contract shall be entered into between the person authorized to purchase the timber and the Indian to whom such allotment has been patented, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which contract, however, shall not be of force until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have endorsed his approval thereon; and each and every such contract shall contain a stipulation to be of the effect and provide that should any of the timber covered thereby be burned subsequently to the date thereof, so as to cause it to die, the purchaser shall be held responsible for any loss or deterioration, by reason of his failure to cut the same in season; and also a stipulation that on the approval thereof by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as provided herein, the purchaser will pay to the Indian agent in trust for the Indian allottee the sum of fifty (50) dollars, and on the first day of July in each and every year thereafter five (5) per centum of the estimated value of the timber on the lands of such allottees, until the same is cut and paid for as provided in these regulations: *Provided*, That the purchaser shall be duly credited with all sums so paid in his final settlement for timber cut on any allotment.

(4) The Indian agent of La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin, shall see that the authorized purchaser shall employ Indians in the cutting, moving, and manufacturing of timber, when practicable, on the same terms as other labor, Indians to have prefer-

ence over white men, and said authorized purchaser shall agree to employ Indians who may be willing or can be induced to work in doing the logging authorized.

(5) One half of the cost of scaling shall be paid by the purchaser of the timber, and the other half shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the timber. Said scaler to be selected by mutual agreement between the Indian agent and the purchaser of the timber.

(6) After deducting one-half the cost of the scaling and all other necessary expenses chargeable against the same, the proceeds of the timber taken from the allotments shall be deposited in some national bank, subject to check of the Indian owner of the allotment, countersigned by the Indian agent for La Pointe Agency.

(7) The farmer in charge of the reservation shall, under direction of the agent, be required to supervise the logging on the reservation under these regulations, to the end that no injustice is done the Indians and no timber is cut and removed except in accordance with these regulations, and all moneys for stumpage shall be paid to the agent (or the farmer for the agent, should the agent so direct), in trust for the Indians or Indian owner, to be by him deposited or accounted for according to the foregoing regulation.

(8) There being now cut and banked on the reservation 7,491,760 feet of burnt timber, and it being necessary that it shall be sold at the earliest moment in order to prevent waste, the proposals for the purchase of timber under these regulations shall include said banked timber, which shall be manufactured at the mill on the reservation, as in the case of other timber purchased from allottees, the purchaser receiving such logs on approval of contract and paying therefor on receipt thereof.

(9) Schedule of allottees to whom authority is granted to sell a portion of their timber each year as above permitted, &c.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—October 3, 1896, the Department, on recommendation of this office, granted authority for the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., to employ Menomonee Indians to carry on logging operations on their reservation for the season of 1896-97, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890. (26 Stat. L., 146.) They were to cut and bank on the rivers and tributaries of the reservation 17,000,000 feet of pine timber, or so much thereof as might be practicable, under the rules and regulations that governed similar operations the previous year.

Acting under this authority, the Menomonee Indians, under the direction of Agent Savage, cut and banked 10,612,500 feet of logs on the Wolf River and tributaries and 6,387,500 feet of logs on the Oconto River, and on February 17, 1897, the agent was authorized to advertise the logs for sale. March 13, 1897, Agent Savage submitted an abstract of bids received, and March 19 they were submitted to the Department, with the recommendation that the following be accepted: Bid of Joseph Black, of Shawano, Wis., for 4,499,109 feet of logs on the main stream of the Wolf River, at \$7.75 per 1,000 feet; bids of S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., for 949,000 feet of logs on the West Branch of the Wolf River, at \$7.50 per 1,000 feet; for 3,748,000 feet of logs on the West Branch Creek, at \$9.75 per 1,000 feet; for 1,416,391 feet of logs on the Evergreen Creek, at \$11.35 per 1,000 feet, and for 3,759,500 feet of logs on the Oconto River, above "K" bridge, at \$13.12 per 1,000 feet; also bid of Oconto Company, by O. A. Ellis, Oconto, Wis., for 2,628,000 feet of logs on Oconto River, below "K" bridge, at \$11.75 per 1,000 feet.

The Department, under date of March 22, 1897, accepted the said bids, and the sale of the logs to them was confirmed, as follows:

Joseph Black, of Shawano, Wis., 4,499,109 feet of logs, at \$7.75 per M feet.....	\$34,868.09
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 949,000 feet of logs, at \$7.50 per M feet.....	7,117.50
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 3,748,000 feet of logs, at \$9.75 per M feet.....	36,543.00
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 1,416,391 feet of logs, at \$11.35 per M feet.....	16,076.03
S. W. Hollister, of Oshkosh, Wis., 3,759,500 feet of logs, at \$13.12 per M feet.....	49,324.64
Oconto Company, by O. A. Ellis, Oconto, Wis., 2,628,000 feet of logs, at \$11.75 per M feet.....	30,879.00
<hr/>	
A total of 17,000,000 feet, at.....	174,808.26

This average of \$10.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 feet is an increase of 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000 feet over that for the season of 1895-96.

White Earth Agency, Minn.—Logging of dead timber was authorized only on the White Earth Reservation during the last season, since the agent reported that there was not enough dead timber on the Red Lake (diminished) Reservation to warrant the Indians in undertaking logging there.

September 24, 1896, the President granted authority for the Indians of the White Earth Reservation to cut and sell dead timber standing or fallen on that reservation, and prescribed regulations to govern their operations, under the act of February 16, 1889 (25 Stats., 673). Under this authority a number of the Indians made contracts with lumbermen by which they sold timber of the gross value of \$41,223.93, of which 10 per cent, or \$4,122.39, is to be expended under the direction of the Department for the relief of the old, sick, and indigent members of the bands under the White Earth Agency.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

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

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company.*—By act of Congress of January 29, 1897 (29 Stat., 502, and p. 389 of this report) the above-named company was granted right of way through the Indian allotments in severalty in the Territory of Oklahoma along such line or route as may be granted it by the laws of said Territory, and through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, at or near the mouth of the Cimarron River, running thence by the most feasible and practicable route to the town of Muskogee, Creek Nation; thence in a northeasterly direction by the way of Fort Gibson

and Tahlequah to such a point on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas between the Arkansas River and the northern line of the State of Arkansas as said corporation may elect, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, bridges, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interests to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for, with the right to construct two branch lines of road, one commencing at the town of Muscogee, in the Creek Nation, and running thence in a southeasterly direction on the south side of the Arkansas River to the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas, the other commencing at or near said town of Muscogee and running thence in a southwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route to such a point on the eastern boundary of Oklahoma Territory, south of the Canadian River, as said company may select; and the company shall have the same rights and privileges for its branch railway, telegraph, and telephone lines as for its main line.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern.*—This company was originally granted a right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories by act of Congress of December 21, 1893 (28 Stat., 22). By act of Congress of February 15, 1897 (29 Stat., 529, and p. 395 of this report), the company was granted an extension of two years from December 21, 1896, within which to construct the first 100 miles of its road. The line of definite location of the road was also made a little more specific and certain by providing that it should pass through Bartlesville, Pawhuska, and Pawnee, thence to Stillwater, etc. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad (formerly the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company).—On March 19, 1897, the Department approved seven plats of station grounds selected by the above company along the line of its road in the Indian Territory, as follows: Barnett, Stuart, and Calvin, in the Choctaw Nation; Holdenville, in the Creek Nation; Wewoka, partly in the Creek and partly in the Seminole Nation; one station, not named, situated between survey stations 2978 and 3008, and Mekusuky, in the Seminole Nation. March 10, 1897, the president of the company forwarded for approval a plat of additional station grounds desired by the company at South McAlester, Choctaw Nation, under the provisions of the act of Congress of April 25, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 109). June 14, 1897, an amended plat of additional station grounds desired at South McAlester was forwarded in lieu of the original. The amended plat limits the area to 13.07 acres. June 18 the agent of the Union Agency, Ind. T., was instructed to investigate the matter as regards the necessities of the company for the grounds in question. On June 18, 1897, the president of the company was

called upon for payment of the annual tax, at the rate of \$15 per mile, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Up to the present time the payment has not been made. From time to time the president of the company has filed monthly reports showing the amount of coal mined in the Choctaw Nation, as required by the act of Congress of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., p. 640).

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad.—This company was granted right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories by act of Congress of March 18, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 69). On October 24, 1896, the Department approved the map of definite location through the Indian Territory from Sapulpa, in the Creek Nation, to the west boundary line thereof, a distance of 41.42 miles.

Fort Smith and Western Coal Company.—This company was granted right of way through the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, by act of Congress of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 40). On June 25, 1896, the company forwarded for approval a map of definite location of the line of road. The certificates on the map did not conform to the requirements of this office, and on July 29, 1896, the map was returned for correction. It has not since been refiled for approval. June 30, 1896, the company forwarded a resolution of the board of directors accepting the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1896, granting it a right of way through the Choctaw Nation, as required by the act.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.—This company was granted right of way through a small portion of the Indian Territory by act of Congress of March 28, 1896 (20 Stat. L., p. 77). July 27, 1896, the company forwarded, as required by the act, the written consents of the councils of the Quapaw, Peoria, and Ottawa tribes to the construction of the road. It was held by the office that the certificate to the consent of the Peoria council was informal, and on August 25, 1896, it was returned for correction. The written consent of the Peoria council was again forwarded to the office on January 18, 1897. The consent of the Miama council has not yet been filed.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad.—On July 20, 1897, the company filed in the Department a voucher in the nature of a check for \$1,911.90 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Denison and Northern Railway.—In case of this company no additional action has been taken since date of last annual report. (See last Annual Report, page 47.)

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway.—No maps of definite location of the additional lines of road of which mention is made in the last annual report have yet been filed for approval. On February 6, 1897, the Department approved plats of station grounds in the Creek Nation at Wagoner, Ross, and Inola. On July 2, 1897, the company forwarded a draft for \$2,444.55 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for

each mile of road constructed through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.—No maps of definite location of the extensions of the line of road of this company, as mentioned in the last annual report, have yet been filed for approval. On June 21, 1897, the company forwarded a draft for \$1,593 in payment of the annual tax at the rate of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway.—June 29, 1897, the company forwarded a check for \$1,500 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company).—July 2, 1897, the company filed in the Department a voucher in the nature of a check for \$85.50 in payment of the annual tax of \$15 per mile for that portion of the road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Denison and Washita Valley Railroad.—June 18, 1897, this office called upon the above-named company, through its attorneys in this city, for payment of annual tax at the rate of \$15 per mile for each mile of road constructed through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Up to date the payment has not been made.

Fond Du Lac Reservation, Minn.—Northern Pacific Railway.—No action has been taken since the date of the last annual report in the matter of bringing suit against this company for right of way through the above-named reservation. For status of the case see last Annual Report, page 48.

White Earth and other Chippewa Reservations, Minnesota.—Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad (now the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad).—This company was originally granted right of way through the above reservations by act of Congress of August 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 504). By joint resolution of February 23, 1897 (29 Stat. L., p. 702, and p. 397 of this report), the company was granted an extension of two years from August 27, 1896, within which to construct its line of road through said reservations. Provision was also made that the rights granted should inure to the benefit of its legal successor, the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company. On April 29, 1897, the company forwarded for approval a map of definite location of the line of road through said reservations. It appeared from the correspondence that there was some conflict between this company and the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company concerning right of way. May 11, 1897, a report of the matter, accompanied by the maps, was submitted to the Department. The maps have not yet been returned.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.—This company was originally granted right of way through the above reservations by act of Congress of July 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 112). By act of Congress of February 23, 1897 (29 Stat. L., p. 592, and p. 396 of this report), the

company was granted an extension of two years within which to construct its road through said reservations. No maps of definite location have yet been filed.

Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway.—By act of Congress of February 24, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 12), this company was granted an amended right of way through the Leech Lake and Chippewa reservations. On February 2, 1897, the Department approved the map of definite location along the amended route through the Leech Lake Reservation.

Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.—*Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway.*—This company was originally granted right of way through the above-named reservations by act of Congress of June 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 95). By act of Congress of February 6, 1897, (29 Stat. L., p. 512 and p. 393 of this report), the company was granted an extension of three years within which to construct the road. On February 2, 1897, the Department approved the map of definite location of the line of road through the reservations and two plats of station grounds.

The following railway companies since the date of the last annual report have filed no maps of definite location of their respective lines of road:

Arkansas and Choctaw Railway, through the Choctaw Nation. Act of February 24, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 13).

St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern, through the Indian Territory. Act of March 30, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 80).

Arkansas and Northwestern, through the Indian Territory. Act of April 16, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 87).

Hutchinson and Southern Railroad, through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Acts of September 26, 1890 (26 Stat. L., p. 485); act of February 3, 1892 (27 Stat. L., p. 2), and act of August 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 505).

Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central, through the Indian Territory. Act of August 4, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 229).

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis, through the Indian Territory. Acts of March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 524), and March 4, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 44).

Interoceanic Railway, through the Indian Territory. Acts of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 747), and April 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 93).

Forest City and Sioux City, through Sioux Reservation, S. Dak. Act of February 12, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 653).

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern, through the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. Act of February 18, 1895 (28 Stat. L., p. 665).

Columbia and Red Mountain Railway, through Colville Reservation, Wash. Act of March 6, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 44).

Duluth and North Dakota Railway, through the Winnibigoshish, Chippewa, White Oak Point, and Red Lake reservations. Act of April 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 92).

Albany and Astoria Railroad, through Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg. Act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 87).

Northern Mississippi Railway, through Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Winnibigoshish reservations, Minn. Act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., p. 489).

CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the construction of railways through Indian lands a systematic compliance by companies with the conditions expressed in the right-of-way acts will prevent much unnecessary delay. I therefore quote the requirements, which have been stated in previous reports. Each company should file in this office—

(1) A copy of its articles of incorporation, duly certified to by the proper officers under its corporate seal.

(2) Maps representing the definite location of the line. In the absence of any special provisions with regard to the length of line to be represented upon the maps of definite location, they should be so prepared as to represent sections of 25 miles each. If the line passes through surveyed land, they should show its location accurately according to the sectional subdivisions of the survey; and if through unsurveyed land, it should be carefully indicated with regard to its general direction and the natural objects, farms, etc., along the route. Each of these maps should bear the affidavit of the chief engineer, setting forth that the survey of the route of the company's road from — to —, a distance of — miles (giving termini and distance), was made by him (or under his direction), as chief engineer, under authority of the company, on or between certain dates (giving the same), and that such survey is accurately represented on the map. The affidavit of the chief engineer must be signed by him officially and verified by the certificates of the president of the company, attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, setting forth that the person signing the affidavit was either the chief engineer or was employed for the purpose of making such survey, which was done under the authority of the company. Further, that the line of route so surveyed and represented by the map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date) as the definite location of the line of road from — to —, a distance of — miles (giving the termini and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved — (giving date).

(3) Separate plats of ground desired for station purposes, in addition to right of way, should be filed, and such grounds should not be represented upon the maps of definite location, but should be marked by station numbers or otherwise, so that their exact location can be determined upon the maps. Plats of station grounds should bear the same affidavits and certificates as maps of definite location.

All maps presented for approval should be drawn on tracing linen, the scale not less than 2,000 feet to the inch, and should be filed in duplicate.

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

UNAUTHORIZED VISITS OF INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Unauthorized and unnecessary visits of Indian representatives or delegations have become so frequent of late as to call for some preventive action.

The expense involved often falls heavily upon the persons called upon to furnish the money, or if charged to the tribe, is an unjust tax upon those made to bear the cost of a trip in whose pleasure they have no share and from whose results they may derive little or no benefit. No small proportion of the visits of Indian delegations to this city accomplish no other purpose than to give the delegates a pleasant trip at the expense of some one else.

Not infrequently the outcome of the visit is a great disappointment to all concerned, because Indians can not understand the indirectness, delay, and complication of Government action. They send their representatives with the belief that a talk with the "Great Father" face to face will straightway secure what they desire, give them the information wanted, or settle the differences or right the wrongs complained of, and often they go back with little more accomplished than to be told that the matter will be looked into or that it must be submitted to Congress. The natural result is dissatisfaction and distrust. With delegations whose visits have been authorized beforehand, and who come for a well understood purpose, the case is quite different.

Instructions to agents to restrict unauthorized visits were issued July 3 last by direction of the Department, and are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1897.

To United States Indian Agents and other Officers in the Indian Service:

The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to unauthorized visits to this city by representatives or delegations from Indian tribes is published for the information and guidance of all agents and other officers in the Indian service:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 29, 1897.

SIR: Your attention is called to the reprehensible custom that has grown up in recent years of representatives or delegations from Indian tribes making periodical visits to this city on business with the Government without proper authority.

This practice has become so prevalent that the payment of the expenses of the delegations bears heavily upon the tribal funds, or is an injustice to the public if paid from the Government moneys.

Competent agents are provided by the Government for the various tribes, whose duty it is to transact all tribal business with the Department in this city. There are few instances arising where the presence here of delegations is necessary, and even in those instances your office and the Department should be apprised, in advance, of the nature of the business and official sanction obtained to the proposed visit before it is made. The Department should be the judge whether the matters to be laid before it are of such a character as to warrant the presence of a representative or delegation in every case.

Desiring to limit these visits to the actual needs of the service, you are requested to communicate with all Indian agents and direct them to notify the Indians of their several agencies that it is expected that all business requiring departmental action will be transacted at the agency; but in cases where it seems important that the Indians shall be personally represented before the Department a full statement of the case shall be submitted for its information and action, when, if the facts warrant such a conclusion, the necessary authority therefor will be given; and that the expenses of

such representatives or delegations visiting this city without such authority will not be provided for by the Department.

Very respectfully,

C. N. BLISS, *Secretary.*

Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Agents and superintendents in charge of agencies will at once notify the Indians under their charge of the Secretary's directions, as above set forth, and will see that the same are faithfully observed.

THOS. P. SMITH, *Acting Commissioner.*

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

As stated in the last annual report of this office, bills were introduced during the first session of the last Congress having in view a more stringent and unequivocal restriction of the sale of liquors to Indians; especially to include among those with whom the traffic is prohibited Indians who have been given allotments in severalty and have been made citizens of the United States, but who remain for a time under the guardianship and care of the Government; also to extend the prohibition against the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country so as to make it cover allotted lands which are held in trust by the United States or that are held by the Indians without the right of alienation. The act, approved by the President January 30, 1897 (29 Stat., 506), is of unusual importance to the service, and sets at rest questions on which the courts of the different districts could not agree, namely, whether the law applied to punish parties who introduced intoxicating liquors within an Indian allotment or who furnished them to an Indian allottee. I therefore deem it expedient to quote the law in full, as follows:

That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its Departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee, without the consent of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not less than two hundred dollars for each offense thereafter: *Provided, however,* That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

SEC. 2. That so much of the act of the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

A copy of the above act was sent by the office to each Indian agent, school superintendent, and special agent on February 10 last. Much good is expected to result from the passage of this law, especially to the Indian allottees of the far Northwest where the courts have held that the laws on the subject did not prohibit the sale of liquor to allottees.

During the year but two cases of violations of the intercourse laws in regard to sale of liquors to Indians have arisen to which I deem it necessary to invite attention.

One of these was at the Osage Agency, Okla., where an Indian by the name of Wab-moh-kah-wah-she bought whisky from one Wallace Beree, at Ralston, Okla. When he had traveled a short distance he was stopped by Deputy Marshal John Wisby and Nelson Webb, who searched him, and finding the whisky, took it from him. Afterwards the deputy marshal told the Indian and his companions that if they wanted a drink they could have the whisky for \$10, which, after some bargaining, they paid him, and he gave them the whisky, remarking, "We will keep this thing to ourselves." After they had drunk it the Indians were told to go home. Some time after this occurrence Wah-moh-kah-wah-she was arrested on the charge of introducing intoxicating liquors, tried, and convicted on two counts. He was sentenced March 26, 1897, on the first count to five months imprisonment and costs (\$7.45), and on the second to sixty days, to take effect at the expiration of the first sentence. Afterwards, April 2, 1897, the sentence of sixty days was changed to a fine of \$60 and costs, and to stand committed until paid.

This case was called to the attention of this Office by a letter dated April 19, 1897, from Mr. W. L. Eagleton, of Pawnee, Okla., applying for the pardon of the Indian. It was indorsed by Acting Agent Freeman, who recommended favorable consideration for two reasons: First, that he was informed that the Indian bought the whisky of a deputy United States marshal and was then arrested by that marshal; and second, that the prisoner was an old man and very fleshy, and fears were entertained that he would not survive close confinement during hot weather. The matter was submitted to the Department May 1, 1897, with the recommendation that the Department of Justice be requested to send a special agent to the Osage Agency for the purpose of investigating this case and the liquor traffic generally at that agency.

Pursuant to this request, the Department of Justice sent Special Agent R. J. W. Brewster to make the investigations desired, and it is from the report made by him (of which a copy was furnished this Office with letter of June 5, 1897, from the Attorney-General) that the details of the case above set forth were obtained. On the general question of the liquor traffic at the Osage Agency, Mr. Brewster stated that he was reliably informed that—

it has been the practice of the deputy marshals to hunt up these whisky cases against the Indians to make easy fees—no seeming attempt on the part of the deputies to reach the root of the evil, which is the white man who sells the liquor, not the

Indian who buys it. Although it can not be proven, it is undoubtedly true, in a great many instances, that the man who sells the whisky notifies the deputy, who immediately goes after the Indian, it being an easy way to make fees.

This statement discloses a very remarkable state of affairs, and it would be extremely discouraging to the Government in its efforts to protect the Indians against the sale of intoxicating drinks, but for the fact that the authorities in Oklahoma have taken the matter in hand, and, at the date of Mr. Brewster's report, indictments were pending against the deputy marshal, Wisby, on account of his connection with the case. Moreover, the Department of Justice, having had this alleged conduct of the deputy marshals brought officially to its attention, can be relied on to take steps to put a stop to such practices.

In the case of Wah-moh-kah-wah-she, the office recommended to the Department June 19, 1897, that, in view of the facts reported by Special Agent Brewster, the Department of Justice be requested to take steps to secure Executive clemency for him, and on July 13, 1897, the President granted him a pardon.

Another case investigated by Special Agent Brewster is that of the sale of liquor and opium to Indians in Nevada. April 20, 1897, Mr. Eugene Mead, superintendent of the Carson school and acting agent over the Walker River Reservation, reported a most deplorable state of demoralization among the Indians growing out of the sale to them of opium and whisky by the Chinese at Hawthorne and other small places near the reserve. May 24, 1897, the Department of Justice was requested to direct Mr. Brewster to make an investigation. The result is shown by the following, taken from his report:

Superintendent Mead's description of the state of affairs at Hawthorne, which was inclosed in your letter of instructions to me, I found to be the case; if anything, worse, the Indians there being totally demoralized, the sale of liquor and opium by the Chinamen to the Indians being carried on without interruption, and the Indian girls as young as 13 years of age fast becoming ruined, many of them being diseased.

On the evidence of Mr. G. S. Green and two Indians, Grant Patterson and Tom Brown, the former having been sent to Hawthorne by Mr. Mead, I caused the arrest of seven Chinamen. They were taken to Carson City before Commissioner T. J. Edwards, and on the 14th ultimo, in default of \$500 bail each, were committed to the county jail to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in October.

As the evidence against these Chinamen is conclusive, and Judge Hawley being severe with this class of offenders when brought before him, all will without doubt be sent to the penitentiary for long terms.

There are about thirty Chinamen at Hawthorne, Chinatown being only a stone's throw from the village, and the seven Chinamen arrested have for several years made a business of selling liquor and opium to Indians, this being their only means of support. There are two Chinese merchants in this settlement, and they, at the lowest figure, use 15 barrels of whisky a year, this being equivalent to 30 barrels as they halve it, making two out of one. This information I got from Mr. Laws, the freight agent.

I found that the Indians not only drank whenever they earned a little money, but some of them have become regular opium fiends, and when they were deprived of their opium were loud in their denunciation of all concerned in the arrest of the

Chinamen. To illustrate what a hold the opium habit has on some of them, a young boy, some 16 or 17 years of age, came to me and asked me to get him some opium pills; he said that the Chinamen left would not sell any opium, and he could not stop it so suddenly. Some of them made threats against the two Indian witnesses, saying they knew they would die if not able to get opium. * * *

I remained at Hawthorne some time after the arrest of the Chinamen; visited their houses several times each day, and am thoroughly satisfied that the Indian can not buy liquor there now, and believe that the good results obtained will last for some time to come, the Chinamen being fully aware of the risk they run. When I reached Hawthorne Indians could be seen going to and coming from Chinatown in droves, and after the arrest I failed to find any in the Chinamen's houses. There are several people at Hawthorne who are now interested in breaking up this evil, and have promised me that should the sale of liquor to Indians start afresh they will immediately notify Superintendent Mead. * * *

I went from Hawthorne to Yerrington, which is some 70 miles by rail and 14 miles by stage. There I found only one Chinese house, and I found that the news of what had been done at Hawthorne had reached there and consequently had put a stop to the abuse there. I was known before I was in the town long, and understand that the Chinamen at Hawthorne had warned their people in *all* the towns to stop selling liquor to Indians, having given them a description of me. I remained several days, being there Sunday, which is the day the Indians come to the town in great numbers to have their good time. I spent the entire day among them and went through the Chinamen's houses a number of times during the day and at night, and am fully convinced that *no* whisky was sold.

The majority of people at Yerrington are anxious that the sale of liquor to Indians be stopped, which is due to a scare they had resulting from a white man killing an Indian, whisky being at the bottom of the trouble. The white man is now serving a thirty-year's sentence, and since this murder I am informed that the Indians' only means of procuring liquor has been from the Chinamen, the white men being afraid to run the risk.

There seemingly has been very little attempt on the part of the Federal officers to stop this abuse in the State, there being only nine offenders sent to the penitentiary in the past year.

I visited the town of Lovelocks and succeeded in gathering evidence enough to warrant the arrest of a Chinaman who, I am informed, has been making a business of selling liquor to Indians for several years. The constable here tells me he has been trying for a year or more to catch this man, and seemed to be much pleased that the town was at last rid of him.

I spent several days at Carson City and at Reno, but as these cities are frequented almost exclusively by the Washoes and they, having no tribal relations, not being wards of the Government, the sale of liquor to this tribe can only be stopped by the State authorities, the Government having no jurisdiction.

There are a great many Chinamen in these two cities and the Washoe Indian can and does get liquor whenever he has money and wants it. The State authorities arrest them every now and then, but as the offender only receives a sentence of thirty or sixty days in jail, and being able to get his opium while in jail, this, of course, does not and never will accomplish any good results. It is to be regretted that something can not be done to right this wrong.

As the Pah Ute Indian occasionally visits the above-mentioned cities, and being anxious to exhaust every means to accomplish something there, I visited the county jails, thinking I might find one there for drunkenness, with a view of making an example of the offender, but did not.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

Most of the applications received during the past year for authority to take Indians for exhibition purposes have been refused for the reason that the experience of this office has been that when persons other than those known to be thoroughly reliable have been allowed to take Indians for such purposes they have usually broken their contracts with the Indians and left them stranded far from their homes, so that the Government has been obliged to return them to their reservations at its own expense.

The authorities granted by the Department are as follows:

January 2, 1897, to Messrs. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and Salisbury, to take 100 Indians from reservations in North and South Dakota for general show and exhibition purposes. A bond in the sum of \$10,000 was given by this firm.

January 29, 1897, to Mr. J. C. Henderson, of Chickasha, Ind. T., to take 25 Indians from the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla., for the purpose of giving exhibitions—playing baseball—mainly in the Southern States. In this case all arrangements of bond, contracts with the individual Indians, etc., were made by the acting Indian agent of the Kiowa Agency, with whom, before taking the Indians from their homes, Mr. Henderson deposited a sufficient sum of money to pay the railroad and other necessary traveling expenses of the entire party to their agency from the most distant point to which they might be taken. The bond given in this case was for \$5,000.

June 28, 1897, to Mr. O. K. Swayze, secretary of the "Committee of Fifteen in charge of the Fall Festival and Soldiers' Reunion," to be held at Topeka, Kans., in September, 1897, to take 50 or 60 Indians from the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla., and a few from the Osage and the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agencies for exhibition purposes. In this case no bond was exacted, as the festival is to be under municipal control, and promise was made by Mr. Swayze that the said committee would defray all the necessary traveling and incidental expenses of the Indians, and return them to their homes without any expense whatever to the Government, and would also hold themselves responsible for the proper care and protection of the Indians.

In two instances authority was granted for Indians to attend industrial exhibitions or local celebrations. This was done at the urgent request of responsible parties and in the belief that the visits would have an educative influence upon the Indians themselves. The office, however, in granting the permission, exacted such conditions and restrictions as would secure to the Indians good treatment and protection from bad company.

As stated in previous reports, whenever engagements with Indians for exhibition purposes are made, their employers are required to enter

into written contracts with the individual Indians obligating themselves to pay such Indians fair stipulated salaries for their services; to supply them with suitable food and clothing; to meet their traveling and needful incidental expenses, including medical attendance, etc., from the date of leaving their homes until their return thither; to protect them from immoral influences and surroundings; to employ a white man of good character to look after their welfare, and to return them to their reservation without cost to themselves within a certain specified time. They are also required to execute bond for the faithful fulfillment of such contracts.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

No new depredation claims have been filed in this office during the past year, and the number of claims of record remains therefore at 8,007.

At the date of the last annual report there were 4,271 claims in the office to be disposed of in accordance with the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 851). Since then the papers on file in 9 claims have been transmitted to the court, and 2 claims have been reported as having been previously transmitted to Congress. A large amount of miscellaneous information relative to claims has been given the court, claimants, and attorneys. Deducting the 11 claims disposed of during the past year, there remain 4,260 to be disposed of in accordance with the act aforesaid.

At the date of the last annual report it was stated that \$902,940.48 had been appropriated by Congress for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims rendered in pursuance of the above-named act. By act of July 19, 1897, \$217,749.81 was appropriated for the same purpose, making the total amount appropriated for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims \$1,120,680.29. The records of this office show that up to June 30, 1897, judgments have been paid and charged against those appropriations amounting to \$957,511.77.

Judgments amounting to a few thousand dollars have been paid and charged against the tribal funds of different tribes, in accordance with the sixth section of the act of March 3, 1891.

GILA BEND RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

This reservation contains 35 sections of land, and was set apart by Executive order of December 12, 1882, for the Papago and other Indians then settled thereon, and for such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior might see fit to place there. At that time some ten families—40 or 50 people—lived on the reservation. Various propositions looking to the removal of these families elsewhere and the restoration of the reservation to the public domain have been considered and submitted to Congress, but without result.

In 1892 the Pima agent suggested that many of the wandering Papagoes could be induced to cease their nomadic ways and make this reservation their home if they could be assured that it would not be taken from them.

The President, on December 6, 1894, granted authority for allotting on this reservation 10 acres of land each to the Papago Indians entitled thereto. Allotments were made by Special Agent Claude N. Bennett, who submitted, July 16, 1896, a schedule of 679 allotments, all of which, as he informally states, comprise irrigable land.

June 29, 1896, this office submitted to the Department the proposition of Henry E. Kemp, vice-president and general manager of the East Riverside Canal Company, to sell the Government in trust for the allottees on the Gila Bend Reservation, for \$10 per acre, water-right deeds for one-half miner's inch per acre, each water right to convey a perpetual right to the grantee thereof to purchase water from said company at the rate of \$1.25 per acre per annum. The quantity of land which could be covered by this canal was estimated at some 6,500 acres.

The office recommended making a contract for the purchase of water rights for 500 acres during the last fiscal year, the intention being to purchase rights covering additional areas during succeeding years until all the land should be irrigated. No action thereon by the Department has been communicated to this office. I have recently learned that there are one or two other canal companies who might furnish water for a portion of the allotted lands. These lands without water are wholly worthless, but will be valuable when irrigated. Unless some means of placing water on them can be devised I see no use in approving the allotments or trying to induce the Indians to settle there. If water can be supplied the lands will furnish homes for nearly 700 Indians now roaming the deserts of Arizona, and they will be able to support themselves comfortably, the Government being required only to purchase the water rights and pay the maintenance charge for one or two years.

At an early date I shall instruct the new agent in charge of the Pima Agency to make a full investigation of this subject, and will submit the result to the Department.

ASSAULTS FOR WITCHCRAFT, ZUÑI PUEBLO, ARIZONA.

In March last the acting agent of the Pueblo Agency reported that a certain society of Indians in the Zuñi pueblo, known as the "Priests of the Bow," had murderously assaulted an old woman of the pueblo whom they charged with being a witch. The case was reported to the agent as follows:

They threw her off the house, took her to a corral, where they tied her wrists behind her back and pulled her up to a beam, with her feet from the ground. They kept her hanging nearly all day, and while she was hanging they tortured her in every way. I hear four or five Zuñis were implicated in the torture, and there were many spectators. It is only the poor ones, who have not enough friends to protect them, that are accused and tried.

The woman is the fourth one since last summer; the others they didn't tie on account of friends interfering.

In submitting the case to this office the agent said:

It is evident that the Zuñi Indians who took part in the hanging and torture of the old woman referred to must be severely punished. * * * Crimes of this character have been frequent among these Indians; only a few years ago two of them were hung for witchcraft.

This case is also referred to in the agent's annual report, page 199.

Upon the request of the Department, dated March 13, 1897, the governor of New Mexico directed the district attorney to prosecute the offenders to the fullest extent of the law. August 18 the acting agent reported the necessity for the presence of an armed force to assist the civil authorities in making the arrests, an opinion which was concurred in by the United States attorney at Albuquerque. Three troops of cavalry were therefore detailed for that purpose and four Indians, Hay tol si, No mo si, Ny u che, and Key i si, were arrested at Zuñi, without any violence or disorder, and taken to Las Lunas for trial.

They were bound over in the sum of \$5,000 each for the action of the grand jury, the next term of court being held in February, 1898.¹ Inasmuch as the acting agent feared that personal violence to the white residents and employees of the Government was likely to follow the arrests, one troop of cavalry was ordered to remain at Zuñi for a while.

In June last, prior to these arrests, a Carlisle graduate was brutally beaten by some of the Zuñis.

ASSAULT UPON NAVAJOES, ARIZONA.

From a report made to the Navajo Agency by Mr. J. C. Tipton, additional farmer, stationed at Tuba City, Ariz., it appears that January 18, 1897, the board of supervisors of Coconino County placed upon the records the following order:

Ordered that it is hereby authorized to employ not more than 20 men, at a compensation of \$2 per day and furnished, for the purpose of assessing the property of Navajo Indians within Coconino County.

On that date there were 16 Navajo families tending their flocks in a grazing district bounded on the east and north by the Little Colorado River, and on the west by the Colorado River, a portion of the tract being within the boundaries of the "Grand Canyon, National Park." On this national reserve most of the Indians were pasturing their stock—a tract of country which they had thus occupied for generations and which has never been surveyed. No copy of the order was served upon the sheriff of the county, who was ex-officio assessor, and the legal time for making assessments was several weeks later than the date of the order. Nevertheless, the very next day, January 19, the sheriff with an armed posse visited each of these 16 families and

¹Since this report was written the question of the liability of the Government for the cost of food for these prisoners while committed has been raised by the local authorities. The Department of Justice has decided that the expense may fairly be deemed a part of the costs of the trial within the meaning of section 11 of the act of March 2, 1897 (25 Stat. L., 1004), and may be defrayed by the Government.

demanded that \$5 for every 100 head of sheep owned by them be paid to him at once; failing to do so they were to move out immediately. The Navajoes had no money; their prayer for time in which to procure money or to ascertain their rights was denied, and in default of the payment of the arbitrary and unlawful sum fixed by the sheriff, the Indians were forced to gather up their belongings and move.

Snow was falling (a deep snow already covered the ground), the weather was bitter cold, and the ewes were lambing. The Indians pleaded for a reasonable time within which to remove, but were denied. Their houses and corrals were burned and they and their flocks were rounded up and pushed north toward the Little Colorado River with relentless haste, the posse keeping women, children, and animals in a fright by an intermittent fire from rifles and revolvers. When the river was reached it was found to be so deep as to require the sheep to swim. The posse surrounded the flocks and pushed them into the water, and nearly all the lambs, with many grown sheep, went down the stream or chilled to death after crossing, and many died afterward from the effects of exposure. The loss to the Indians was equivalent to several thousand dollars.

From the above facts it is apparent that the order for an assessment was a mere pretext, and that the real intention was the expulsion of the Navajoes from a region continuously used by them almost from time immemorial. Mr. Tipton believes this outrage to be the culmination of a scheme concocted by two sheep owners living in that locality (one of whom was a member of the board of supervisors), who desire to secure control of the entire range.

In forwarding the farmer's report the acting agent stated that on the 5th of January last the sheriff of Coconino County had been informed by him that the Indian Office had decided to allow the Navajoes to use the unsettled public lands until the development of the irrigation system should afford them sufficient tillable lands on their reservation. He recommended that suit be instituted for damages, and that the Indians be given permission to repasture their flocks where, for so many years, they have been accustomed to keep them.

June 24 last the matter was reported to the Department with request that it be carefully considered in order to determine whether the parties guilty of this unprovoked and cruel assault might not be held accountable therefor and be compelled to make restitution for the losses sustained by the Indians. A copy of office report was sent by the Department June 25 last to the Attorney-General with a view to instituting suit for damages against the officers of Coconino County. No reply has been received. On the same date a copy of office report was also sent to the governor of Arizona, who replied July 7, 1897, that he had written the sheriff of Coconino County, giving him a full statement of the complaints against him and demanding an explanation of his conduct.

It is hoped that the final result will be the restoration of the Indians to their former homes and restitution for their losses, and at least that there will be no further molestation of this peaceable Indian community.

DIGGER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., p. —), contains the following clause relative to the Digger Indians in California:

For locating the Digger Indians of California upon lands recently purchased for them, and for their subsistence and civilization, and the purchase of farming implements, seeds, and other articles, including the pay of a practical farmer, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

Steps are being taken to have a practical farmer appointed for the purpose of locating these Indians upon the lands referred to. Effort will be made to secure some one from that section of the country—one who is familiar with the climate, soil, and methods of farming and gardening there. The Digger Indians are much attached to their old haunts, and are slow to give up their habits of idleness and life of want and beggary for one of comfort, industry, and progress. It is hoped that the effort being made to teach these Indians habits of industry and the pursuit of husbandry will bring substantial results to those who may occupy the farm, and become an object lesson to others in the surrounding country.

December 3, 1896, this office instructed Special Agent George B. Cosby, who had purchased these lands and located some Indians thereon, to issue the ten houses to the heads of the families, who respectively occupied them; or, if any of the houses were vacant, to issue them to worthy Indians who would occupy and take care of them; also to issue the four horses and other Government property to the most deserving Indians. December 31, 1896, he reported that he had issued the various articles on hand to Indians named Pedro, Sam, Jim, Charley, and Louis.

April 13, 1897, ex-Congressman Caminetti, of Jackson, Cal., wrote this office that the Indians had planted some grain and sown seed which he had furnished them, and that those who were able to work had shown an inclination to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered; but he felt that while the Government had done well in furnishing the Indians horses and wagons as well as lands, it had made a mistake in recalling the agent and leaving them to their own resources before they had become able to produce anything for themselves.

SOUTHERN UTES, COLORADO.

The surplus or unallotted lands of that portion of the Southern Ute Reservation lying east of range 14 have not yet been opened to settlement. Delay in opening has been caused by the uncertainty which has heretofore existed with respect to the east boundary of the reserve; but this uncertainty has recently been removed by astronomical obser-

vations made by the United States Geological Survey, locating the one hundred and seventh meridian. A report transmitting the official notes of these observations was made by the Director of the Geological Survey July 15, 1897, to the Department, and the report and a copy of the notes were received by Department reference of July 24. They were returned to the Department August 26, with the recommendation that the General Land Office be requested to make the survey from the point established by the Geological Survey.

SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

By the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stats., 331), \$6,000 was appropriated for the Seminole Indians in Florida, of which one-half was to be expended in procuring permanent homes for them.

Lands have been purchased for these Indians during the past year as follows: From the Disston Land Company, section 7, township 48 south, range 4 east, 644.40 acres, \$418.86. The deed was submitted to the Department for approval May 6, 1897. From Frank Q. Brown, trustee, section 18, township 48 south, range 33 east; section 18, township 48 south, range 34 east, and section 34, township 48 south, range 34 east, 1,920 acres, \$1,344. The deed was submitted to the Department for approval July 28, 1897. From Frank Q. Brown, trustee, section 32, township 47 south, range 33 east, 640 acres, \$448. Mr. Brown was informed July 26, 1897, that before this deed could be considered an abstract of title should be furnished, accompanied by the proper tax receipt. Awaiting receipt of this evidence the deed has not yet been submitted to the Department. The other two deeds have been approved.

Similar appropriations for the Seminoles have been made for several years past. For description of lands purchased thereunder, see Annual Report for 1896, p. 93.

The greater part of the Seminole Indians are located in Dade and Monroe counties, in the region designated on the map of Florida as "The Everglades."¹ October 10, 1894, the Department decided that the unsurveyed body of lands lying within the State of Florida known as The Everglades was, in fact, swamp land; that a survey thereof was not practicable, and that a patent might issue to the State under the swamp grant (act of September 28, 1850, 9 Stat., 51) upon an estimated area designated by metes and bounds (19 L. D., 251).

February 23, 1897, Dr. J. E. Brecht, in charge of the Florida Seminoles, telegraphed as follows:

Can not special provision be made for reservation of all lands occupied or improved by Indians in or contiguous to Everglades before same are patented to State of Florida?

Similar appeals made by Bishop Whipple and Mr. Kirk Munroe were reported to the Department with request that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be instructed to take such action as might

¹ See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 139, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

be necessary to protect the rights of the Indian occupants of those lands.

Later Dr. Brecht reported that the Indians had been driven from the northeast quarter of section 35 and northwest quarter of section 36, township 53 south, range 40 east, and asked that those lands be reserved for their use. March 24, 1897, the Department, upon recommendation of this office, requested the General Land Office to withdraw said tracts from settlement and to reserve them for the Indians.

April 14, 1897, the Commissioner of the General Land Office replied that the records of his office showed that all of what, if surveyed, would be township 53 south, range 40 east, was included in what is designated on the maps of Florida as "The Everglades," and was embraced in swamp-land list No. 89, approved February 13, 1897. He also stated that in the decision approving said list (24 L. D., 147) there was a quotation from a report of the Indian Office of February 23, 1895, in which it was stated:

If the Indians now have the right of occupancy of the lands within the Everglades, and the United States should convey such lands by patents to the State of Florida, I am of the opinion that the State would take title subject to the right of occupancy of the Indians.

Thus Department decision of February 13, 1897, conflicted with its instructions of March 24, in that the first directed that a patent issue to the State under the swamp grant, and the second that a portion of the lands be reserved for the use of the Indians.

In office report upon this matter, dated May 26, 1897, the following conclusion was reached:

I am therefore clearly of the opinion that where Indians are known to be located upon specified tracts such tracts should be exempted from patent; that no person or corporation shall have color of right to deprive the Indians of their ancient possessions.

I therefore have the honor to recommend that the decision of the Department of February 13, 1897, be modified so as to except the tracts described in office report of March 23, 1897, from the lands to be patented.

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

These rights, as before indicated, I believe to be clearly established by the case of *Beecher v. Wetherby*, as well as by the invariable practice of the nations of Europe who made discoveries upon this continent, which rule has been followed by the United States. The insertion of such provision in the patent would make the rights of the Indians clear and would be a measure of protection to these people who have excited the sympathy of all who have become cognizant of their situation.

I have been informed that the important legal questions involved in the case are now before the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department for consideration and opinion. I trust that no steps may be omitted which may possibly be taken under the law to protect these Indians.

INDIAN SCARE AT CAMAS PRAIRIE, IDAHO.

June 28, 1897, the governor of Idaho telegraphed the Department as follows:

Three hundred Indians from Fort Hall causing great anxiety among settlers on Camas Prairie. If same are not immediately recalled, trouble will ensue. Answer.

He also telegraphed Hon. Henry Heitfelt, United States Senator from Idaho, to the same effect, adding that his information was "from sheriff and settlers." The following day he telegraphed the Senator further, as follows:

Complaints continue to-day. Fences are being burned and cattle killed. Indians come from Lemhi, Umatilla, Fort Hall, and Duck Valley reservations. They must disperse or trouble will soon follow. Answer.

On receipt of these alarming reports the Department telegraphed the Indian agents in charge of the reservations named for full reports, and at the same time requested the War Department to order military assistance to be sent the Fort Hall agent "to preserve order and protect lives and property of settlers, and return Indians to reservations if absent therefrom as reported." The governor of Idaho was informed by telegraph of this action.

July 1 the commanding general Department of the Platte telegraphed to the War Department that, on June 30, he had ordered "squadron Ninth Cavalry" to proceed from Fort Robinson to the scene of the alleged disturbance, but had suspended the movement of troops on receipt of information from Lieut. F. G. Irwin, acting Indian agent at Fort Hall, that the Indians at Camas Prairie were entirely peaceable and were there for the purpose of gathering camas root, and that there was absolutely no foundation for an Indian scare.

Lieutenant Irwin visited Camas Prairie, and telegraphed this office the following:

July 1: Prominent citizens of Hailey (Idaho) and reliable settlers from Camas Prairie state that no Indian troubles exist in that vicinity. About forty Indians, including women and children, are there gathering camas (root), but have committed no violation of law as far as known here. One of these states that no disturbance of any kind has occurred. Only two are from Fort Hall Agency. No necessity for troops. Will report later when Indian police come in. No excitement here.

July 2: Have brought in all Indians from Camas Prairie—forty-two, including women and children, chiefly from Lemhi. One band of twenty Shoshones had left for their homes in Bliss, Idaho, before my arrival. Will send rest to Fort Hall with Indian police. Passed through the Camas prairies and was informed by reliable ranchers in immediate vicinity of Indian camps that no depredations had been committed by Indians. The presence of Indians in that region, and the fear that they might give trouble, is the only foundation for alarming reports sent out. Will report by letter from Fort Hall.

With his full report were forwarded clippings from the Wood River Times, a newspaper published in Hailey, Idaho, giving, as he stated, a substantially correct account of the "scare." Both report and clippings are quoted herewith as a matter of record.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, *July 5, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report regarding alleged Indian depredations on the Camas prairies:

On the morning of June 29 the following telegram was received:

“BOISE, IDAHO, *June 28, 1897.*

“INDIAN AGENT, *Ross Fork, Idaho, via Pocatello:*

“Three hundred Bannocks on Camas prairie reported dangerous. Recall them at once or trouble likely to follow. My information is from sheriff Blaine County. Answer.

“FRANK STEUNENBERG, *Governor.*”

I at once began an investigation, through the Indian police, and learned that some Indians from the Lemhi Agency and some living in the town of Bliss, Idaho, were gathering roots on the Camas prairies, as has been customary for years, and that three Shoshone families from this reservation were visiting them. Knowing these Indians to be inoffensive, and their principal men to be well known to the whites in that region, and also provided with excellent testimonials from the governor and others, I was convinced that the report was grossly exaggerated; however, I sent C. E. Stewart with Indian police to investigate and return any Fort Hall Indians who might be found there.

Telegrams similar to the above having been received from the Department June 30, I went to Hailey, Idaho, a town about 20 miles from Camas prairie, and there learned that all reports of Indian depredations were groundless. I visited their camps and found the Indians engaged in nothing more serious than digging camas roots and chasing ground squirrels, and totally unconscious of the alarm they were supposed to be causing. They told me that the settlers, men, women, and children freely visited their camps and exhibited no signs of fear or uneasiness. I questioned several ranchers in that vicinity, among them G. S. Humphrey, the originator of the alarming telegrams and petitions to the governor. All of them informed me that they knew of no instance of depredation or violation of law, but that such results were feared.

All Indians found on the prairie, 42 in number, including women and children, were brought into Hailey, and from there sent to Fort Hall under charge of Indian police. They could not see the justice of being forced to leave that country without gathering their winter supply of food, as has been their habit heretofore, but they quietly complied with my orders when assured it was the wish of the Department.

Almost the entire party belonged to the Lemhi Agency, only two families coming from this reservation, and not a Bannack among them. In addition to these Indians another band of about 20 Shoshones had been in the Camas prairies, but had gone to their homes in Bliss, Idaho, before my arrival.

I can imagine no motive for sending out such baseless reports other than the desire on the part of settlers to rid themselves of the annual presence of peaceful Indians by ascribing to them hostile qualities.

Very respectfully,

F. G. IRWIN, Jr.,

First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

[From Wood River Times, Thursday, July 1, 1897.]

THE “SCARE”—IT IS ALL AN UNQUALIFIED FABRICATION—THE INDIANS ARE PEACEABLE AND HAVE SQUAWS AND PAPPOUSES ALONG; BUT THEY MAY VIOLATE THE GAME LAW—THEY ARE GOING HOME.

“Major Jim,” a Shoshone chief who comes here every year with “good Indian” credentials, arrived yesterday, and started out to Camas prairie in company with a deputy Indian agent from Fort Hall, and in a buggy hired from Charles Nelson’s stable. He said the Indians are peaceable, and that he would send them home.

A Shoshone Indian, camped between Hailey and Bellevue, came in from the prairie on horseback this morning. He said that there are ten lodges there, comprising about 40 individuals, and including bucks, mahalas, and papposes; that they are all Shoshones, from Fort Lemhi, and would be in Hailey by the 4th of July to win white man's money.

No Bannocks here.—Lieutenant Irwin, acting Indian agent at Fort Hall, arrived this morning with Ralph Lavatta, his interpreter. He said that he knew that there could be no Bannocks here, as he held a powwow last Saturday about the sale of the reservation lands, and every Bannock buck—over 200—was present. The Indians here came ten days or two weeks ago.

Lieutenant Irwin said, further, that the Indians here are from Fort Lemhi, and the main attraction is our camas root, of which they are very fond. The roots having been undisturbed for years, the Indians found an enormous crop, and thereupon indulged in the "grass dance," which corresponds to the white people's harvest festivals. He is sure that his appearance among them would suffice to induce them to leave, as they are harmless as children.

Troops on the way.—Four troops of United States cavalry are coming from Nebraska by fast train. Unless stopped they will be here to-morrow. But they are probably stopped now, awaiting orders.

This morning the following dispatch was received:

POCATELLO, Idaho, July 1.

To Editor HAILEY TIMES, Hailey, Idaho:

Please wire me at Pocatello any reliable information you may have regarding the report of Indian trouble on Camas Prairie.

GEO. M. RANDALL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth United States Infantry.

The following was wired at once:

HAILEY, July 1.

Col. GEO. M. RANDALL, Pocatello, Idaho:

No trouble yet; but unavoidable unless Indians are removed, as they are violating game law.

T. E. PICOTTE,

Proprietor Wood River Times.

No excitement here.—There is no excitement, no "scare," here. Even the sheriff has hardly inquired into the matter. Ex-Assessor Hastings and Charles Babington, who are two of the most prosperous settlers on the prairie, with horses and cattle and sheep ranging the prairie, were in town this week. The former only left Hailey to-day. They laughed at the reports of trouble, and said there need be no fear of any except as a result of intoxicating drinks in either Indians or cowboys.

All the "scare" is away from here.—There is absolutely no alarm here, but wild reports are brought in by passengers on the trains. These reports have evidently caused considerable stir abroad, as several newspaper editors have telegraphed for full reports of the Indian "trouble." The editor of the Salt Lake Herald is one of these. He wrote this office Monday requesting daily reports. Tuesday he wired to "send at least 200 words of Indian trouble." To all such frantic appeals the uniform reply was wired: "No Indian trouble here. Will ascertain particulars and wire promptly."

The latest.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Lieutenant Irwin and his interpreter left for Camas Prairie in a livery rig. They said they were going to meet the Indians, who were coming in.

[From Wood River Times, July 31, 1897.]

Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, of the Eighth United States Infantry, who arrived yesterday from his headquarters at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., left for home to-day. He had four troops of cavalry ready, also a pack train, all equipped and supplied with several days' rations, with an ample supply of cars—all awaiting the order, "Come!"

They would have been here in thirty hours after his arrival, if he had ordered the advance. But if there had been any outbreak, he would have brought the troops with him without awaiting a personal investigation.

Colonel Randall is an old Indian fighter. Twenty years ago he was stationed at Camp Harney, in Oregon. He there knew "Major Jim," the Shoshone chief who was here this week. The two recognized each other at sight yesterday, when meeting for a powwow in Alturas Hall, this town.

Lieutenant Irwin, acting Indian agent at Fort Hall, who came here Thursday, also left this afternoon by the train.

The interpreter and the Indian policeman from Fort Hall went by the trail. They are escorting the Indians and their ponies out of the country—to keep them together, and see that none refuse to go. None will refuse, as they understand that they must go.

The Indians were loath to leave the prairie. They were living on groundhogs and roots, and nothing else. They claimed that they had killed no game whatever, and a few had only caught a few fish to eat. All this is within the law; but the settlers know that the Indians have violated the law every year heretofore, and that they are liable to kill any game that they see. They therefore wanted them removed.

When Lieutenant Irwin drove out to the prairie, he found Indian campodies every mile or so for 20 miles. The lodges were usually in some depression—in ravines, gullies, washes, where the abundance of blue flowers indicated the presence of the Quamassia of the botanists, that the Indians know as camas. They were evidently elated, happy in anticipation of a big harvest two weeks hence, when the tubers or roots would be at their best. In the evenings the Indians gathered in dozens at some central lodge and had a "grass dance." The whites were friendly, as Lieutenant Irwin saw whites visiting at every Indian camp. He even saw young white girls go there unattended in the evening. There was no alarm anywhere, that he could see. No fences burned, no stock turned into settlers' fields, no outrages. The grass is abundant, belly high in many places, and will not be eaten, although there must have been a quarter million sheep, besides large numbers of horses and cattle, on the prairie this year.

Only one settler complained of the Indians—S. G. Humphrey, of the splendid Willow Creek ranch. He said to Lieutenant Irwin:

"My wife is gone and won't return as long as the Indians are around. I want you to take the varmints away; we do not want them here."

Lieutenant Irwin went as far as Soldier, 35 miles or so west of Hailey. He ordered all Indians to Hailey, and some started at once. By 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon all were in town. They had between 300 and 400 ponies, and perhaps 20 bucks were in the crowd. The total number of Indians, squaws and paposes included, was about 50. They had a pow wow with the army officers, assented to the orders without a murmur, and agreed to leave at once. They went up Quigley Gulch for the night, and this afternoon started for Fort Hall by the old stage road to Blackfoot.

Some of the business men of Hailey wished the Indians to stay for the races on the 5th and 6th, but the army officers did not feel at liberty to permit it. Having come this distance to rid us of the presence of Indians, they had to see them off without delay. The 18 or 20 Indians that live at Bliss having gone home a few days ago, there is not a single "red man" on the prairie.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN PAYMENT.

In the case No. 17209 of Moses Whitmire, Trustee for the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, *v.* the Cherokee Nation and the United States, the Court of Claims, in its decision of February 3, 1896, ordered and adjudged that the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to appoint three commissioners to ascertain and determine who were the individual

freedmen of the Cherokee Nation then entitled to share in the distribution of a certain sum amounting to \$903,365. One commissioner was to be nominated by the freedmen, one by the Cherokees, and one to be selected by the Secretary.

This commission, consisting of William Clifton, of Georgia, R. H. Kern, of Missouri, and W. P. Thompson, of the Cherokee Nation, proceeded to Indian Territory, under instructions from this office, approved by the Department April 23, 1896, and on conclusion of their labors in the field submitted a schedule of the names of all freedmen who in their opinion were entitled, May 3, 1894, to citizenship in the Cherokee Nation and to participate in the distribution of said fund.

This schedule, after a clerical examination by this office, was submitted on January 16, 1897, to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and approval. It was returned on the 18th of January, duly approved, and on February 8, Mr. James G. Dickson, special United States Indian agent, was designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a special disbursing agent to distribute the said fund, under instructions prepared February 10, 1897. Mr. Dickson paid out to the said Cherokee freedmen the sum of \$596,621.13, when circumstances arose which rendered it necessary to stop the payment and relieve him from duty. Subsequently, June 8, 1897, Mr. D. M. Wisdom, United States Indian agent, Union Agency, Ind. T., was designated to complete the work. He disbursed the sum of \$228,763.17, completing the payment so far as it was possible at that time, making a total disbursement of \$825,384.30, leaving unexpended and subject to claims the sum of \$33,596.70. Of the sum disbursed \$44,384 was paid to attorneys and for incidental expenses incurred in making the payment.

INTRUDERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the last annual report of this office a detailed statement was made of the status of the question of intruders in the Cherokee Nation, and explanation was given why removals of these trespassers, which had been urged by the Cherokee authorities, had not been accomplished. The commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes, otherwise known as the "Dawes Commission," was then engaged in the Indian Territory in the adjudication of claims to citizenship in the several nations, under a provision contained in the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 339), and while they were thus employed no steps were taken looking to the removal of intruders from that Territory. Under that act applicants who were denied citizenship by the commission had the right of appeal to the United States courts for the Indian Territory within sixty days after the denial of their applications.

January 12, 1897, that commission advised the Department through this office that on December 6, 1896, it had completed its work of passing upon applications for citizenship in the five tribes; but that many of those to whom it had denied citizenship, and who had not appealed

from its decision within the time specified, as well as many noncitizens who were occupying lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, and who did not apply for citizenship, were preparing to plant and grow crops on those lands; and the commission recommended that some action be taken thereon.

Accordingly, the following notice, prepared by this office under direction from the Department, was promulgated:

NOTICE TO INTRUDERS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 23, 1897.

Whereas by the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 339), the commission appointed under the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 645), to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, commonly called the "Dawes Commission," was authorized and directed to "hear and determine the application of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship" in any of said Five Civilized Tribes; and

Whereas provision was also made for appeals by applicants and by the several Five Civilized Tribes from the decision of said commission, to be taken within sixty days from the date of such decision, to the proper courts of the United States for the Indian Territory; and

Whereas it has been reported to me that many of said applicants whose applications were denied by said Commission, and who did not appeal to the courts within the time specified, and others, noncitizens, who did not apply for citizenship, are occupants of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes, and are preparing to plant and grow crops on said lands:

Now, therefore, warning is hereby given to all claimants to citizenship in any of the Five Civilized Tribes whose claims have been rejected by the Dawes Commission, so called, and who have not taken their appeals to the courts as provided in the act of Congress first above mentioned, and to all noncitizens who are occupying lands belonging to any of said Five Civilized Tribes, and who did not apply to said Commission for citizenship, that after February 6, 1897, they will have no right to remain in possession of such lands, but from and after that date will be intruders thereon and compelled to remove therefrom.

DAVID R. FRANCIS, *Secretary.*

Copies of this notice were furnished the agent for the Union Agency, the Dawes Commission, and the respective principal chiefs of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Although the office has received requests from the authorities of each of the Five Civilized Tribes for information concerning the promulgation of this notice, only the Cherokee and Creek officials have made any formal demand for the removal of the intruders.

In a letter dated in this city April 15, 1897, and addressed to the Department, Messrs. George W. Bengé and W. W. Hastings, delegates of the Cherokee Nation, asked for the removal from that nation of intruders whose claims to citizenship had been rejected by the Dawes Commission and who had not appealed to the courts within the sixty days allowed. They stated that there were filed before the Dawes Commission about 5,000 applications for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation which involved the status of about 50,000 individuals; that out

of this entire number the Commission admitted 154 persons representing about fifty cases; and that out of the 5,000 cases appeals had been taken, as shown by the court records, in only 221 cases, which appeals were still pending in the courts.

This communication was referred by the Department to the Dawes Commission for report as to whether proceedings at that time to forcibly dispossess these intruders of their improvements would in any way interfere with the negotiations of the commission, and as to what, in the opinion of the commission, would be the best method and the most suitable time for making the removals demanded by the Cherokee delegates.

The commission replied, April 24, 1897, that in its opinion steps taken to remove intruders would not only not retard nor embarrass their negotiations, but would be a benefit to them, as inspiring confidence in the good intention and honest purposes of the Government to fulfill its obligations toward the Indians. They suggested that the agent for the Five Civilized Tribes at Muscogee be required to cause the intruders immediately to relinquish possession of all lands and premises occupied by them to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation, upon the request of the principal chief of that nation, and that the agent be provided with the means of enforcing his orders without delay.

In a report to the Department dated May 19, 1897, this office made the following remarks and recommendations on this subject:

From these statements it will be seen that the demand of the delegates of the Cherokee Nation is not unreasonable. The intruders in that nation have had warning against further intrusion, and the Indians have the promise of the Government for their removal. As I have stated, there is no information before this office or contained in the papers under consideration as to the probable number of persons that will be affected by the removals, but it appears from the report of the board of appraisers of intruders' improvements in the Cherokee Nation that at the time said report was submitted there were estimated to be in the Cherokee Nation about 9,500 intruders. Of this number 8,500 were there at the time the board entered upon its duty of appraisement, and it was estimated by the president of the Intruder Association that between that time (1893) and the date of the appraisers' report (March 16, 1895) about 1,000 additional persons claiming citizenship had entered the nation and settled there.

Messrs. Hastings and Bengé state that there were 50,000 persons interested in claims for citizenship in the Cherokee Nation presented to the Dawes Commission. What proportion of these 50,000 were in the nation and settled there is not stated, and it is not known whether any material change in the number settled in the nation has been made since the report of the appraisers referred to.

From this it will be seen by the Department that while the Cherokee Nation has the right to demand the removal of intruders in that nation, the undertaking is one of grave responsibility and far-reaching consequences to a large number of people, and should be proceeded with in a manner that would result in the least hardship to the intruders. It is to be expected, of course, at any time that there will be great suffering in the forcible removal of so many people from a section of country where some of them have resided for a great many years.

In view, therefore, of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the question, I have the honor to recommend that before any steps looking to the removal of intruders in the Cherokee Nation shall be taken, the authorities of that nation be called upon to inform the Department of the names and residences of the intruders and their post-office address, and also the character of the improvements occupied by them, whether town or farm property, and the estimated value thereof. When the Department shall have received this information it will be in a position to take more intelligent action on the question.

It is proper that I should add that any removals that may be made must, under the provisions of the agreement of 1891, be made on the formal demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.

June 17, 1897, the Department referred to this office a letter addressed to the President June 11, 1897, by Hon. S. H. Mayes, principal chief, Cherokee Nation, submitting a list of heads of families declared to be intruders in the nation whose removal he demanded under the first clause of article 2 of the Cherokee agreement of December 19, 1891. This list contained the names of 217 heads of families, representing 2,170 persons, allowing, according to the claims of the Cherokee delegates, ten persons to the family.

In its reply dated June 30, 1897, the office pointed out that the submission of this list, with the letter of the chief, was only a partial compliance with the requirements of the Department, and that the names and addresses of the intruders should be supplied, together with other desired information respecting the character and value of their improvements. It also called attention to the difficulties that would have to be met on account of the expense of the removals, as follows:

I have no means of readily determining what the removal of the parties complained against will cost; but whenever this question has been considered, since the agreement of 1891, the lack of funds applicable has been found one of the chief difficulties in the way of carrying the provisions of that agreement into effect.

In office report of February 6, 1892, submitting the agreement to be forwarded to Congress, the necessity for an appropriation for this purpose was pointed out, in view of the fact of there being no adequate general appropriation out of which the expense could be paid.

In a report dated November 27, 1893, the office recommended that the committees on Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives be requested to secure the appropriation of \$12,496 estimated by the appraisers of Cherokee intruders' improvements as necessary to complete the appraisements and effect the removals. Of this sum it was estimated that \$4,996 would be required for the completion of appraisement of improvements, and \$7,500 would be necessary to remove the intruders.

In a report of March 17, 1894, this recommendation was repeated so far as the money for removals was concerned, and in a letter of April 23, 1894, to Hon. William Holman, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, the opinion was expressed that the appropriation of \$4,996 to complete appraisals would be a waste of money unless the sum required for the removal of intruders should be also appropriated, for the reason that there was no appropriation out of which the expenses of the removals, deemed by the office inevitable, could be paid.

In making explanations on complaint of Creek authorities for not removing intruders, Agent Wisdom gave in his report of June 15, 1896, as one of the reasons why certain intruders had not been removed, that "it is well known to the Department that I have no funds available to remove intruders, and I have not felt authorized to use the money tendered me by the Creek Nation, and by the Choctaw Nation also, without express authority from your Department."

However, some of the parties against whom complaint had been made had received payment from the Cherokee Nation for their improvements, and others had been tendered the amounts awarded, and it was not apparent that there was any possible reason why they should not be removed. The office therefore made the following recommendation as to their removal:

On the list submitted by Chief Mayes there appear the name of 28 persons (indicated by a cross), who are shown by the files of this office to have received the amounts awarded by the board of appraisers and 22 (indicated by a circle) to whom tender of the amount awarded has been made.

As to these 50 heads of families, representing 500 persons—allowing 10 to the family, according to the rule adopted by Messrs. Benge and Hastings in their letter of April 15, 1897, which accompanied my report of May 19, 1897—there can certainly be no valid or just reason advanced why they should not be ejected from their illegal occupancy of improvements.

The appropriation for the employment of Indian police would admit of the appointment and rationing of a temporary police force of say 60 men, including officers, for a period of two months, and it is believed that with such force, supported by a troop of cavalry (there is now a troop at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation), the Indian agent would be able successfully to remove the intruders from their illegal holdings. It is thought that if the intruders are merely dispossessed of the lands and improvements illegally held by them it will be carrying out the spirit of the treaties and the agreement of 1891, and will be a sufficient discharge of the obligations of the Government thereunder, and will be satisfactory to the Cherokee Nation, which of itself is powerless to interfere in any manner with the intruders or their possessions. Having been thus dispossessed, the intruders would have to shift for themselves, and they would naturally either seek employment with citizens of the nation, like other noncitizens therein, or depart from the Cherokee country altogether.

As stated above, there can be no valid reason why the intruders who have accepted pay for their improvements, and the twenty-two to whom tender of payment was made, making in all fifty heads of families, should not be removed; but I am of the opinion that it would be well to make a beginning by dispossessing the twenty-eight persons who have accepted payment, and whom I have caused to be designated on Chief Mayes's list by a cross mark in red ink. The Cherokee authorities should, however, be required to appoint one or more responsible officers to accompany the agent and assist in identifying the parties whose removal is contemplated under the plan as herein proposed, and the agent should be instructed to turn the improvements from which the intruders may be removed over to such person or persons as the nation shall designate to hold them on its behalf.

Having thus briefly outlined the case, I have the honor to recommend

that the agent of the Union Agency be authorized to employ not to exceed sixty Indian police, including officers, and to furnish rations to them for a period of two months, to enable him to dispossess the intruders who have received payment for their improvements, as above indicated, of their illegal holdings, and that the Secretary of War be requested to detail a troop of cavalry, under a discreet officer, to support him in the discharge of this duty.

Should the Department grant authority for the employment of the full number of sixty policemen, inclusive of officers, as recommended, the agent will be instructed to employ only so many of that number as shall be found necessary to accomplish the work in hand.

This plan was adopted by the Department, and July 1, 1897, authority was granted for carrying it into operation. The agent was instructed accordingly July 8, 1897, and July 17 notices were issued giving the intruders thirty days to remove themselves. September 1 the agent reported that all but five or six of these intruders had either abandoned their improvements or had perfected an appeal from the decision of the Dawes Commission to the court. The five or six he proposed to dispossess early in September.

April 15, 1897, the Creek authorities urged upon the Department the removal of intruders in that nation in accordance with the notice of January 23, 1897, above noted. April 20 this office reported upon their request as follows:

I am of the opinion that the request of the Indians is just and reasonable and that, as a matter of good faith, the same should meet with the approval and favorable action of the Department; but in order that intelligent action may be taken, I think the Creek Nation should furnish a statement giving the names of the heads of families to be removed, the number of men, women, and children in each, where living (i. e., nearest post-office or in what township or district of the nation), together with a brief statement of the status of each; also how many it is proposed to remove outside the limits of the Creek Nation, and how many and which ones they only desire to dispossess of their illegal holdings.

A report has since been received dated July 8, 1897, from Agent Wisdom, Union Agency, transmitting a letter to him by the principal chief of the Creek Nation, who forwards what he terms lists of intruders in that nation. No action has as yet been taken on this matter, for the reason that the information contained in the papers furnished by the Creek authorities is so meager and indefinite that no intelligent action can be taken thereon, and for the further reason that it is deemed best to allow the matter of removal of Creek intruders to remain in abeyance until the authorized removals in the Cherokee Nation are accomplished.

PEORIA AND MIAMI RESERVATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian appropriation act, approved June 7, 1897, provides—

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

In accordance with this legislation, this office on the 2d of July submitted a rough draft of regulations to be observed in the execution of deeds of conveyance which it deemed to be best calculated to protect the interests of the Indians and to set forth the bona fides of every conveyance made thereunder and to secure the payment of the purchase money to the grantors or their proper representatives. These rules were approved and adopted by the Department July 10, with an additional regulation to the effect that the title to the land conveyed by such a deed should not vest in the grantee therein named unless the deed should be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Copies of these regulations have been furnished the Indian agent at the Quapaw Agency for his information and for the guidance of the Indians and others in the execution of deeds of conveyance.

CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEES IN KANSAS.

Attention was invited in the last annual report of this office (p. 82) to legislation before Congress for the relief of these Indians, with recommendation that final action be urged upon Congress at its next session.

The ninth section of the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, provided that, with the consent of the Indians, a discreet person should be appointed as commissioner, who should take a census of the Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians of Franklin County, Kans., and investigate and report upon their individual title to the several tracts of land within their reservation for which certificates were issued under the treaty of July 16, 1859. The act also provided for the issuance of patents in fee to those entitled to the lands held by them; for the appraisalment and sale of the residue of their lands to the highest bidder, and for the distribution, per capita, of the trust funds now to their credit on the books of the Treasury.

These Indians were duly notified of this legislation and were summoned to meet on the 26th of July in general council to discuss the subject and determine their action thereon. The last census showed them to have a population of 80 members, 40 of whom were eligible as voters. On the 28th of July George W. James, Indian agent, reported that the Indians had convened and after a full and free expression of opinion, in which all the councilmen and eight others, including two women, had spoken, the debate closed and a vote was taken, showing 22 in favor of and 10 opposed to said legislation. Their action was as follows:

Whereas Congress, by the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, provided, *with our consent*, for an adjustment of the title to lands in Franklin County, Kansas, allotted to individual members of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, and for the issue of patents in fee, etc., and for the appraisalment, sale, and disposal of the remainder of our lands, and for the distribution per capita of our funds now held in the Treasury of the United States; and whereas we have been called together at Chippewa and Chris. Ind. Reservation this 26th day of July, 1897, in general council, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the members,

over eighteen years of age, respecting this legislation, and having fully considered the matter, do hereby attach our signatures to this paper, showing our individual views thereon, those consenting signing in the left-hand column and those objecting signing in the right-hand column; those under 21 years of age attaching their respective ages.

Those signing in this column give their consent to the legislation embraced in said 9th sec. of the act of June 7, 1897, aforesaid.

1. William H. Killbuck (his x mark).
2. Catharine Killbuck (her x mark).
3. Vida Jane Killbuck.
4. Nicodemus Herr.
5. Joab Samuel.
6. John Thomas.
7. Julia A. Bittenbender.
8. Mary Ann Herron, 20 yrs.
9. Matilda Herron, 19 yrs.
10. Peter Herron.
11. William Donohoe.
12. Theresa Ewing Blackburn (her x mark).
13. Oscar McCoons (his x mark).
14. Ignatius Caleb (his x mark).
15. Josephine Grinnell.
16. Rufus Caleb.
17. Joseph McCoons (his x mark).
18. Sarah Supernaw (her x mark).
19. Chas. S. Spooner.
20. Julia Ann Jones.
21. Joseph Killbuck.
22. William M. McCoonse.

Those signing in this column object to the legislation embraced in said 9th sec. of the act of June 7, 1897, and refuse consent.

1. James Elliott.
2. Sabilla Elliott (her x mark).
3. Josephine A. Plake.
4. John V. Plake, 20.
5. E. Ellen Plake, 18.
6. James Plake.
7. George Veix.
8. Louisa Veix (her x mark).
9. Elizabeth Spooner (her x mark),
10. Robert McCoonse.

Witnesses to marks in foregoing lists:

GEORGE VEIX.
WILLIAM DONOHOE.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GT. NEMAHA AGENCY, KAS.
Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, July 26th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, constituting the council of the Chippewa and Christian Indians belonging to the Pottawatomie and Gt. Nemaha Agency, hereby certify on honor that ample notice was given our people by George W. James, U. S. Indian agent, of the general council held this 26th day of July, 1897, on our reservation, for the consideration of legislation had for our people by Congress, as shown by the 9th section of the Indian appropriation act approved June 7th, 1897; that sufficient time for a thorough discussion of the whole matter involved was given; that every member of our tribe recorded as voting did so after a full understanding of the subject and without interference of any kind by any person or persons, and that the vote for the proposition was 22; against, 10; 7 persons not voting.

ROBERT MCCOONSE,
WILLIAM H. KILLBUCK (his x mark),
GEORGE VEIX,
WILLIAM MCCOONSE,

Council.

Witness to signature and marks of councilmen,

GEORGE W. JAMES, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

JULY 26th 1897.

I hereby certify on honor that councilmen and voters whose names are signed to the foregoing, fully understood the matter contained therein; that their signatures and marks are all genuine, and were made after full explanation as to where they were to sign and the purport of the same.

GEORGE VEIX, *Interpreter.*

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.
Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, July 26, 1897.

I hereby certify on honor that the vote of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, taken this date at the Moravian church and schoolhouse, on the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, as to the acceptance or rejection of the legislation shown by the 9th sec. of the Indian appropriation act, approved June 7, 1897, as represented in detail in the paper to which this certificate is attached, is an expression of the free and unbiased will of the Indians, and was in every respect made in good faith and in reality, and that said vote numbered twenty-two (22) for the legislation and ten (10) against it, and that seven absent members of the tribe did not vote.

GEORGE W. JAMES, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

The act provides that the appraisement of "the residue of their lands" shall be made by a commission, consisting of the aforesaid commissioner, the Indian agent, and one person to be selected by the Indians in open council. The Indians, while in council, by a unanimous vote selected Robert McCoonse as the member of the commission to be selected by them.

BLACKFEET AND FORT BELKNAP RESERVATIONS,
MONTANA.

The portions of the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations ceded by the agreements of September 26, 1895, and October 9, 1895, respectively, and ratified by the act of June 10, 1896, have not yet been opened to settlement. The survey of the ceded portion of the Fort Belknap Reservation has been completed and the work of surveying the Blackfeet boundary is now in progress.

DISTURBANCE AMONG INDIANS OF TONGUE RIVER
AGENCY, MONTANA.

For some time past there has been more or less friction between the Indians of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont., and the white cattlemen who have ranches near by. The Indians complained that the ranchers allow their stock to range over the reservation, and the cattlemen charged the Indians with killing their cattle while off the reservation. The facts show both parties to have been at fault.

Nothing serious occurred, however, until last May, when the dead body of a white sheep-herder in the employ of one Mr. Harringer, a

ranchman, was found about 3 miles north of the reservation. The killing or murder of this man was at once charged to the Indians by the settlers and ranchmen, who became very much excited and armed themselves for the purpose of seeking revenge. Soon reports were current in the newspapers of an outbreak of the Northern Cheyennes.

May 25 Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A., acting Indian agent of Tongue River Agency, reported that the man was undoubtedly killed by Indians belonging to the reservation and that he would make a thorough investigation to discover the perpetrators of the crime; that he did not fear an "outbreak" on the part of the Indians unless it were forced upon them by the whites, and that he had requested the commanding officer of Fort Custer to send two troops of cavalry to the agency to prevent trouble between the excited white settlers and the Indians. He recommended that a troop of cavalry be stationed on the reservation in place of the infantry then there, and June 1 this office recommended that the War Department be requested to send there three or four troops of cavalry.

May 31 Captain Stouch telegraphed that he had arrested an Indian known as "Stanley," who had confessed to the murder of the sheep herder, and that he would turn him over to the civil authorities at any point outside the reservation which the sheriff of Custer County might designate. June 4 Stanley was taken by Captain Read, U. S. A., with one troop of cavalry as an escort, and was delivered to the sheriff at Rosebud Station, to be taken to Miles City, Mont., for incarceration and trial. June 11 Captain Stouch telegraphed that he had delivered to the civil authorities Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, as accomplices of Stanley, and that the Indians on the reservation were quiet, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

July 31 this office recommended that, in view of the peaceable state of affairs, the War Department be asked to give the necessary orders for the withdrawal from the reservation of the infantry detachment and of all but one troop of cavalry; it also reported concerning the question of fencing the reservation in order to avoid most of the causes of contention between white cattlemen and the Indians.

The details of the arrest and delivery of Stanley are given in reports from Acting Agent Stouch, as follows:

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.,
June 5, 1897.

HON. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report the condition of affairs at this agency as brought about by the murder of John Hoover, a white man, and by the capture of the murderer, David Stanley, a Cheyenne Indian. Under date of May 25 I made report to you of the finding of the body.

The body of the murdered man was found on the 23d of May, which was reported to me on the 24th. On the 25th I sent orders to White Bull for him and his band to come to the agency at once, as I was positive that this band held the murderer, their homes being in the vicinity of the crime. They arrived at the agency next day, the

26th, and I sent orders to White Bull to come to the office the next morning. He reported at the office the morning of the 27th. I told him what had happened, explained the whole matter of the killing and the finding of the body; that I, as well as everybody else, believed the murder to have been committed by a member or members of his band; that from circumstances it was very certain that three or more were concerned in the murder; that I would hold him responsible, and that he must find the murderers and turn them over to me for delivery to the civil authorities, they to do the punishing. I explained all fully to him and told him to return to his camp, select seven or eight of his head men; among others I told him to select Badger, Spotted Hawk, and Two Bull; that he was to tell them exactly what I had said, and for all to come to the office that evening for further consultation.

About noon the same day (the 27th) Sheriff Gibb, of Custer County, and about 25 armed men rode up to the office and dismounted. I invited them to enter, which they did. They informed me that enough evidence had been secured at the coroner's inquest, which was still in session, to show that Hoover had been murdered by Indians; that they were a committee sent by the settlers, who to the number of 100 or more were now with the coroner. The sheriff stated that it was only by the greatest difficulty he persuaded the entire number to stay back and appoint a committee of 12 to accompany him to the agency. The band of 25 armed men was composed of this committee and others who joined them at the agency. They made a demand for the murderers. I told them I had anticipated their demand, and explained to them what I had already done in the matter, and that I intended to do all I could to bring the perpetrators to justice; that I believed I would be able to apprehend them, but that I must have my own time and not be interfered with; that everything would be done as speedily as possible. They blustered and made all manner of demands, and for a while would not be satisfied with my assurances that everything would be done by me that I possibly could. After consultation among themselves, the sheriff informed me that he had decided to leave here four deputies, and that they should cooperate with me. This was done to satisfy the demands of the settlers. I told him I could see no reason why this should be done; but he insisted and I consented.

Captain Read with two troops of cavalry arrived just before the departure of the sheriff and his party.

At 6 o'clock that evening I met with White Bull, Badger, Spotted Hawk, Two Bull, and other headmen of the band. White Bull told me that he had informed these men all that I had told him in the morning. I again repeated my orders and charge. I also told them that it was believed among white people that when a crime was committed by an Indian the whole tribe was cognizant of it; that I would only hold his band responsible, and that they must find the murderers and turn them over to me; that it would not be right for the whole tribe to suffer for the crime of three or four. When I concluded, Badger, the father of the accused, said he had always given good advice to the young men. He concluded by saying: "I promise the agent if I find out, and I will try to find out, I will tell him even if it is my own son." They all said every effort would be made to discover the criminal, and then left.

At 9 next morning, the 28th, Captain Read started his troops to the scene of the killing, with a view of interviewing the coroner and the citizens, to get as far as possible all the facts pertaining to the case. He left the agency at about 11 o'clock to join his command. At the time of his departure I was with White Bull, who came to tell me that David Stanley had confessed to the murder. He said Stanley said he was the only guilty one, and that he repeatedly reiterated it; that Stanley informed him he would not surrender, but would fight at 3 o'clock; that he was willing to die to save his people, but would not surrender. I told White Bull that that would not do; that no one would be satisfied with this; that all must be turned over to me; that I would not allow a fight to take place. He then went back to his camp.

I immediately started a courier after Captain Read, who returned the answer that he would get here as quickly as possible.

At 1 o'clock the same afternoon I sent a courier to Rosebud with the following telegram to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota:

"The Indians have given me the name of the Indian who acknowledged killing of sheep-herder. Have demanded names of other two who were engaged in the killing. Surrender of Indian refused. Have two troops of cavalry here now, but think it unwise to act with this force, therefore respectfully request that two troops of cavalry and one company of infantry be ordered here immediately."

The Indians became more or less excited, kept moving about in an agitated and restless manner. The squaws and children took to the hills away from the agency, while those immediately to the west and south were occupied by the bucks. They all seemed to be heavily armed and with their horses. I was told by the Indians that they had only assembled to witness the fight that Stanley was to have at 3 o'clock, and that they had understood that it was postponed until 7 o'clock. I noticed that the Indians had not dispersed until they were called out to by Little Chief, at about 8 o'clock.

Captain Read returned to the agency with his command at about 3.30 in the afternoon. At this time Stanley was on a high hill in the rear of the agency and not a great distance from it. He had his horse and squaw with him, was in his war dress and paint, and was heavily armed; he was all ready for the fight. It was the desire of Captain Read to charge and capture or kill him. At this juncture a greatly excited Indian on horseback approached with the information that Stanley did not want to fight the soldiers, but did want to fight the citizens, meaning the deputy sheriffs who were here. I told him to go back and tell Stanley I would not allow anyone to fight him and for him to come in and surrender. Deputy Sheriff Smith told me he would attempt his capture if I would guarantee his safety from the other Indians. I told him I could not so guarantee, and moreover there would be no fight and that Stanley must be captured without any bloodshed. It was my earnest desire to capture Stanley without the firing of a shot, in order to turn him over to the civil authorities for punishment, after trial and conviction under State laws. I wanted this done as an example for those amongst the Indians who contemplate wrongdoing, and I knew perfectly well that if he were permitted to fight and was killed he would be a hero and brave in the eyes of the tribe, whose example should be emulated by the young men. Stanley followed in the footsteps of Head Chief and Crazy Mule, of whose heroic death stories are told around the fires, making every young man anxious for a similar death, so he, too, can become a brave and famous man.

I believe it was in 1891 that these two young men killed a white boy and hid the body in the hills, where it was found after a search of several days. The murderers were discovered through their boasting of the deed; their surrender was demanded, but it was refused, though they were willing to be killed and would die fighting. Their proposal was accepted, and the five troops of cavalry stationed here were ordered to prepare for the affray. At the appointed time the troops took their station in the rear of the agency buildings, and each young man took his position on a hill on either side of the troops. The young men charged down the hills on their horses upon the troops, singing their death songs and firing at the soldiers. They were finally killed, they only shooting a few of the horses of the soldiers. Stones mark the footsteps of the horses on the hillsides, and the bodies of the "braves" were buried in a grave prepared for them beforehand.

The squaws watched the fight from a point apart from the bucks. At its close the squaws sang the death songs and urged the bucks to avenge the death of the young men; the men became very much excited, and notwithstanding the presence of the five troops of cavalry a fight was narrowly averted. Thus these two young men became "heroes," and to prevent the repetition of this incident I forbade any fighting. These people do not fear death, but have a wholesome fear of hanging or even lengthy imprisonment; and if this man Stanley could be convicted and hanged, it would have a most salutary effect upon these Indians. For these reasons I was opposed to the capture of Stanley by force. Besides, I did not think it wise and prudent to make the attempt with but two troops of cavalry here; while I

believe the Indians were not disposed to resist the capture of Stanley, still there was no telling what they would do when one of their people was being fired upon; had they made a resistance there is no telling where it would have ended. They can muster almost 500 warriors, and knowing of their disposition to resist in 1891, when much weaker than now, I thought two troops of cavalry would not stand much show of overcoming these warriors, whose fierceness was noted.

About this time, from remarks made to me by the Indians and by their actions, I became convinced that the Indians were afraid of the deputy sheriffs, because they could not understand why they were here, they not knowing the difference between the representatives of the law and the cowboys; this rendered them very close-mouthed, and I was unable to get any information from them that would answer for evidence against Stanley when he was brought to trial. As the presence of the deputy sheriffs interfered with my investigation, and as I was firmly of the opinion I could get no further evidence from the Indians while they were here, I put the case fairly before them and asked them for the cause of justice to withdraw from the reservation. This they refused to do unless they were ordered to do so. Captain Read and Lieutenant Livermore also urged them to leave, but they remained obdurate. After all efforts had proven unavailing, I finally, on the 29th, gave Mr. Smith the following letter:

"Under section 2152, Revised Statutes, United States, it is my duty as Indian agent to 'procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offense, or misdemeanor, and of all other persons who may have committed crimes or offenses within any State or Territory and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe or by such other means as the President may authorize.'

"Referring to your presence at this time on this reservation for the purpose of awaiting the arrest of the alleged murderers of one John Hoover, in the vicinity of this reservation, at some time between May 3 and the 20th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I have information that one David Stanley, a Cheyenne Indian under my charge, has acknowledged that he (Stanley) committed said murder. Steps are now being taken to procure the arrest of said Stanley, which will be accomplished as speedily as possible. Upon apprehension of said Stanley he will be turned over to you at such point outside of this reservation as you may request, together with any others who may be found to be implicated in the committing said murder.

"Meantime, I consider that your presence on the reservation is a source of irritation to the Indians under my charge, and may incite them to offer violence. As a matter of expediency in procuring the arrest of the alleged murderers, I am of the opinion that you should withdraw from the reservation as soon as practicable, and therefore request that you do so at once."

After they had left, at 1 o'clock p. m., the 29th, I took the interpreter and went to White Bull's camp, with the intention to have Stanley meet me there, if he would, and have a talk with me. I requested Badger and Red Bird, father and uncle of Stanley, to go with me to see Stanley. I wanted to try and persuade him to surrender, as I was fully determined he should be taken alive and as fully resolved that he should not be permitted to make a "hero" of himself. They said they would be glad to go with me and urge him to surrender, but they did not know where he was, as they had not seen him since the evening before. I thereupon called the headmen together and asked where he was. They all disclaimed any knowledge of his whereabouts. I then ordered that strict search be made for him; that runners go to the hills and search for him, and bring him in if found. They returned without him, saying he must be in hiding. I then gave the most strict orders that he must be found or that White Bull's band must stand the consequences. But still hearing nothing from him, on the morning of May 30 I ordered out the entire tribe in search of him, with instructions that he must be found and brought in without fail.

At 4 o'clock the morning of 31st word was brought to me by two Indians that Stanley had been seen at Black Eagle's camp about 16 miles from the agency; that he was surrounded and could not escape. At 9 o'clock I started for the place, accompanied by my son, the driver, and Badger, together with two interpreters. As we neared the camp, I was informed by a runner that Stanley had been captured. When I arrived there, I found about one hundred armed Indians on horseback. Stanley was in a tepee with some friends eating his dinner; he was still armed; he refused to

talk then, wanted to wait until he got to the agency; he also refused to give up his arms, and I thought it unnecessary as well as useless, as the Indians were afraid of him, thinking he was a dangerous man, ready to fight for his life, to attempt to remove them by force. When we arrived near the agency, he said he was ready to talk with me in the presence of his father, Badger, and Black Eagle. I then persuaded him to deliver his rifle to me, but he was quite obstinate at first; he insisted upon retaining his horse, knife, and ammunition. We then had a talk. I asked him why he killed Hoover. He denied that he killed him; he acknowledged that he wanted to fight so as to die. After some more conversation on this subject, and after my insisting upon his surrender, peaceably, if possible, if not, otherwise, he finally gave his horse to his mother and prepared to go with me. He wanted to visit with his people during the night, and promised to talk next day; but I would not let him get out of my sight again, so I soon reached the agency and placed him in the agency jail, and caused a guard of soldiers to be placed over him.

At about noon this day one troop of cavalry from Fort Custer arrived under command of Major Norvell. Sheriff Gibb and four deputies also arrived at the agency while I was away. That evening I made an appointment with the sheriff for the next morning, as he wanted to talk with me. He gave me a letter, saying "This letter is from the county attorney, and you had better read it before morning, as it might enlighten you concerning your duties," etc. On the morning of June 1 we met in the office. I invited Major Norvell and Captain Read to be present during my interview with the sheriff and his deputies. The first thing the sheriff did was to produce a warrant for my arrest for violating a section of the statute of Montana, in resisting officers while attempting to make an arrest, having reference to letter already quoted in this report. I gave my recognizance to appear at such a time to be arranged by the county attorney and myself. He then demanded the person of David Stanley, and produced a warrant for his arrest. I declined to turn him over at that time, for various reasons, as shown in letter to Sheriff Gibb, which appears below. I tried to show him that in all probability to turn him over now would defeat the ends of justice; that I would deliver him up as soon as I could obtain more evidence from him, which would be within two days. Both Major Norvell and Captain Read endeavored to turn the sheriff, but could not do so, so I was finally compelled to give him the following letter:

"Referring to my letter of May 29, addressed to Mr. William D. Smith, your deputy, the contents of which you are cognizant, and referring to your demand for the prisoner, David Stanley, in tendering your warrant for his arrest this day, I have the honor to inform you that I feel constrained by my sense of duty as agent in charge of the Cheyenne Indians, respectfully to decline complying with your demand for the prisoner. The prisoner, Stanley, was secured yesterday through my efforts and influence with his people; he is in safe custody in the hands of the United States troops stationed here. I have not completed my duty in collecting all the evidence in his case, though I think I have it nearly sufficient to secure his conviction for the murder of John Hoover. Measures are now being taken by me to procure the necessary information as speedily as possible for the arrest and trial of any and all other Indians of this tribe who may have been implicated with Stanley in the commission of the crime.

"I will require the presence here of Stanley for a day or two longer at least, to enable me to gather further evidence against him and his supposed accomplices. As soon as my investigation is complete, Stanley and any others found to be implicated with him will be promptly turned over to your custody for trial by the State courts, together with all evidence that can be obtained which will lead to their conviction.

"Meantime, I consider that the presence of yourself or deputies here on this reservation handicaps me in the performance of my plain duty under the Revised Statutes of the United States, to procure the arrest and trial of the guilty parties, and is a source of irritation and excitement among the Indians under my charge and may incite them to offer violence, should any attempt be made by civil authorities to use or display force in attempting to make arrests here at this time. As a matter of duty in carrying out the policy of the General Government in handling these Indians through the agents appointed over them, and as a matter of expediency in procuring the arrest of the murderers in this case, I am still of the opinion that you should withdraw from this reservation as soon as practicable, and I therefore repeat my request that you do so at once.

"I earnestly urge that you comply with this request in order to aid me in securing

the apprehension of the Indians supposed to be implicated with Stanley, and thereby aid in securing the ends of law and justice as quickly as possible; I have no desire or intention to prevent the guilty parties from being brought to trial by the State courts, nor to hinder or thwart you in procuring their arrest, and all evidence which may aid in securing their conviction, but, on the contrary, I desire to give you all the assistance in this matter that may lie in my power; but I must not be hampered by imprudent or hasty action on your part, and must insist in maintaining order among the Indians under my charge on this Government reservation, by restraining them and others from any acts of violence or disturbance.

"Stanley's accomplices, if any, have been demanded of his people, and this demand will be insisted upon by me and every effort is being made by me to ferret them out. You shall have them as soon as they are known."

Sheriff Gibb left soon after receiving the letter, but left his four deputies.

On the evening of June 2 one troop of cavalry and one company of infantry arrived from Fort Keogh, under command of Captain Kinzie, Second Infantry.

I continued my investigations during the 2d and 3d, but was unable to obtain much information. I attribute the reticence of the Indians to the fact of the presence of the deputy sheriffs at the agency. I finally informed Major Norwood, on the evening of the 3d, that I was through with Stanley, and requested him to furnish an escort of cavalry to deliver him to the sheriff at Rosebud Station to be taken to Miles City for incarceration and, in due time, trial. They left here at 4 a. m. the 4th instant, with one troop of cavalry, commanded by Captain Read.

On the evening of the 3d I informed Deputy Sheriff Smith that Stanley would be turned over to the civil authorities at Rosebud upon the arrival of the eastbound train on Sunday, the 6th. He replied that he would leave in the morning, but would leave one deputy here. I told him I could see no reason why any should remain, and asked him to take them all with him. This he refused to do unless put off. I then addressed the following letter to him:

"Referring to my communications of May 29 and June 1, addressed to yourself and Sheriff Gibb, respectively, concerning the arrest and proposed delivery of one David Stanley, a Cheyenne Indian under my charge, accused of the murder of John Hoover, I have the honor to inform you that I consider that the presence here of yourself or other sheriffs or deputies at the time pending investigation of the case in question is a source of irritation and disturbance to the Indians under my charge, and to a great extent hampers me in conducting the investigation and in managing the Indians. Under my authority as provided for by section 2058, Revised Statutes United States, to "manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians" under my charge, and further referring to my requests to yourself and Sheriff Gibb in the letters above mentioned, that you withdraw from this reservation, I now direct and order that you and all other sheriffs or deputies leave this reservation without delay, and that you remain outside the limits of the same until you can come provided with duly executed warrants of a specific nature. This measure I deem necessary on the grounds of public peace and safety, and in order that I may more speedily accomplish the procuring of evidence against David Stanley and his supposed accomplices. Your presence here hampers me in performing my duty in this connection. Stanley will be turned over as per arrangement between myself and Sheriff Gibb.

I have made another demand upon the tribe for the surrender of Stanley's accomplices. I shall use every means within my power to ferret them out. This may not be accomplished at once, but I have no doubt but what they will be discovered in some future time by admissions made by the interested parties.

I must earnestly urge upon you the consideration and favorable action for the stationing of a troop of cavalry at this point permanently. This is very essential for the peace, if not the safety, of the settlers as well as the employees of this agency. Detachments from the troop could patrol the reservation and by their presence restrain the Indians from committing any overt act, such as killing cattle, leaving the reservation without permission, etc. The settlers have been worked up to a fearful pitch, and the presence of cavalry will restore confidence among them.

The Indians are quiet and in good temper. They have been in this condition all the time, except on the day Stanley proposed to fight, when they were excited and restless. The next day they appeared without arms and resumed the habits and pursuits they had been accustomed to. The Indians are all on the reservation, and have been all the time during the troubles. They have shown no signs of being troublesome, except on the day spoken of; they have not been in their war clothes,

nor have they had on war paint. No fights and no quarrels have taken place between settlers and Indians or between soldiers and Indians. The roads have all been open for travel, and no one has been stoppe an no one prohibited from entering the reservation, except as shown by the letters to the sheriffs. No one has been assaulted or insulted as I can find out. Not a shot has been fired by anyone, and no one has been hurt or killed. There are no renegade Crows here and no Sioux, and there have been none. Everything has been done by me I possibly could do to bring the murderers to justice. I have never considered it unsafe for the settlers to remain at their homes. I am entirely satisfied in my own mind that there was not the slightest danger of an outbreak by the Indians.

The newspaper reports, which I saw to-day for the first time, are all gross exaggerations. If any such things had occurred as given in the papers, I surely would have notified you at once.

This is a full and complete report of affairs at this agency up to date. I will keep you fully informed if anything should transpire. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, June 23, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to make a further report on the affairs at this agency growing out of the murder of John Hoover by Stanley. I made report of the capture of Stanley and all conditions of the Indians and of the reservation under date of 5th instant. Since then nothing of great consequence has occurred. On June 9 Sheriff Gibb and three of his deputies arrived at the agency. I informed him that I was entirely willing to turn over to him any and all Indians for whom he had warrants; he presented warrants for Yellow Hair and Sam Crow, whereupon I immediately sent for them and upon their appearance I delivered them to the sheriff. An escort of cavalry was requested in order to assure their safe arrival at the railroad station, and on the morning of the 10th instant they left the agency for Rosebud Station.

Sheriff Gibb informed me that the judge of the State court advised him that the proper mode of procedure would be for the sheriff to present the warrants to the agent, and that the agent would then deliver the parties to be arrested to the sheriff; a different way from that the sheriff formerly insisted upon, that of entering the reservation with as many deputies as he wanted, even to a company of unorganized militia, without the consent of the agent. I told Sheriff Gibb that if he desired to remain to endeavor to obtain evidence I would assist him all I could, but he declined, as he would be unable to be successful in his inquiries. I also told him if he had other Indians to arrest to come up quietly without heralding his intentions in all the papers and to the settlers in this country so as to frighten them and cause them to leave their homes again, thinking that the Indians would resist. Everything is quiet, the same as it has been since the discovery of Hoover's body, with the exception of the day the fight between Stanley and the sheriffs was advertised to take place. The Indians are orderly and at their homes attending to what duties they have devolving upon them. I apprehend nothing further in the way of excitement and alarms.

I have endeavored to obtain evidence to arrest Stanley's accomplices, if any, but have been unsuccessful, and I am almost convinced that there are none.

I must again urge upon you the necessity of buying out the bona fide settlers on the reservation, ejecting the squatters, fencing in the reservation and stocking it with cattle. I can see no other way to make these Indians self-supporting.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

PYRAMID LAKE INDIANS, NEVADA.

An agreement was negotiated October 17, 1891, with the Pah-Ute Indians upon the Pyramid Lake Reservation for the surrender of the southern portion of the reservation, which includes the town of Wadsworth. This agreement was laid before Congress January 11, 1892, but it has not yet been ratified, although its ratification has been repeatedly recommended.

Recently this office received an inquiry through Senator Jones, of Nevada, from an Indian of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, as to the status of that agreement, from which it would seem that the Indians are still waiting for the "Great Father" at Washington to take some action to carry it into effect. I am of opinion that even at this late date the agreement should be revived and confirmed by Congress.

The citizens of the town of Wadsworth, in the southern portion of the reservation, are without title to their holdings, being, as this office regards them, intruders upon the rights of the Indians. The Indians feel aggrieved on account of the trespass of the whites upon their reservation, and thus the matter has been for years in an unsettled condition. I therefore respectfully suggest that Congress be urged to ratify the agreement of 1891.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

Mention was made in the last annual report of the fact that Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, had been appointed a commissioner to negotiate with the Ogden Land Company and with the Seneca Nation of Indians for the extinguishment of the claim of the company, as provided by a clause in the Indian appropriation act for 1896 (28 Stat., 887).

December 4, 1896, Mr. Garrett reported his failure to conclude an agreement either with the Ogden Land Company or with the Indians; and December 10, reporting more in detail, he stated that the lowest price at which the company offered to sell was \$270,345, or some \$70,000 more than the price at which the trustee of the company offered to sell a few years ago. Mr. Garrett advises that the Government proceed to allot the lands in severalty, notwithstanding the claim of the company, as this course might at least force an issue in the courts and thus put the character of the company's claim to a direct test. These communications were transmitted to Congress and may be found published in House Doc. No. 309, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

Mention was also made in the last annual report of an investigation of the lease question on the Allegany Reservation then being made in pursuance of the requirements of an item in the Indian appropriation act for the year 1897 (29 Stat. L., 340). United States Indian Agent Jewell, New York Agency, who had been directed to make the investigation, reported December 5, 1896, giving some data with respect to these leases, but stating that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining

figures showing the exact number of leases, the area of land covered by them, and the income derived therefrom. He submitted reports from the clerk of the Seneca Nation and from the county clerk of Cattaraugus County upon whom he was obliged to call for information.

The Seneca clerk reports that there are recorded in a book commencing March 22, 1881, 76 leases; that from the year 1892 there are five volumes containing the records of 1,443 leases for the term of ninety-nine years; that the same records show a large number of "subleases" recorded, the original leases having been of large tracts which were subsequently subdivided and subleased; that the number of acres covered by these leases is approximately 5,490; and that the description of the lands in a great many leases is so imperfect that it would be impossible to give the quantity of land from any data contained in the descriptions.

The report of the county clerk of Cattaraugus County shows that the total number of Seneca leases recorded in his office is 3,111; total number made prior to 1892 being 2,031, the average term of which was for twelve years; that the number of leases renewed in 1892 which have been recorded is 1,080, the same being for ninety-nine years, under the act of 1875 (18 Stat. L., 330) and the act of 1890 (26 Stat. L., 558); that prior to 1880 the greater portion of these lands was leased in large tracts and afterwards divided up into smaller parcels and subleased; that the average amount of rental (as stated in the leases) received by the Indians per annum prior to 1892 was \$10 per lease; that the average rental per annum since 1892 is \$5 per lease, and that the character of the descriptions is such in nearly all the leases that it will be impossible to determine the quantity of land contained therein without a survey.

The agent also reported that a large percentage of the leases recorded in the books of the Seneca Nation are also recorded in the office of the clerk of Cattaraugus County, and it would be a matter of great difficulty to ascertain the exact number which are recorded in both places. His report was transmitted to Congress, and may be found published in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 53, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

The Indians suffer, and this office is embarrassed by legal difficulties growing out of the individual property rights of the Indians of the Seneca Nation. Under the laws of the State of New York sole jurisdiction in land matters is conferred upon the peacemaker's courts of the Seneca Nation—tribunals of fully established ignorance and alleged corruptibility. As a result, the defeated parties usually appeal to this office for redress, and it is difficult to make them understand that the office can not interfere with the judgments of the legally constituted courts. The agent has been directed to prepare a petition for signature by the Indians asking the legislature to give the State courts appellate jurisdiction in these cases, and when the petition shall be presented to this office it will be submitted to the New York legislature with strong recommendation for favorable action.

The leasing of lands on the Allegany Reservation for oil purposes has been agitating the Indians to a considerable extent during the year. In 1893 a lease made by the Seneca Nation to William B. Barker, of Fredonia, N. Y., gave him the exclusive privilege of boring for oil on any part of the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Oil Springs reservations. This lease, to which this office was not a party in any way, was ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress approved February 20, 1893 (27 Stat., 470).

Owing to an alleged breach of covenant by Barker, a new lease was entered into between the Indians and the Seneca Oil Company, December 3, 1896. As some of the Indians alleged that fraud and undue influence were used in procuring the new lease, the Senate by resolution adopted April 29, 1897, called upon the Department for an investigation and report. United States Indian Inspector McCormick, was detailed to make the investigation, and he reported May 11, 1897, recommending ratification of the lease. His report may be found published in Senate Ex. Doc. 76, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session. The lease was ratified by a clause in the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897. This office assumes no jurisdiction over the subject of these leases and neither approves nor disapproves them.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS, NORTH DAKOTA.

The affairs of these Indians continue in the same unhappy state of uncertainty. The agreement concluded with them October 22, 1892, has not yet been ratified, and until it shall be their state of disquiet and unrest will doubtless continue. Drafts of bills for the ratification of the agreement have several times been submitted to Congress with recommendation for favorable action, and it is hoped that ratification will not be much longer delayed.

REMOVAL OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY SITE, OKLAHOMA.

A provision of the Indian appropriation act approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 295), authorizes any member of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and of the Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma to whom a trust patent has been issued, and who is over 21 years of age, to sell and convey any portion of the land covered by such patent in excess of 80 acres, etc. Under this act and under previous legislation authorizing the leasing of Indian lands the Indian agent at the Sac and Fox Agency, Okla., must devote much more of his attention to looking after the interests of the Citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, in the lease and sale of their lands, than is given to the affairs of the other Indian tribes under his agency. But the present site of the agency on the Sac and Fox Reservation is too remote from the Pottawatomies and Shawnees to permit his attendance upon these specific duties, which required in the past few years the constant services of a United States special Indian agent.

It is suggested that by a removal of the Sac and Fox Agency from its present site in Lincoln County to the town or vicinity of Shawnee, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, or to Tecumseh, both in Pottawatomie County, Okla., a more central position would be secured so that the agent could maintain a more uniform oversight over the interests of the several tribes within his jurisdiction. If the agency were located upon this railroad, it would be much more accessible than it now is to special agents and inspectors, and the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, in effecting a lease or sale of their lands, would not be obliged to make extended and expensive trips to the agency to have their deeds duly acknowledged or approved. I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested to make a reasonable appropriation to meet the expenses of removing the agency and for the erection of necessary buildings at the new site.

SALE OF CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

In the annual report for 1896, page 90, it was stated that there had been approved by the Department, up to July 25, 1896, 157 assignments of land from the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, aggregating in area 19,479.54 acres, valued at \$118,304.87. This comprised 14,082.74 acres in Pottawatomie County, valuation \$84,269.07, or an average of \$5.98 per acre, and 5,396.80 acres in Cleveland County, valuation \$34,035.80, or an average of \$6.31 per acre.

Since then there have been approved by the Department up to August 2, 1897, 87 assignments by the Pottawatomie Indians, at an average of \$5.55 per acre, viz, 73 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 7,072.54 acres, for \$39,786.06, and 14 in Cleveland County, aggregating 1,957.27 acres, for \$10,330. During the same period there have been approved by the Department 14 assignments by the Absentee Shawnee Indians, at an average of \$6.85 per acre, viz, 12 in Pottawatomie County, aggregating 808.70 acres, for \$5,761.16, and 2 in Cleveland County, aggregating 120 acres, for \$600. The total is 101 assignments, covering 9,958.51 acres of land, for \$56,477.22, or an average of \$5.67 per acre.

BOUNDARY OF KLAMATH RESERVATION, OREGON.

The Klamath Boundary Commission, consisting of W. P. Coleman, R. P. Hammond, and I. D. Applegate, was authorized by a clause in the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Its report, rendered December 18, 1896, was submitted to Congress January 26, 1897.

The area which the commission ascertained and determined to have been excluded from the treaty reservation by the erroneous survey of its outboundaries was 617,490 acres, the value of which was determined to be \$533,270, being at the rate of 86.36 cents per acre. The commis-

sioners recommended that one-fourth of that amount be paid to the Indians, per capita, for the purchase of cattle, wagons, and mowing machines, and that the remaining portion be held in trust for them by the United States, for such period as Congress might prohibit the disposal of the lands which were then being allotted to them, the interest to be paid annually to the Indians per capita.

In its report of January 25, 1897, this office recommended that the sum of \$350,000 be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of these Indians, to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, such interest to be paid to them annually per capita, the remainder of the \$533,270, after the payment of the legal fees of attorneys, to be expended in the drainage and irrigation of lands, the erection of houses, and in the purchase of cattle, wagons, mowing machines and agricultural implements, and for similar purposes. The draft of an item embodying these suggestions was prepared for insertion in the Indian appropriation bill, and the Department recommended that the matter receive early and favorable consideration by Congress; but no action was taken.

These Indians are undoubtedly entitled to compensation for the lands erroneously excluded from their reservation, and the amount proposed is reasonable and just. As they are now taking allotments and preparing for citizenship, the money will be of greater benefit to them now than at any future time. I trust the matter will receive favorable consideration at the coming session of Congress.

UNCOMPAHGRE RESERVATION, UTAH.

The act of June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 62), contains the following provisions:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to allot agricultural lands in severalty to the Uncompahgre Ute Indians now located upon or belonging to the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, said allotments to be upon the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations or elsewhere in said State. And all the lands of said Uncompahgre Reservation not theretofore allotted in severalty to said Uncompahgre Utes shall, on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States; excepting, however, therefrom all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite, or other like substances, and the title to all of the said lands containing gilsonite, asphaltum, elaterite, or other like substances is reserved to the United States.

June 18, 1897, this office recommended to the Department that the President be asked to authorize the allotments thus provided for, to be made under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended by the act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794). August 7 the Department decided that the allotments to the Uncompahgres should be made under the acts of June 18, 1880, August 15, 1894, and June 7, 1897, giving controlling force to the latter act where there is any difference; also that the Uncompahgres are required to pay for their allot-

ments in Utah \$1.25 per acre out of the proceeds arising from the sale of their reservation in Colorado.

Messrs. James Jeffreys, Ross Guffin, and Howell P. Myton have been appointed commissioners under the act of 1894, and have entered upon their duties under instructions from this office dated August 25, 1897, approved by the Department August 27, 1897.

FISHERIES IN WASHINGTON.

A report to the Attorney-General, dated March 15, 1897, from William H. Brinker, United States attorney for the district of Washington, states that upon the request of certain Indians of the Lummi tribe he was directed by the Department of Justice to cooperate with Messrs. Kerr & McCord in the commencement and prosecution of a suit against the Alaska Packers' Association et al., to prevent interference by that association with the fishery rights of the Lummi Indians at the ancient fisheries located on the reef at Point Roberts, Washington, which were secured to them by the treaty of January 22, 1855 (12 Stat., 928). A suit was commenced to enjoin the defendants from interfering with the Indians in fishing at such fisheries, a large amount of testimony was taken, and the case was finally submitted to the United States district court upon the pleadings and proofs. The court, on March 13, 1897, decided the case, finding that the charges in the bill had not been sustained, and that the defendants were licensed under the laws of the State of Washington to fish in those waters, and that no rights of the Indians had been interfered with.

Mr. Brinker considers this a very important case, which should not be permitted to rest upon the decision of a mere *nisi prius* court. There is another case pending in the southern division of his district entitled *The United States v. Winans Brothers*, for a violation of the fishery rights of the Yakima Indians secured to them by treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stat., 951), and there are a large number of Indian tribes in Washington with which treaties have been made from time to time by the Government concerning whose rights under the treaties there is liable to be more or less litigation. He therefore thinks it important that this case should be appealed and an authoritative decision construing these treaties rendered which would be binding on all parties; especially so as the provisions of the treaties upon fishery questions are all substantially the same, and a construction of one treaty by the Supreme Court would perhaps put an end to further litigation.

Mr. Brinker disagrees with Judge Hanford upon his construction of these treaties and insists that the language of the treaty with the Lummi Indians—"that there is hereby secured to said Indians the right to take fish in all accustomed fishing places"—means something more than the mere right to fish in all the waters of the State in common with other citizens; and that it was intended to secure to them in all events the right to fish at their usual and accustomed fishing places. Otherwise the provision of the treaty would be meaningless, and the con-

sideration stated therein for the cession of their claim and right to the country then occupied by them would be no consideration at all. For, if this treaty did not secure to them some preference rights in the accustomed fisheries which the Government should protect, at least to the extent of preventing an unfair exclusion of the Indians from such fisheries, then it gave the Indians no rights that are not possessed by every inhabitant of the United States, namely, the right to fish in public waters. Hence the cession by the Indians of their possessory right to the soil and fisheries would have been obtained by means of fraud practiced upon them by the agents of the Government.

Mr. Brinker cites the fact that the Supreme Court has more than once said that treaties should be construed in the light in which they were understood by the parties at the time, and especially by the Indians; and that in case of treaties with Indians a very liberal construction should be placed upon them. He lays down the principle that the treaty in question is a contract; that the Government considered the Indians as possessing the capacity to contract and so contracted with them; that the fundamental rule in construing and enforcing all contracts is that they must be enforced according to the intention and understanding of the parties at the time they were made. He is of the opinion that Judge Hanford's decision reverses this rule by holding that while the Indians are bound by the contract and the Government has rightfully acquired the possession of the lands ceded by them in the making of this contract, and has adopted a system of disposing of these lands under which the defendants claim, yet that the consideration upon which this title was obtained by the Government may, by the mere patent or quitclaim of the Government, be defeated and destroyed. The district attorney contends that this is not good law, and declares that if the Indians are bound by this treaty so far as the cession of their right to the occupancy of the land and the fisheries is concerned, the Government ought certainly to be bound also.

He adds that the testimony in the case is very voluminous and that an appeal would be expensive, but that the Government ought not to hesitate on the ground of expense to carry out its obligations to the Indians. He therefore filed a motion for a rehearing pro forma, and awaited the instructions of the Attorney-General in the matter. The Attorney-General directed Mr. Brinker, March 25, 1897, to take an appeal in this case, in view of its importance and its probable bearing upon other cases pending or likely to arise affecting the rights of Indians under their treaties.

It is gratifying to be able to report that this perplexing and long-troublesome question is now in position for a final decision. Whatever may be the opinion of the Supreme Court, the matter will be settled, and the office hereafter will know how to advise the Indians and whether they can be protected from trespassers.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES IN WISCONSIN.

The last annual report of this office stated that a report had been received from Agent Savage, Green Bay Agency, on his investigations into the question of what Stockbridge and Munsee Indians were entitled under the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744), to patents in fee simple for the lands allotted under the treaty of 1856 (11 Stat., 663), and the act of 1871 (16 Stat., 404). It was also stated that administrative examination of that report was being withheld until certain protests touching the validity of the enrollment of the tribe should have been determined by the Department.

The Department, November 30, 1896, overruled all the objections urged against the enrollment and confirmed it, with the exception of one person whose right to enrollment required further investigation, and with the exception of certain others whose names this office, October 15, 1896, had recommended be dropped from the roll because they had elected to take rights with the tribes in New York, to which, through one parent, they belonged by blood.

As the persons dropped from the rolls and the person whose right depended upon the result of further investigation did not claim any right to patents in fee simple under the act of 1893, Agent Savage's report of the Indians entitled to patents was taken up and considered.

He had recommended in 28 cases that patents be issued; in 18 cases that no patents be issued; and in 5 cases the facts were stated without recommendation, the rights of the parties being submitted for determination by this office. In the examination by this office it was found that patents should be issued in 29 cases and that no patents should be issued in 22 cases. A schedule in duplicate embracing the allotments to be patented was submitted to the Department January 9, 1897, with the recommendation that if the Department concurred in the conclusions reached by the office, the schedule be approved and the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to issue to the parties entitled patents in fee simple under the act of March 3, 1893.

The schedule was approved by the Department February 20, 1897, and the General Land Office was directed to issue patents.

Among the allotments for which the issuance of patents had been recommended were east half northeast quarter of section 25, township 28 north, range 14 east, made under the treaty to Aaron Konkapot, October 17, 1856, and east half southeast quarter section 25, township 28 north, range 14 east, made to "heirs of William Gardner," the allottee under the treaty. When the General Land Office came to issue patents for these tracts, it was found that the southeast quarter, northeast quarter, and east half southeast quarter of said section, township, and range had been patented to the State of Wisconsin as swamp lands on November 13, 1865, and that the State had declined to surrender the patent embracing said tracts when called upon to do so in April, 1866. These facts were presented to the Department by the General Land

Office in a report dated March 22, 1897, which was referred to this office. The office reported thereon March 27, 1897, and suggested that as the Indians are entitled under their treaty to allotment of the lands on which they have located, it would seem that the Government is under some obligation to deliver to the Indian a fee-simple patent, free from any cloud or incumbrance whatever, and that the State should again be requested to relinquish.

The matter was next referred to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Department "for opinion as to the proper course to procure relinquishment from the State of Wisconsin of the lands covered by allotments Nos. 11 and 16 to Stockbridge Indians, described within, and cancellation of the patents therefor issued in 1865." An opinion was rendered by him July 12, 1897, in which it was held "that a relinquishment of the lands in question can only be procured through the voluntary act of the State of Wisconsin, and that a cancellation of the patents heretofore issued to that State for these lands can not be obtained by suit." This opinion has received Department approval and has been referred to this office for consideration.

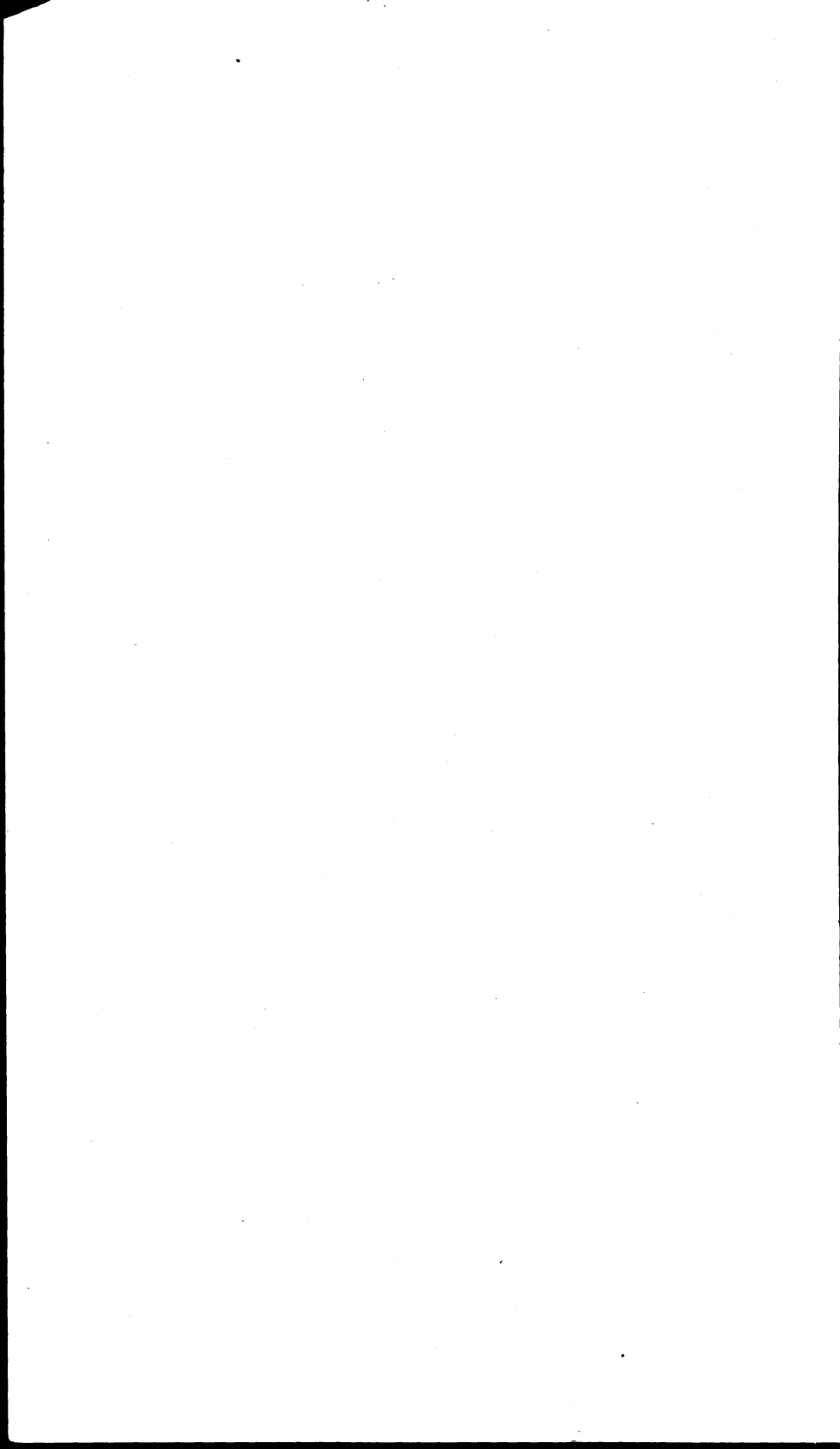
The Commissioner of the General Land Office was requested August 2, 1897, to furnish this office a statement of what other lands in the Stockbridge and Munsee reservation have passed by patent to the State under the swamp-land grants, and the matter will be given very careful consideration with a view to proposing some plan for the relief of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



REPORTS OF AGENTS AND SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS IN CHARGE OF AGENCIES.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Parker, Yuma County, Ariz., August 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit this, my fourth annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Mojave and other Indians under my charge, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, as follows:

Location of agency.—The location of the reservation and agency remains the same as for the past twenty-five years.

Agency and school buildings.—The agency and school buildings are in better condition at the present time than for many years, having been replastered inside and outside with lime and cement mortar, whitewashed and painted.

Civilization.—The advancement made by the Mojave Indians upon the reservation during my administration of affairs has been very satisfactory to me when I take into consideration their circumstances and surroundings. All of the male Indian employees, fifteen in number, now wear their hair shingled and dress wholly in citizen's clothes. Chief Hook er ow and many of the old captains have had their hair shingled and dress wholly in citizen's clothing.

Irrigation and crops.—Having at last succeeded in getting the old irrigating pumps successfully repaired, under authority from the Indian office, the largest and by great odds the best crop of wheat, corn, beans, and melons was raised upon the reservation the past year that has ever been gathered. The Indians worked very hard at cutting wood for making steam for the pumps in addition to planting, cultivating, and irrigating their crops. Wood is getting very scarce, and at the present time has to be hauled several miles over heavy sandy roads. The estimated crops raised upon the reservation during the past year are as follows:

Wheat	bushels..	1,000
Corn	do	900
Onions	do	50
Beans	do	100
Melons	number ..	250,000
Pumpkins	do	35,000
Hay	tons	39
Wood cut by Indians	cords	800

Indian resources.—The amount of money earned and received by Indians the past year, from different sources, is as follows:

Sale of hay and wood to Government	\$1,578.50
Freighting Government supplies	83.61
Transporting whites, and supplies for whites to agency	250.00
Sale of products of Indian labor sold to whites	300.00

Visitors.—John Lane, United States Indian inspector, visited the agency during the month of March, 1897, and thoroughly inspected the agency and school; Colonel Lane had visited the agency as a special agent in March, 1894, and on his last visit appeared to be well pleased with the management and with the progress that had been made.

Indian police.—The present police force consists of 1 captain and 6 privates. They have not been allowed to be idle a working day in the week when in health, and have performed their various duties willingly and to my satisfaction.

Sanitary.—Sanitary laws have been closely looked after about the agency and school and Indian camps, and no epidemic or contagious disease was the result.

Health and weather.—The health of the Indians upon the reservation was reasonably good. The agency physician reports 17 deaths and 17 births as occurring upon the reservation during the year.

The weather, as usual, was very disagreeably hot during the summer months.

Supplies.—The supplies delivered under contract the past year, for agency and school, were very satisfactory.

Census.—The census as taken by me, at the close of the year, of the Indians under my charge is as follows:

Males over 18 years.....	205
Females over 14 years.....	218
Total.....	423
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School children between 6 and 16 years:	
Males.....	91
Females.....	74
Total.....	165
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Males of all ages.....	339
Females of all ages.....	332
Total.....	671
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Death record for year ended June 30, 1897:	
Males over 5 years.....	9
Males under 5 years.....	3
Total.....	12
Females over 5 years.....	3
Females under 5 years.....	2
Total.....	5
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Total males and females.....	17
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Births during the year.....	17
School in operation.....	1
Attendance.....	82
School employees.....	14
Mohaves at Needles, Cal. (estimated).....	700
Mohaves at Fort Mohave, Ariz. (estimated).....	700
Chemehuevis in Chemehuevis Valley, 40 miles above agency.....	140

Mohaves at Needles.—In a previous report to the Department I recommended that the agent be authorized to establish agency headquarters at Needles, Cal., in order that he might exercise some control over the Indians in that section. Under present conditions it is impracticable for the agent to be among these Indians more than a few times during the year, and he can render them very little assistance. Recently I have been informed that young Indians, men and women who have attended the Fort Mohave school, are frequently seen in and around the Needles in an intoxicated condition, and that not a few such young girls are debauched and shamefully treated by white men.

Education.—I consider that the agency boarding school was successfully conducted, and a reasonable amount of good was accomplished. Harmony prevailed in the work among the workers in the school service throughout the year. A report from Superintendent Bacon is herewith respectfully inclosed.

Improvements.—A new mess house for school employees, built of canvas and wire-screen netting, was constructed by the agency mechanic; also a bakery building built of adobe for the agency boarding school. The main school building has been painted inside and outside, more trees have been planted, and shades built. Agency buildings have been replastered and painted inside and outside and many repairs made. Roads have been repaired and trails cut out. Indians have built new and repaired their old houses, built shades, and planted trees.

Employees.—To all those employees who have labored faithfully and well for the best interests of the service, and at the same time to make my administration of affairs at this agency a success, I am truly grateful.

Conclusion.—Having forwarded my resignation to the Department, I am expecting a successor very soon, and I desire before closing this, my last annual report, to thank my superiors, past and present, for the courteous treatment I have received from them.

Very respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

COLORADO RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., July 1, 1897.

STR: In compliance with the regulations, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

School opened September 1, 1896, with an enrollment of 65 (36 male and 29 female), and before the close of the second week all of last year's pupils had returned, except one boy who lived at Needles, Cal., and was taken, at my request, into the school at Fort Mojave, and two who had received appointments as agency butcher and school engineer. One boy was also appointed assistant cook during the year. Their places were promptly filled from the camps, maintaining an enrollment of 82 (44 male and 38 female), with an average attendance of 81 for the year. All entered upon the discharge of their duties cheerfully, and a spirit of contentment prevailed throughout the year.

The good effects of prohibiting weekly visits of pupils to the camps and old Indians loitering about the school grounds are more and more apparent. To this policy is attributed, in a great measure, our success in totally eradicating the evil of running away, and in reducing to a minimum the use of their own vernacular.

School-room work.—The official course of study has been carefully followed, and all training and instruction made as practical as possible. The results have been very satisfactory; the work of the pupils exhibiting more thought, a more thorough understanding of the subject treated, and a better use of English, both in speaking and writing. The evening hour has been varied in such a way as to make it a pleasure as well as profitable to the children, being devoted to language lessons, geography, hygiene, music, literature, and amusement.

Industrial.—In this department everything possible has been done to give the children a practical knowledge of the duties which are likely to fall to their lot in the future. The facilities for giving the boys industrial training are very limited, as we have but a small school garden, irrigated from the school pump, to teach them agriculture. The soil contains too much alkali for the successful growth of vegetables, and many of them die out before arriving at maturity. We have, however, produced a sufficient supply of lettuce, radishes, onions, beets, etc., for table use. Potatoes are not a success, as, before arriving at a fair size, they take the second growth. In addition, the boys are taught the care and management of horses, care of trees, etc.; haul water from the river for drinking, and haul and prepare all the wood for the various stoves, pump engine and laundry, and assist in repairing and keeping in order the buildings, grounds, etc.

In the matron's department the work was quite satisfactory, the work done in the sewing room and the material used being as follows:

Articles:		Material:	
Aprons.....	98	Apron check.....	yards.. 125
Awings.....	3	Balmoral.....	do... 47
Beef sheets.....	2	Canton flannel.....	do... 46
Capes (girls').....	38	Crash.....	do... 265
Curtains.....	57	Duck.....	do... 267
Dresses—		Denim.....	do... 123
Duck.....	38	Dress lining.....	do... 98
Flannel (gray).....	37	Elastic.....	do... 48
Gingham.....	77	Flannel—	
Drawers.....	18	Gray.....	do... 218
Elastics.....	pairs 55	Red.....	do... 141
Gowns (night).....	15	Blue.....	do... 114
Pants.....	16	Shirting.....	do... 47
Pillowslips.....	143	Sheeting (muslin).....	do... 1,363
Napkins.....	21	Gingham.....	do... 641
Rugs.....	5	Table linen.....	do... 34
Skirts—		Yarn.....	pounds.. 10
Balmoral.....	47		
Muslin.....	76	Total.....	yards.. 3,577
Sheets.....	170	Total.....	pounds.. 10
Shoe bags.....	22		
Sleeve protectors.....	8		
Tablecloths.....	10		
Towels.....	126		
Total.....	1,082		

In addition to the above, 14 little girls, divided into two classes, were taught plain sewing by the assistant matron, and showed considerable aptitude for the work. Several of them, before the close of school, exhibited some aprons of their own make, of which they were quite proud. They had reason to be, for the work was very neatly done.

In the kitchen the girls were taught to make light bread and pastry in addition to ordinary plain cooking. The advancement was marked, and they seemed to take much interest in their work, showing more neatness, and more of a disposition to talk English than heretofore.

The laundress and assistants being all Mojave women, no advancement was noticeable. Only one of the assistants can speak English to any extent, and I do not think any of them ever speak anything but the Mojave to the girls working there. This should be remedied by a white woman, or educated Indian from some other tribe, being placed in charge.

Health.—The health of the children has been good. There have been but few cases of sickness, only three serious, none resulting fatally, owing to the close attention given them by the agency physician, Dr. Dudley. The sanitary condition of the school has been good, notwithstanding the fact that we have no means of drainage but by digging sink holes in the sand, to which the waste is carried.

The improvements during the year were an adobe building, 14 by 16 feet, for a bakery, adding much to the cleanliness of the kitchen; a good shade of arrow weeds and poles on the south of the kitchen and dining room added to the comfort of those rooms and made shade for the boys to play under; more shelving was added in the clothing room, and the fence around school grounds was repaired, making it a good 14-wire fence.

Before the close of school the consent of 16—8 boys and 8 girls—was secured for transfer to non-reservation school, but the transfer was not accomplished, through failure to secure consent of parents.

All recognized holidays were observed by very creditable programmes being carried out, with but little time taken from regular work for preparation. The enjoyment of the children's Christmas was increased by presents from friends in the "Far East" and from employees being added to the treat provided by the Department.

The closing exercises, on June 15, were superior to those of last year, the children showing more self-possession and more proficiency in the use of English. A little girl, 8 years old, sang a piece alone, and several pieces were sung by classes and by the school without a leader.

The urgent need of new buildings, to place this school upon a proper basis, has been mentioned in special reports, and it is deemed unnecessary to refer to it again at this time.

In conclusion, my thanks are due your office, and to the agent and employees here for many favors.

Very respectfully,

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WORLIN B. BACON, *Superintendent.*

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

HUALAPAI AGENCY,
Hackberry, Ariz., July 21, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit below my second annual report of the Hualapai and Yava Supai tribes of Indians and the three day schools under my charge.

The Kingman day school was started on October 21, 1896, under instructions from the Indian Office, in a building in Kingman rented for the purpose. School opened with an enrollment of between 30 and 40 pupils. Most of these had never been in a schoolroom before. Mr. Nelson Carr, the teacher appointed to teach this school, had never taught an Indian school before. But being a teacher of long experience, a man of great energy, and peculiarly adapted to the task before him, he soon brought order out of chaos. The noisy, howling horde of dirty untrained savages, who had never before felt what it was to be restrained or corrected, were soon transformed into orderly, quiet, attentive children, eager to learn, each striving to conform his savage nature to the rules of the school. It was a great struggle at first, and many a time the old savage, wild nature boiled over and came to the surface; but to one who had become accustomed to their unrestrained, savage natures it was almost a miraculous change.

The dirty little urchins were made to bathe almost daily in the bathrooms attached to the school. This was a strange and almost unheard-of thing to them, and at first they regarded the bath tubs and the steaming water with a superstitious dread. But soon they began to like it, and from having to be put into the bath by force, they got so that it became necessary to pull them out after they had remained in the tubs long enough. The few rags of clothing with which they were clad were frequently washed, scrubbed, and boiled to get rid of some of the filth and vermin with which they reeked. The result was pleasing, but not entirely satisfactory.

Appeals were made to charitable institutions for clothing to protect the children from the bitter cold winds, and sometimes rain and snow, through which they were obliged to attend school, it being the declared purpose of the Indian Office to furnish no clothing for the Hualapai schools. The Massachusetts Indian Association responded as liberally as their means would allow, but only a few of the children could be clothed from the funds supplied, and those only meagerly. As a result of the exposure incurred during the winter months, several pupils have died, and others contracted pulmonary diseases that will soon prove fatal.

Despite these drawbacks, and the great risk of the health of their children, the Hualapais sent their children to school with clock-like regularity. And when a child was absent from school in any kind of weather, it was always found, on inquiry, that it was sick. The attendance soon increased to 60, and every child within reach of the school, if of proper age, was a regular attendant. And even those living at a distance sent their children to Kingman, and left them in the care of friends and relatives. This plan, however, soon proved itself to be impracticable. The Indians with whom the children were left were in nearly every instance unable to care for their own offspring properly; and it frequently happened that all these children had to eat during the twenty-four hours was what they got for their noonday lunch at school. Owing to the demoralizing influences that surrounded them, and the absence of the protecting care of their parents for these visiting pupils, I was obliged to return some of the older girls to their parents, with the promise that as soon as proper arrangements could be made a boarding school would be established, where their daughters and sons, too, could be educated, clothed, fed, and protected.

A large number of the Indians who live in and near Kingman during the winter months have to leave there in the spring to prepare their gardens and plant their

crops. They must, of necessity, take their children with them. The result of this was that the enrollment of sixty-odd and attendance of 58, as soon as spring came, rapidly decreased to 30 and then to 20. And when school closed in the last week in June not more than 10 were in attendance. This falling off was not the result of loss of interest, but was a mere matter of necessity, for the reasons I have stated.

The progress made at the Kingman school during the eight months of school was more than satisfactory, and I feel that I can not speak too highly of the work done by Mr. Carr and his efficient helper, the housekeeper, Mrs. Carr, both of whom take a deep personal interest in their charges.

The Hackberry day school, taught in a board shanty near the Indian farms and the agency headquarters in Truxton Canyon, has not been so fortunate in the progress it has made, although its attendance has been more regular, if not so large. This school was started on September 1, with Miss F. S. Calfee, the field matron, in charge, but on the 16th of October it was closed by order of the honorable Commissioner until a teacher could be sent to take charge and a suitable building procured for a schoolroom. This was not fully accomplished until February, 1897, when the school again resumed, with Miss Emma L. Miller in charge. Miss Miller proved a very capable teacher, and took a deep interest in her work, but owing to the distance of the school from her headquarters, and the great difficulty of reaching the school daily, Miss Miller could hardly keep up with the task. It was then deemed best to provide a man and his wife for this school, which was done, Mr. Edwin Minor taking charge of the school on March 27. These frequent changes of instructors, the time lost while the school was closed, and other causes have had a tendency to retard the progress that should have been made at this school. It is to be hoped that next year, with an increased experience in the Indian work, and a better knowledge of the duties and requirements of the Indian-school service, that the present teacher, Mr. Edwin Minor, will make an improvement in this school and its pupils that will be entirely satisfactory. Even as it is, there was no small progress made in the instruction toward the end of the term.

Of the Yava Supai day school I can best give you a correct impression by reference to the report of Mr. R. C. Bauer, the efficient and experienced teacher at that school, which report I have the honor to append hereto as a part of this report.

Hualapai tribe.—Of the Hualapai tribe and its advancement toward civilization and self-support and independence, I am able to report favorably. If it has been hoped, or expected, that the Hualapais would be civilized, enlightened, and made independently self-supporting in one year, or even in one generation, I can only say that such hopes or expectations are doomed to disappointment; but that they have made progress greater than I have hoped for, greater than the most sanguine had a right to expect, I am proud to say is true. From indolent, whisky-drinking, gambling, vermin-devouring savages, who had learned to depend almost entirely on the Government rations that were formerly issued to them for six months in the year, they have awaked to the fact that they are expected to earn their own living; that the Indian who is willing to work and help himself may expect help whenever possible, but the lazy whisky drinker, who spends his time around the towns and mining camps, gaining his living in a disreputable manner, and who spends his money for whisky or in gambling, need expect nothing from the agent, and only imprisonment at hard labor from the police. This course, which I have been constrained to adopt, may seem harsh, and perhaps it is, and it certainly has called forth many protests from the Indians who have fallen under the ban, but a desperate disease needs a desperate remedy. I must either bring them up short with a strong, harsh rein, or let them go to the bad without restraint.

Usually they have been willing to work, to farm, or to do any kind of labor that comes within their capabilities; but the main drawback to their progress in farming has been a lack of suitable localities where land and water could be procured for farming. On the reservation only two places are available, aggregating some 90 to 100 acres. This acreage can be increased next year by some 20 or 25 acres. But it will require considerable work and a little expense to put water on this new land. The farm in Diamond Creek Canyon has been enlarged a little this season, and a larger acreage has been planted on the Big Sandy; but the indications at present point to a decrease in the water supply at the latter place that may become serious before the season is over. The Indians farming in the Mat ta we dit a Canyon on the reservation have been greatly discouraged by having their crops of wheat entirely destroyed by trespassing cattle that broke through their fences during the winter and ate up all that had been planted.

Of the funds appropriated for the support of Hualapais in 1897, but a small percentage was expended, more than two-thirds of the amount having been returned to the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year. I submit that this fact is a strong indicator of the progress made by the Hualapais toward self-support, and that

they are becoming less an expense upon the Government. In former years it has been the custom to expend \$7,500 annually for the purchase of rations of beef and flour for issue to Hualapais; last year but \$1,500 was expended for flour, and nothing for beef for their use.

A reservation has been set aside for the use and occupancy of the Hualapais, but has thus far been of little use to them except for the purpose of farming in the two canyons mentioned, the Mat ta we dit a and the Diamond Creek canyons. The remainder of the reservation is grazing land. Some of it is considered a very fine stock range. It is now and has been for a number of years past occupied by white stock raisers, who pasture from 5,000 to 8,000 head of cattle and horses on the reservation. This stock pays no rental, and the Indians derive no benefit of any kind from this part of their reservation for the reason that it has not been surveyed. The exterior boundaries that demand a survey are 125 miles in extent, and can be surveyed at a nominal cost. The rent derived from the pasturage would in one year more than pay all cost of making the survey; or the Hualapais could be given cattle, which, grazing on their reservation, would render them in a very few years not only independent, but wealthy.

Morals.—Of the moral condition of the Hualapais I feel that I can speak very favorably. I do not compare their present moral condition with what it ought to be, but to what I have known it to be in the past. There are many undesirable conditions that must be combatted. Not a small factor, of course, is the influence of the medicine men; but far worse and more baneful in its temporal if not spiritual results is the whisky that is given and sold to them and the sexual immorality that is bred by and fostered through drink, and in turn is largely promotive of intoxication by furnishing a channel through which whisky may be supplied to the tribe. Realizing that it will be impossible to fight successfully all the evils at once, I have selected the two most formidable, the two worst in results, intemperance and prostitution, and I have resolved to break up these two evils or break up the tribe. I realize that it is no small task, that it will require a strong purpose, a relentless fight, to accomplish any appreciable results, and that the agent will need the strong support of the Commissioner and the cooperation of the judiciary of the Government to uphold his efforts. The means used thus far have consisted in a refusal to assist in any way those who violate these unwritten ordinances and a punishment by imprisonment at hard labor for the offenders. I first appealed to the chiefs and headmen of the tribe, and showed them where it was to their interest to cooperate with me in this line. They responded in most instances, and seem to fully appreciate the importance of the work in hand.

The annual report of the field matron is submitted herewith, and I feel that I can not speak too highly of the good work done by Miss Calfee during the year and of the good results that have come from her influence over the women and girls of the tribe.

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

HENRY P. EWING,

Industrial Teacher in Charge of Hualapais and Yava Supai Indians.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER AMONG YAVA SUPAIS.

SUPAI, ARIZ., June 30, 1897.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report of Supai Agency and school for your consideration. **Tribe.**—The tribe of Yava Supais have a legend of the Noachian deluge. Their ark was a raft and their Mount Ararat was the San Francisco Mountains, near Flagstaff, Ariz., 150 miles south-east of this agency.

They have always occupied the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the terrific gorge of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, described by Hon. William O. O'Neill with vivid force as "The Ditch of Ditches!" This tribe, numbering less than 300 souls, has always visited condign punishment on the cannibal Apaches and hostile Navajos who disturbed them in their canyon fastnesses, 8,000 feet down in the earth, compared to which the famous lava beds of the Modocs are insignificant. Claiming to be the progenitors of the Apaches, their assertions, substantiated by archaeological remains, philological certainties, and anthropological similarities, permit the deduction that their legends of tribal strife and subsequent emigrations from the parent tribe (Yava Supais), which occurred periodically for countless generations, are founded on incontrovertible facts. To this day the feuds of past generations, embittered by bloodshed, rankle deep in the hearts of the Yava Supais, and are doubtless the principal reasons why they never joined the Apaches in the murder of white men. They are, however, pure and unadulterated Apaches, and fear no living man, although they will yield immaterial points as a matter of good policy when not enraged.

They are the most industrious Indians I have ever known, being good irrigation farmers and horticulturalists, and as a matter of fact the most progressive agricultural community in northern Arizona. They are expert horsemen and hunters, and from the farm and chase procure, without Governmental assistance, their food and raiment. At \$100 per capita, a reasonable

amount for support, this means in cold figures a saving to the United States Government of about \$30,000 per annum. To one accustomed to the vagabonds of the ration system it is a great relief to turn to these sturdy, self-reliant mountaineers who simply ask to be let alone, and note the contrast between the "root hog or die" system and the system that overthrew the powerful Roman Empire—the ration system.

Discipline and results.—When we first reported here for duty we found a filthy, obscene tribe of savages. Their personal habits were shockingly indecent in close proximity to the school and our quarters. Their language was interspersed with choice selections of profanity and vulgarity derived from the vile characters they had met among their civilized (?) brethren.

They knew no law. The children were wild, insubordinate, dirty, naked, and described by one of their leading citizens as "All same jack rabbit!" These extremes of perverseness were fondly considered by the idolizing parents as evidences of independence and nobility of character. With no police force, no guardhouse, and no precedent of law or order, the task of organizing a school and controlling the adults was enough to make a man of cast iron flinch. But we are organized, although the organization is not so perfect as could be desired, or the discipline equal to that of West Point. However, indecent habits, vulgarity, and profanity are rarely indulged in or tolerated near the school or quarters. Gambling, which was once very annoying, is confined to the camps. Drunkenness does not occur, and no serious breaches of the peace have disturbed our 120-degrees-in-the-shade tranquillity. Since civilized men consider peace and prisons essential to good government, and whereas we are without these desiderata, we claim to be an economically governed and law-abiding community.

Game law.—The legislature of this Territory enacted a law at its last session making it a crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for anyone to kill deer for the next five years. Our Indians killed about 300 last winter, and look upon the parks and forests of northern Arizona as their lawful "meat barrel." This law will deprive them of their meat. The skins they have always tanned and traded to the Moquis and Navajoes for blankets. Thus by one act their meat and blankets have been taken away from them. The problem is: "Where are they to get their meat and blankets for five years?" The solution will probably be that they will go without. I devoutly hope that the "Jackson Hole" trouble will not be repeated with these Indians as victims.

Buildings.—Our buildings are still in course of construction and not completed, owing to lack of funds to pay for irregular labor. The additional farmer has acted in the capacity of farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, stone mason, and master of transportation. He has performed his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner, but there are limitations to the amount of work any one man can perform. The incomplete condition of the schoolhouse has been a serious hindrance to school work. Our quarters have been very uncomfortable for the employees, but we have tried to be cheerful and at times gay waiting for the "good time coming bye and bye." These buildings should all be completed as speedily as funds will permit.

Farming and stock.—The farming has been under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles Bushnell, one of the most competent men I have met in the service. There are about 300 acres under cultivation, all of which is irrigated by flooding small patches of ground inclosed by elevated borders. The value of the crops—corn, beans, pumpkins, sunflowers, melons, and peaches—approximates \$30,000 per annum, as previously noted. The prospects are exceedingly bright now for a large crop this year.

The Indians have little "water holes," some of them 40 or 50 miles distant, at which they have kept their horses from time immemorial. These springs will not sustain many head of stock, but white men are gradually encroaching upon these springs, and unless protection is afforded it will not be long before the Indians will have neither springs nor live stock. Last winter these Indians built about 12 miles of good log fence, stake and rider, from the cliffs of the Grand Canyon to Cataract Canyon, hoping to save these springs, which are as much their property as any land ever claimed by any of the aboriginal inhabitants of the United States. The large stock territory and the intense farming, together with much other important work, has demanded hard and unceasing labor from the farmer, who should be allowed another horse, instead of the vicious, dangerous brute now owned by Uncle Samuel, who has been aptly christened "The veteran buckler of Arizona."

Educational.—Our training has progressed steadily on the usual lines of such institutions as Supat school. We have not made the advancement that might be expected for the time we have been at work, for the reason that we have never had a schoolroom to use until two months since. Now, with 60 bright children in attendance, the class work is being done in a more satisfactory manner. Ninety-five per cent of the school population is enrolled, and the remaining 5 per cent could be had if we could care for them.

Owing to lack of guardhouse or force of any kind, it requires eternal vigilance to keep the attendance up to the proper figure. After much thought on this matter I am persuaded that means should be devised to take those children whose attendance is very irregular from day schools to nonreservation boarding schools, by force if necessary. The annoyance of irregular attendance at day schools would not then exist. There is something radically wrong with the home influences surrounding such children. They should be taken where a constant supervision of them can be maintained and discipline applied. These are the pupils who are likely to be the future insubordinates and nonprogressives on Indian reservations unless dealt with in a scientific manner. The restraint of a reformatory, such as the boarding schools should be, ought to be applied when the delinquents are known. The sooner the Indian learns to obey and respect law and order, the sooner he will become fit for citizenship.

We have constantly borne in mind the fact that the future advancement of the pupil depends upon his English vocabulary; that what he uses daily is of more importance to him as a future citizen than what he knows and tries to conceal or is incapable of expressing. Each employee is expected to converse with the pupils as much as possible each day in the industrial classes and on the play ground. We strive to impress upon the pupils that intelligent Indians can be good citizens; that the ideal should be a potential power rather than an impossible change of color to a pseudo white man.

Missionary work.—The religious training has been limited to teaching the children hymns, the Lord's Prayer, commonly conceded ethics, and right living. It has been a sort of Sunday school, and has been much enjoyed by the pupils. As yet no clergyman has devoted his attention to the spiritual needs of these people. The Woman's National Indian Association has helped Mrs. Bauer generously, but no one has pledged missionary support. The field is not large, but the opportunities are great.

Conclusion.—The year has been a trying one, but results with school and tribe are gratifying. All the men and 60 per cent of the women dress in civilized garb. The school is happy, large, and alive. We are not a pauper community, and have no desire for rations. All we ask is a good school and intelligent, honorable, and industrious employees, and the problem of civilization, citizenship, and survival will be solved by the Yava Supais themselves. The employees have

worked in perfect harmony. No jar, no dissension, no unkind word or thought has marred our efforts as factors in the scheme of civilization here being developed.

Appreciating the many courtesies extended to us all and the deep interest you have taken in us and our work, the other employees unite with me in cordial good wishes for your future welfare.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. C. BAUER,
Teacher in Charge, Yava Supias.

H. P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG HUALAPAIS.

HACKBERRY, ARIZ., July 27, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting my third annual report on the work done by me as field matron to the Hualapai Indians.

During the months of July, August, September, and up to October 12, 1896, I taught in the day school located in Hackberry. During my work in the school I saw signs of great improvement among the school children, in that they became more cleanly about their personal appearance.

The Massachusetts Indian Association and other charitable associations at my solicitation furnished us with several barrels of clothes and other supplies. The above-named association with its auxiliaries furnished \$150 with which to buy clothes for school children, but the needs were so various and numerous that the money went a very little way in providing sufficient clothes for 100 children.

There has been a decided improvement in the dress of the women and small children; the former are more in their homes and take better care of the little they have. Many of the women are preparing for the winter by making quilts.

It has not been possible to do much in the way of teaching them to keep house, as they had no cooking utensils nor other furniture. Recently I succeeded in getting the Massachusetts Indian Association to furnish \$135.80, with which to buy cooking and housekeeping articles. This, we trust, will greatly improve their present condition.

More than a year ago the tribe was visited by a measles epidemic, which left many of the Indians with tuberculosis, from which many have died. Many suffer from incurable diseases. The great and extreme poverty of the tribe makes it hard to mitigate the suffering or ameliorate the condition of the sufferer.

Last year these Indians raised a variety of vegetables in gardens at different localities throughout this county. The field and garden acreage planted this year is considerably more than last year.

The only hope of civilizing the Hualapais is by placing their young children in schools removed from camp influence. So long as the girls are allowed to remain in the camps, so long will the workers among the Hualapais accomplish nothing where morals are concerned.

Besides attending to a great quantity of sewing for the school children, the field matron has seen to many sick, supplying medicines, and in some cases food for a time. Two Indian girls have been taught to run a sewing machine; many women shown about cutting and making garments. Soap, tub, and washboard have been supplied in many instances to those who are striving to be clean. The women are willing to wash or do house cleaning for the white women, and in this way add something to the general fund for living.

The worst enemy in caring for the sick is the "medicine" man with his incantations.

The signs for the whole year along all lines show a decided improvement, excepting that of morality.

I would respectfully ask that tubs, washboards, and soap be furnished to the women who occupy the new houses, that they may be encouraged in their efforts to be clean, and that double iron bedsteads be furnished these same houses, with material allowed, which shall consist of strong ticking from which mattresses may be made for the beds.

Respectfully,

FRANCES S. CALFEE.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year 1897:

NAVAJO INDIANS.

Another good year has added to the resources of the Navajoes and the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the drought which prevailed for several years prior to 1895 and killed nearly all the vegetation. The crops this year will be ample for the requirements of the people, and there is plenty of grass for the stock.

Under the new superintendent of irrigation, Mr. George Butler, the ditch on Carrizo Creek has been completed and turned over, and the ditch on Wheatfield Creek and that on Defiance Creek have just been completed, but they have not yet been formally turned over. These ditches are all well constructed, with suitable dams, head gates, etc., and reflect credit upon Mr. Butler. I recommend that a further appropriation be asked for to continue this important work.

No work has been done under the lease of ground in the Carrizo Mountains for mining purposes since my last report. I have had no communication from the lessee for over a year, and I presume that the undertaking has been abandoned.

The mission hospital under the superintendence of Miss Eliza W. Thackara has been completed, and several serious cases have been treated there already with success. This institution will do much good among the Navajos; its success is due to the practical benevolent ideas upon which it was founded and to the admirable way in which it is managed.

The Methodist Church has disposed of its mission at this agency to the Holland Reformed Church of the United States, and the latter church has established two missionaries here, who have begun the preliminary work of learning the Navajo language, a very difficult task, as there are no text-books. These missionaries are earnest young men who may, in time, accomplish much.

Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge is now the only field matron on the Navajo Reservation, and she continues to discharge her arduous duties on the San Juan River with the same devotion which has heretofore been displayed by her. Associated with her is Miss Trippe, a missionary of the Methodist Church, whose unselfish work is doing much good in a practical way.

The attendance of children at the schools during the year has not been up to the average, and various excuses were offered for this by the parents, but I suspect that the true reason was too much prosperity. I have explained to the chiefs that the Government has established these schools for the advancement of the people and that its designs can not hereafter be frustrated, and I have further shown to them that it is to their material advantage to have a full attendance at the schools. I confidently expect that the schools will be filled to their capacity the coming year. I have just received authority to erect a new school building at Little Water, and when this is completed there will be good results without doubt.

No serious offenses have been committed on the reservation during the year, and the general conduct of the Navajos has been creditable. The Indian judges have performed the duties assigned to them with fairness, and they have exerted a good influence over their people. The same remark will apply to the chiefs and headmen.

The members of the Indian police force have rendered important services and discharged their duties in a willing manner. They have fully earned their pay.

No land has yet been taken up by Navajos in severalty.

MOQUI INDIANS.

The Moqui fields will produce fair crops this year. Under authority from your office I have recently constructed three dams in the Moqui Wash, to prevent the water from running by without doing any good.

There are not sufficient school accommodations for the Moqui children, and I shall submit plans in a short time for making due provision for all. There is some indication that some of the element at Oraibi which has opposed the adoption of white men's ways is beginning to disintegrate; but the process will be slow.

The Mennonite Mission, near Oraibi, has been kept up during the year. As the missionary, Rev. H. R. Voth, now understands the language and religious customs of the Moquis, it is anticipated that his labors in the missionary field proper will soon bear fruit.

The Woman's National Indian Association has established a mission at the Middle Mesa, with Misses, Watkins and Collins, two zealous missionaries, in charge. I think these young ladies will do good work, for their hearts are in it.

The Interior Department has finally confirmed the allotments of land to the Indians on the Moen kopi wash. The next step will be to secure to these Indians their rights to the waters of that wash, and I hope to be able to do that before long.

In January last the sheriff of Coconino County, Ariz., with an armed party, drove a number of Navajo families off the public lands in the vicinity of Coconino Forest, and compelled them to cross to the north of the Little Colorado River in most inclement weather, when the ground was covered with deep snow; in consequence of which many of their sheep, which they were herding at the time, were lost by drowning or exposure, to say nothing of the mental torture of the women and children, who were frightened by the firing of guns and the menacing manner of the sheriff's party. The reason assigned for this outrageous proceeding was the failure of the Indians to pay taxes on their sheep, the demand for which was made by the sheriff at the very time of the expulsion. But as this took place long before the date fixed by the laws for the assessment of taxes, and as the demand

was for immediate payment with the alternative of being driven from the country at once, it is evident that this assigned reason is a mere pretense.

These Indians have pastured their flocks in the country in question from time immemorial. The lands are public lands, and as free to them as to any other people; but the white men wanted the exclusive use of them, and so, under form of law, but really in contravention of law, the Indians were driven out under circumstances of the utmost cruelty.

A due report of this affair was made by me to your office, accompanied by the report of an investigation made, under orders from me, by Mr. J. C. Tipton, in which the particulars are given. Mr. Tipton has lately informed me that the district attorney, acting under instructions from the Attorney-General, some time ago called upon him to make affidavit to the facts set forth in his report, to which Mr. Tipton replied that he would give him the names of the witnesses in the case. Since then nothing has been heard from the district attorney, but there is a rumor that he has resigned.

I recommend that the guilty parties be pursued, both criminally and civilly, for their participation in this crime, to the end that the Indians may see that the administration of justice is not a farce. It may be that juries composed of their neighbors and in sympathy with them may acquit them; but if they are compelled to answer before the courts and have to bear the expenses of trial the lesson will not be lost upon them, and the Indians will see that the Government has made an effort to redress their wrongs. It will not do to let this case drop.

Very respectfully,

CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: This brings to a successful close my official career as United States Indian agent for the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians, and I can say, without fear of contradiction, that there has been wonderful improvement all along the line; but I am not egotistical enough to claim the whole credit for what has been accomplished, for had I not had a corps of competent and willing employees the result would have been different. The change of Administration has brought about changes in the minds of some of my employees, who love dollars better than they do parties and principles, and they hope to hold over under the eleventh-hour policy. To these I only have pity, and to those whose honor and principle guide them I lift my hat and can see hope and prosperity far in the future. Four years more of hard times and starvation will bring about another change, and then the faithful will again return to their posts and push forward the work so successfully inaugurated and carried on the past four years.

I note with the greatest comfort and pleasure the spirit of enterprise upon the part of my young Indian boys and girls. Upon this reservation are seven trading posts successfully conducted by Indian boys, and there is no reason in the world why they should not have the exclusive trading privileges and all white traders be removed. I make the recommendation that this be looked into by your inspectors, and I am satisfied you will so order.

The wheat crop this year is about four times as great as in former years, and the winter's supply will be sufficient to feed all without the aid of the Government.

The volunteer crop of canaigre (a tannin plant) upon this reservation is very large, and the Indians are now drying same and receiving the cash for it on the ground. Several thousand dollars will be realized in this new business. The advance in the price of cattle has added many thousand dollars to the wealth of these Indians, as the herds range in number from 10 to 1,000 head. In fact, this is the blue-ribbon year.

Since coming here I have seen and had built by and for Indians homes that many a white man would rejoice to own; furniture of all kinds; and buggies, spring wagons, carts, etc., for their mode of travel. All wear clean, nice citizens' clothing, and the girls are neat and industrious, and are filling places of industry in homes throughout this Territory that fill me with pride to think of. Good farms, ditches, and fences can now be seen all over the reservation, and if water were sufficient, a more prosperous people could not be found in Arizona.

The schools have all done good work. The Phoenix School stands at the head of Indian schools, and to Harwood Hall is due the credit. The Presbyterian school

at Tucson is very fine indeed, and the children from this school show good training, both in morals and industry. The schools of Carlisle, Santa Fe, Fort Lewis, and Grand Junction all send good reports of our Pima children, and I recommend that they receive yearly pupils from this agency.

Our agency school I can not say enough for; it is ahead of them all, and my employees, too, are the best in the service. Superintendent Crandall, who has just left us for a more congenial climate, was a faithful and good superintendent, and I sincerely wish that he may be given the support of the Indian Office that he so richly deserves. He will not abuse it. Mrs. Nannie B. Young, matron, has worked night and day for the good of these children, and her work and industry will live long after she retires from the service.

The teachers of this school, four in number, Mrs. E. P. Higgins, Miss Ella R. Gracey, Miss Wilkins, and Mr. Warren, are very fine, and will no doubt be retained if the new agent or superintendent wants faithful workers.

Mrs. Sharp, assistant matron, is a good, faithful old mother, and is the right person in the right place. Mrs. Emma B. Palmer, seamstress, is all that we could ask for, and has given every hour of her time to the work assigned her; her salary is far too small for the services rendered. Mary E. Dennis, cook, is as good as there is in the Indian service; she should be promoted for the four years of slavish work she has done. Mrs. Belle R. Zimmerman, laundress, is good, and competent to fill any place. W. C. Sharp, farmer, is a faithful old "dog Tray." D. I. Beesley, blacksmith, hammers all day long, and is all that could be asked.

H. J. Palmer, my clerk, needs no commendation at my hands; the records of the Indian Office will bear me out in the statement that there is none better in the service, and the agent who is fortunate enough to get him will have a treasure. W. C. Haynes, miller, grinds all day long, never counting the hours, but giving his whole time to his work. J. M. Berger, farmer in charge at San Xavier Reservation, has been of great help to me; in fact I have had no trouble at all with the Indians under his charge. He should be retained.

The Indians in the service have shown wonderful ability, and I can see a bright future for their race. My police force, under Captain Conner, is as fine as any agency can boast of. My three judges are as dignified in conducting their lawsuits as any men whoever graced the Supreme Bench of the United States Court. They are severe, however, and I often have to lighten the sentences for trivial offenses.

This closes my official career, but before doing so I want to extend my thanks to Judge Browning and Assistant Commissioner Smith for favors shown me, as I do also to the heads of the different divisions.

Wishing the new Administration every success, and requesting my old superior officers and associates to meet me again in 1900, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF SAN XAVIER RESERVATION.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., *San Xavier Reservation, September 10, 1897.*

STR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my seventh annual report of the affairs of the San Xavier Reservation, under my charge.

This reservation, located 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, and 90 miles from the agency (Sacaton), contains about 70,000 acres of land, of which 41,600 have been allotted to Papago Indians. A general opinion prevails that the whole reservation is composed of good land, and it is, therefore, believed that there is still unallotted good land enough whereon to settle a large number of Indians; but this belief is entirely erroneous, as all of the remaining land is mesa land, totally unfit for settlement.

The population of this reservation is as follows:

Males over 14 years of age.....	158
Males under 14 years of age.....	109
Total males.....	267
Females over 12 years of age.....	172
Females under 12 years of age.....	92
Total females.....	264
Total population.....	531

There are children of school age: Males, 76; females, 70; total, 146.

Farming has been, as formerly, the chief occupation of these Indians during the past year. The area planted exceeded that of the previous season, but I must say that, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians have done their best, they have not been prosperous in their farming pursuits. Late frosts in March and in the first days of April have damaged the wheat and barley crop to a great extent, and thereafter their second crop, consisting of corn, beans, and a variety of vegetables, has been a failure. The locusts, which four years ago almost such havoc here, have appeared again in unusually large numbers, and have eaten up almost everything planted. Some of the Indians again planted corn and beans after the first planting had been destroyed, but on account of the lateness of the season the chances are that the first frosts will kill the corn and beans before they are ready to harvest.

A great disadvantage to the farmer in this section of the country, where wheat is mostly raised, is that he always has to pay three or four times more for a pound of flour than he gets for a pound of wheat—and flour is a very important item in the household of an Indian family. Just now, notwithstanding the fact that wheat is worth \$1 a bushel in other places in the United States, all that wheat can be sold for here is 1 cent a pound, and flour costs from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per 100 pounds. On account of the high freight rates wheat can not be exported, and there is only one flour mill in this (Pima) county, and the miller pays just what he pleases for wheat.

Whenever it is possible, I assist the Indians in selling their wheat and hay so that they may get the full market price, and principally to prevent them from being swindled in the matter of weighing their products.

Most all of the allottees now fully appreciate the privilege they enjoy in the ownership of the land in severalty. More parcels of new land have been fenced in during the past year, and this land has been partly cleared and cultivated, and this, too, by Indians who, seven years ago, when the allotment was made, thought their land was not worth fencing and clearing. Two Indians have procured barbed wire at their own expense for making a substantial inclosure around their fields.

The never failing floods of the rainy season (July to September) are a great drawback, for they do almost unlimited damage to the fences, roads, and ditches; and it requires annually considerable labor to keep all these essential adjuncts to farming in repair.

In view of the fact that about one-half of the cultivated land is flooded each year during the rainy season, many of the Indians reside only temporarily upon their allotted lands. It would be dangerous to attempt to live permanently in houses upon land so exposed.

The Indians are not yet able to keep in good repair the wire fence, consisting of about 24 miles, without the aid of the Government, and wire and staples should be furnished.

The progress made in repairing old and opening new roads has been very satisfactory. The Indians have willingly performed two hundred and sixty days' labor on the roads.

School.—The day school, maintained and conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, at their own expense, is in a prosperous condition. The enrollment is only a little larger than that of the previous year, but the average daily attendance has increased from 55 to 67. Besides teaching the regular lessons of the day school, the larger girls are instructed in sewing and dressmaking, the Sisters furnishing the necessary materials for sewing, and the manufactured clothing is given to the children, which is quite an incentive to the parents as well as to the children. The two Sisters in charge of the school are exemplary teachers for the Indian children. Excellent discipline is exercised during the school hours as well as at recess. The two schoolrooms, one 16 by 27 and the other 16 by 44 feet, are good and well ventilated, and would, without difficulty, accommodate about 30 more children.

The lack of farming implements has been a great drawback to our farming work. I have not been able to get a single plow for the last three years, notwithstanding my continuous requests. Last year, when I was at the agency, I asked specially for our share of about 80 plows then on hand there, but, as usual, the San Xavier allottee, the stepchild of the agency, got none. Farming without tools can not be successfully carried on, and the Indians are yet too poor to buy the necessary implements of the larger classes at the high prices which are here maintained for them.

The sanitary condition of the reservation is very good. No contagious disease of any kind has appeared thereon.

Only three arrests of Papagoes have been made during the past year—two for being drunk and disturbing the peace, and one for introducing liquor upon the reservation. One Mexican was arrested for cutting wood on the reservation, and he is now under bond for his appearance before the next grand jury.

The Indians may not have greatly improved their financial condition, on account of the unfavorable conditions which have surrounded the agricultural business, but I am satisfied that much has been accomplished in the advancement toward civilization. Their behavior during the last year has been excellent, and would be a credit to any white community. Their relations among themselves and with the white settlers of the adjoining settlements have been very friendly. This change for the better is plainly visible to those who have not been at the reservation for a number of years and who come there now.

In my last year's report I said: "In regard to the many complaints by stockmen about cattle stealing in the southern part of Pima County, I beg leave to say that the Indians engaged in that kind of business are not from this reservation. They belong to the several Indian villages in the southern part of this county. The San Xavier allottees, with but few exceptions, are peaceable, honest Indians." I am more than ever convinced that my views on this point are correct.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. J. CLEVELAND,
United States Indian Agent.

J. M. BERGER, Farmer in Charge.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL, *Pima Agency, Ariz., July 1, 1897.*

SIR: In submitting my first annual report of the Pima boarding school, I take pleasure in reporting a very successful year of school work. There have been hindrances, as there always must be, but the steady and regular attendance of pupils throughout the year has been attended with the best results. No attempt has been made to exceed the capacity of the school, as it has been necessary to reject many that have made application for admittance, but rather to care properly for those in attendance, and to retain during the entire year the same pupils.

There has been little visiting between parents and children, and the cleanliness of the children and progress in English has been benefited thereby.

The health of the children has been fairly good, no deaths among them having occurred during the year. An epidemic of influenza in January was followed by a few cases of pneumonia. What was at first supposed to be smallpox resulted in chickenpox, and a systematic quarantine prevented it from going through the school. The need of a hospital and competent nurse has been felt many times during the year.

The character of schoolroom work has been very satisfactory. Soon after the beginning of school we were granted the fourth teacher, which made it possible to do better work in all the grades. The children from 6 to 10 years of age have made great strides in English; with those over 15 years old it has been slow and plodding.

The industrial work has been much the same as in other Indian schools. The lack of water for irrigation, at the proper time, makes farming with us very uncertain. The carpenter and blacksmith shops have furnished training for a number of the older boys. A shoeshop in which at least the repairing could be done should be established another year.

More dormitory room is needed, and a laundry building should be provided. During the past year all laundry work has been done out of doors except the ironing.

The discipline of the school has been good. There has been but one runaway. The Pima children are obedient and well behaved. The school lost a valuable officer in the death of Clayton Bulwer, Indian disciplinarian, who died in February.

Military drill has taught the boys to walk erect and have a manly bearing. The lazy, rolling walk peculiar to the Indian is thus best overcome.

To the general efficiency of teachers and employees is due greatly the success attained in all departments.

I am, very respectfully,

C. J. CRANDALL, *Superintendent.*

J. ROE YOUNG, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AMONG PIMAS.

SACATON, ARIZ., *October 5, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: Our present number of church members here is 384, of whom 146 were received into the church since August 1, 1896. We have also over 400 baptized children, many of whom attend school.

We have now five church buildings on the reservation, with a seating capacity for 1,320 persons. Two of these chapels were built during the past year. These churches are located so that all the Pimas have one within easy reach of their homes.

These Indians have contributed during the past year \$140 in cash for the work, and besides they have given us many days' work in the building of the new churches—one at Wa Key, 11 miles below here, and one on the Salt River Reservation.

The Maricopas, most of whom joined the Mormons years ago, have requested us to establish churches among them. We have now regular services for those who live some 40 miles west-northwest of here, and hope to do so ere long for the others who reside some 5 miles above Mesa in the Salt River Valley.

A good religious interest is still manifested, and the past year has been, evidently, one of progress in many ways.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. H. COOK,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY J. CLEVELAND,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.,
August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

According to census of that date there are on this reservation:

Males above 18	1, 114
Females above 14	1, 616
School age (6 to 16)	1, 404
Males	695
Females	709
Total population of all ages	5, 190

This includes children absent at school, but does not include the Indians on the San Pedro River and lower Gila at Mohawk and that vicinity, who originally belonged to this agency, but were permitted to leave some years since, and have been self-sustaining a number of years. No complete census has been taken of them for some years. They probably number all told about 600. There have been no well-founded complaints of their conduct during the year.

It is believed that the Indians on this division have improved during the past year. They are making much effort to improve their living by any labor they can find to do that is at all remunerative. The great drawback to the farming is the lack of water, which, with the lack of market, is a most discouraging feature of this section for the Indian farmer. The crops this year bid fair to be as good as last, but there is not a sure market for all they raise now. They have continued to gain a major part of their living by sales to Government and to the surrounding towns.

The grain, both wheat and barley, was planted early last fall, and the barley was all marketed before June 30. The wheat is also good, but it is believed new

seed should be put in this year, the old having run out by constant planting. No seed has been given these Indians for over three years. They have been obliged, as they should be, to save seed from the crops. The yield this year was 8,500 bushels of wheat and over 16,000 bushels of barley.

The grist mill has continued to do full work in grinding into flour wheat raised by the Indians, which amounts this year again to about 300,000 pounds.

The alfalfa patches, planted two years ago, continue to improve, and with the grama, a native grass, furnish more hay than can be purchased here; some has been sold in the adjacent towns.

It has been the endeavor during the past year, as before, to so distribute the purchases, and the labor, and Indian employees among the different tribes and people to secure the best advantages and the greatest good to the greatest number. It has continued to involve extra work, but the results are manifest in the disposition of the people.

We have had much labor lost during the year by floods in carrying away of flumes, dams, and ditches. There is no apparent remedy except to rebuild. I do not see that much more could be done to secure permanency, if, in fact, that is desirable, taking into due consideration the cost of permanent works, which would be immense, and it is a question if it pays even the Government to spend from \$75 to \$125 an acre on land whose market value, crops and all, would not be over \$25 or \$30, even if all were more favorable than present conditions are, and a full market in the near future assured, which I very much doubt. I believe at the present the system of irrigation now in vogue here, by small dams and ditches, supplying water to a few families banded together on individual tracts for that purpose, the best and most advantageous and of the least cost to the Government, and sufficient, with what minor improvements can be made at small expense, until a fuller market has grown up for these Indians for what they raise; they would raise more if there was market. The work of the men paid from irrigation has amply repaid the expenditure; they have been kept at work constantly in almost every location on this part of the reservation, without regard to tribe or position, and where their labor was most needed.

The farmers have all performed good work during the year and seem to have in most instances the good will of the people.

As was the case last year a number of Indians have secured labor at different times and occupations in the adjacent towns; the number has increased. There have been few infractions of town ordinances by Indians. Those have been reported to me either by the sheriffs or employees or by other Indians, and in all cases some punishment has been given.

There were 8 persons arrested for giving or selling whisky to Indians during the year, 7 of them were convicted and sentenced to an average of one year in the Territorial Penitentiary. All were of low class of Mexicans or colored, with one Chinaman. It was hoped the convictions of last year might deter some of the people engaged in such trade; but it seems not. All the offenses occurred off the reservation.

Both wheelwright and blacksmith shops have been run to their full capacity during the year. Over 150 wagons in all stages of repair, besides innumerable plows, shovels, and other farming implements, have been passed through them. Both mechanics and assistants have been diligent in such labor.

Much outside work has been done on flumes and bridges. Under the small increase, the water supply has been fair during the year. The system has been extended about 900 feet to the slaughterhouse, which will add to convenience to killing beef, all of which is slaughtered by Indians, hung an average of fifteen hours, and issued from the block according to size of family, a system in vogue for several years now.

Polygamy has been held in check and all known infractions of it punished. Medicine men are very careful in practice, and decreasing.

A very severe epidemic of measles occurred among all the Indians on this reservation during the winter months this year. From 700 to 900 cases were reported, besides every pupil in both schools. Few deaths occurred, and the people took the matter with surprising coolness, considering their excitable nature. A few of the camps were moved into the hills, others remained, and in all cases the counsels of those in control were listened to and sickness cared for in a creditable manner for a wild people of this kind. Additional medical attendance was secured at a nominal price.

The land segregated by the agreement of February 25, 1896, has not yet been thrown open to the public, and remains in the same state as at last annual report. A detected mistake in the survey, by which the reservation would have lost some area, has been the cause of the delay.

The Gila Valley Railroad still has its terminus at Geronimo at the reservation

line, and at present appearances is likely to remain there for some time. The temper of the Indians regarding the crossing of the reservation has somewhat improved, but no decided effort has been made by the company to overcome the prejudice engendered nor a willingness evinced to pay any reasonable sum that the Indians would be likely to accept; in fact, no open proposition in council has been made to them. The company is not succeeding in negotiations with the terminal town of Globe any better than with the Indians, the policy being niggardly.

There were two cases of Indians killed by Indians during the year. One of the interpreters was killed by a stone in the hands of another Indian. One of the judges of the court of Indian offenses went to investigate, and was attacked by the man and his brother. In the fight the brother was killed and the principal badly wounded. The case was taken before the civil preliminary court and acquitted. The wounded man, when able, was taken before the civil court and sentenced to three years for manslaughter.

One Indian was sentenced to five years for shooting at a teamster on the road while in a drunken fit. On July 5, 1896, a man named Campbell was killed on the western line of the reserve, near Canyon Creek. Suspicion rested strongly on some of the Indians living in that vicinity, but no proof whatever has come to light, and there are many whites in that section who do not believe he was killed by Indians. I am of that opinion, as I made every effort to find the guilty parties.

On April 11 two people were burned to death in a tipi near the agency, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. On investigation, however, nothing appeared to me to convict anyone of crime. A few weeks later, at the instigation of some officious persons, the grand jury of Gila County indicted five persons for murder in this case, against my wishes and advice, and to save expense to the county requested that I hold them. They have been in custody since, but I doubt the advisability and the guilt of the parties.

There have been eighty-two cases tried by the court of Indian offenses, all on minor charges; the court still continues to do its work well. A number of punishments have also been made by the agent for infractions of discipline, most all of the cases for some disorder arising from tiswin drinking or making. There are quite a number, as every well-authenticated case is looked into and punished.

The police force, under charge of the farmer, Mr. Tuttle, and the captain of police, under the personal supervision of the agent are well armed and disciplined, and constantly on the move. The territory is, however, very large, and the force is small, making many long and hard rides for all concerned.

Five thousand pounds of beef were purchased from Indians again this year. They are encouraged, and taking better care of cattle. All indiscriminate sale and killing of cattle is prevented as far as possible, and with good results. Estray cattle still continue to drift back and forth on some parts of the reserve, it being impossible to prevent it altogether. Grazing taxes are collected, amounting to something near \$4,000 a year. No doubt some cattle run on the reserve that are not paid for, but numbers of cattle have been shipped out of the country this season, so they are less. There has been no trouble with strange cattle about the farming lands.

There have been no renegade Indians on this reservation this year.

Much good work has been done on roads on the reservation this year by Indians. Something over \$300 was given me by mining and transportation companies to repair roads and establish a cut-off on the San Carlos River. With that amount much more and satisfactory work was done than by any other means.

Mr. Province McCormick, Indian inspector, visited this agency in March. His report is probably on file.

A mission school with a small number of children has been maintained during the year. I see no particular results from it.

The boarding school at San Carlos was in full operation during the year, with an average of 110, except the vacation of July and August. The children returned at the appointed time. During the year the pupils have steadily advanced in department and studies, and all are well contented and happy. No serious infractions of discipline have occurred, and the minor things coming up have been well adjusted by the superintendent, whose supervision of the school and care of the property and buildings under her charge have been excellent. With a single exception the work of the employees has been well and cheerfully performed. The buildings have been kept in as good repair as possible with old buildings and lack of material; much repair work, flooring, painting, etc., is being done during vacation. The increase of the water supply has helped the needs of the garden in that direction.

This school was visited by an epidemic of measles in March that prostrated every one of 113 pupils and materially interfered with and hampered the school

work of the balance of the year. No deaths occurred at this time, but two or three of school children later are directly attributable to that cause.

The pupils are made to feel that the school is a home as near as is possible and desirable in schools of this kind and preserve the proper discipline, and are instructed in all things possible pertaining to home, care of stock, and cleanliness of person and belongings.

The white employee as shoe and harness maker was dispensed with this year, and his place filled by four Indian employees in different capacities, which has been satisfactory. Much need is felt of a new kitchen and dormitory, as was the case last year. The good feeling toward the school is increasing. During the epidemic of measles there was not a single application to take out children, in spite of the fact that the school was absolutely quarantined for a month. The report of the superintendent is forwarded.

The agency employees, both white and Indian, have performed all work required of them in a very satisfactory manner and with zeal. The office work was somewhat handicapped by frequent changes of clerks, but the clerical work was kept up by their efforts, and personal care and attention. Besides the office work, many miles have been covered by myself, farmers, and police force in supervision of farms and country, amounting in my own case to a considerable number.

I renew my recommendation of former years that action be taken looking to the location of a timber reserve around Mount Thomas, on the northeast corner of the Fort Apache Reserve, that being the watershed for four or five of the streams furnishing water to the valleys for a hundred or two miles in every direction. I have just returned from that section, and am more than ever convinced of its importance.

FORT APACHE DIVISION.

According to the census of this year there are 1,814 people on this division. They are under the control of an officer of the Army detailed by the department commander to assist the agent. After repeated recommendations this division was, by the appropriation bill of 1897, made into a separate agency, to be called the Fort Apache Agency, the boundary line being the Black River. The control still remains vested in the agent at San Carlos, no one having been appointed there yet. It is to be hoped that the Indians on that division may progress somewhat faster under a new system, and that new facilities may be given both them and the agent who may be appointed. They have been perfectly quiet during the year and have been doing as much or more farming than last. Some new buildings have been erected and the nucleus of an agency established.

It has been the wish of the agency authorities for years to further wean the Indians there from the limits of the post of Fort Apache, in the same manner as they have been at San Carlos, although in both instances Army officers have been in control who lived in the military posts. The whole department at one place has been entirely separated; at the other more or less amalgamated. It is to be hoped that the end of the present year will find the agency on its own footing, and a stable one. Farmers have been stationed in outlying districts, and materials to assist in repair of implements given them.

The school at Fort Apache has been somewhat improved during the year. New buildings have been erected by labor of employees, and upon the close of the epidemic of measles the school was increased to 75 pupils. The lack of water is still a great drawback, no provision having been made as yet for a supply.

There seems to be very little difficulty in getting children in school. A day school or two would, I think, meet with favor.

On July 1 I requested the Departments to relieve me from this duty, having been at San Carlos continuously since November, 1892. As steps have been taken looking to that end, this is probably the last report I shall render from here. I am aware that I have not altogether suited many of the parties who would like to have looser methods employed in care of Indians, and who deprecate too much care of Government property by an official. But I have constantly held in view the good to the Indians, contrived to keep them at work at something, however little, most of the time, and an effort has been made to do my whole duty to all without antagonizing, any more than necessary, either Indians or other parties. Whatever else has been done, these Indians have been quiet for four years, and, as I believe, not a single depredation on whites can be laid to the door of any Indian on this reservation during that time. There have been numbers of reports, but I believe no actual foundation for them.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,

Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., *June 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the state of the service and the condition of the Indians of this reservation during the year ending this day:

The number of Hoopas residing here, as determined by the census taken this month, is as follows:

Males	245
Females	257
Total	502
Living on Redwood Creek, outside the reservation	23
Absent at school	3
Number of males above 18 years of age	149
Number of females above 14 years of age	182
Number of children 6 to 16 years of age	112
Number of families	106
Births during the year	13
Deaths during the year	13
Number of frame houses built during the year	11
Number of rods of fence built during the year	1,450
Stock owned by Indians:	
Horses and mules	239
Cattle	480
Swine	452
Fowls	841
Area of land under cultivation:	
In grain, about	acres 785
In gardens, about	do 100
Total	do 885

With present means this is all that can be brought and kept under tillage. The harvest will yield about the following-named quantities:

Wheat	bushels..	3,800
Oats	do	3,400
Barley	do	300
Corn	do	300
Hay	tons	450
Pease and beans	bushels..	250
Vegetables	do	10,000

On account of heat and drought, which have been continuous since April, the agricultural product will be 40 per cent less than an average crop under favorable conditions, and the year will consequently be one of comparative scarcity.

The people are orderly, industrious, law-abiding, and contented, and are sufficiently advanced in civilization and industry to justify the expectation of discontinuing the agency next year. Missionary teaching is carried on by Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Goddard, who have been placed among the people by the California Indian Association. Their labors are acceptable to and appreciated by them.

The boarding school was in session ten months during the year, the average attendance being 138.2+. Eleven pupils have been named for an advanced course at Carlisle. A new laundry building, bath house, sewing room, annex to girls' dormitory, power house, water power, and a complete outfit of laundry machinery have been added to the plant. The cost of construction was limited to the expense of producing the necessary lumber, the labor being performed by the employees and boys. Extensive improvements have been made on the other buildings, and the school field has been enlarged to include all the arable land on the tract. The report of the superintendent is inclosed herewith.

The Lower Klamath River Indians complain that municipal officers and courts do not take cognizance of complaints made of torts committed by Indians upon other Indians who occupy allotted land on the old Klamath River Reservation, and that, their own law being abolished, they are now without law of any kind. The result of this is that actionable offenses become standing grievances and

eventuate in retaliation and disorder and a reversion to barbarism. Some provision should be made to put an end to this anomalous condition. The people have materially improved in prosperity since they took their allotments.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL. June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this school for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Average attendance:

First quarter.....	37.14
Second quarter.....	135.4
Third quarter.....	146.1
Fourth quarter.....	149.6

The large number of pupils marked as "withdrawn and returned," which appear in quarterly reports during the year, was caused by children being encouraged to go home and assist their parents in their home work. We are pleased to note the good effect it has had both to the home and to the school.

The development of the children, intellectually, has been very satisfactory. Strict obedience to the methods of the superintendent of Indian schools has been required of the teachers. The rapid advancement that has been made in each room is commendable. Two boys were transferred to Chemawa, and 10 pupils have been recommended for transfer to Carlisle.

The work in the kindergarten department has been very successful also. I have learned to look upon it as invaluable, from the fact that while it partakes of the nature of play in the games, drawing, singing, marching, weaving, sewing, etc., with frequent trips along the streams and among the hills with teacher, it teaches the child to speak English fluently and strengthens the mind and body to a wonderful extent. The results of the kindergarten training are seen as the child advances.

Buildings.—During the year the carpenters have completed the laundry building, with bathroom and sewing room attached; 60 feet of wood shed, with wheelhouse; 60 feet addition to girls' dormitory; a spring house adjoining kitchen, besides making extensive repairs on kitchen, dining room, schoolhouse, tool house, and other buildings. All buildings occupied at present are in good repair. A few changes will be necessary during the coming year to accommodate the 200 or more children that will no doubt attend.

Laundry.—This building is equipped with washer, mangle, extractor, and wringer, driven by a Lefel water wheel of 9.2 horsepower. A steam generator heats water for washer and other purposes. A laundress and three girls can now do the washing in three days, where formerly it required from 10 to 15 girls working hard for five days to complete the same or less work. The pieces washed each week average 1,700. The next year it will reach fully 2,200.

Sewing room.—The following is the list of articles manufactured:

Aprons.....	20	Napkins.....	138
Cloths (table).....	21	Sheets (bed).....	153
Capes.....	68	Shirts:	
Curtains.....	37	Boys.....	24
Drawers.....	pairs.. 30	Under.....	153
Dresses.....	305	Suits (union).....	193
Dresses (night).....	94	Towels.....	347
Garters.....	pairs.. 198	Waists.....	12
Mittens.....	do.... 12	Wall pockets.....	3

The seamstress boasts that each girl over 12 years can cut, fit, and sew her own dresses and other garments without depending on others for help.

Kitchen and dining room.—Although the variety of food has not been great, yet an abundance, well prepared, has been furnished. The cleanliness maintained there is pleasing to note. To teach the pupils that which will benefit them in their homes is the great object in this as in the other departments.

Bathroom.—When the new room was finished a complete system consisting of fifteen showers was put in place. The showers are supplied from a tank of 2,000 gallons' capacity, heated by steam generator in the laundry. The filthy bath tub is a thing of the past in this school.

Dormitories.—The boys have had ample room. The girls were crowded, but the completion of the new building relieves this and furnishes an abundance of room, besides, with few changes, providing a fine sitting room, play room, and room for clothes closets. When the school opened on September 2 all wash basins were abolished, and the children wash in running water. Each child has its own towel. We consider that the abandonment of bath tubs and wash basins relieves the school of a source of great danger. The immense amount of work that the laundry can do enables us to change sheets, tablecloths, towels, etc., as often as is necessary to keep them perfectly clean.

Farm.—The school garden is in splendid condition. The entire vegetable crop is promising. Owing to lack of rain the grain is short. The progress of the boys is clearly noticeable. The success in this department is due to Mr. Hunter's ability as a farmer and a teacher. Character of work consists in general farming, gardening, fruit growing, and care of stock.

Course of work.—The child is made familiar with tools and machinery and taught how to care for them. As he grows older and becomes stronger he is gradually taught—

- (1) To care for the stock.
- (2) When and how to gather the grain, vegetables, etc.
- (3) To prune the trees and to trim and cut back small fruits.
- (4) To prepare the ground to receive crops.
- (5) When and how to plant and sow.

Details consist of about thirty boys and are changed monthly. They work one-half of each day. Details are graded and pupils advanced from one grade to another, as shown in course of work above.

Carpenter shop.—While a reasonable amount of work has been done, I can not report much progress for the boys, although the brightest were placed on the detail.

Bake shop.—In charge of an Indian baker, whose work is quite satisfactory.

Sanitary.—During the winter the children were troubled with severe colds. None of these terminated fatally. One death occurred, caused by tuberculosis. A sewerage system would make the sanitary condition of the school first class.

Religious.—All the pupils attend Sunday school each Sunday at 10 a. m. Many also attend the services held by the missionary. A Christian Endeavor each Sunday evening is largely attended by the pupils.

Very respectfully,

R. S. GRAHAM, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE MISSION-TULE RIVER CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., *August, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with the required statistics and such other information as I am able to collect.

The inclosed census reports show a population of 3,848 Indians, distributed over the thirty-two reservations of this agency, which are scattered over an immense section of country; in fact, the agency embraces all of southern California.

I find the Indians generally industrious, quiet, and inoffensive, ready to work when work is to be had by them, and advancing in the art of civilized pursuits as rapidly as can be expected. Their farms are in fair condition, considering the disadvantages they are laboring under. The want of water for irrigation is probably the most serious drawback they have to contend with, nearly every reservation of the agency being in the same condition to some extent. This has been brought about by the white settlers diverting the waters of streams and otherwise using the flow of springs and water supplies that fed the streams from which the Indians obtained their supply of water. I see no way to adjust this matter without a long and tedious lawsuit, covering many cases and affecting many old and well-established water rights.

The Indians are interested in stock raising to a greater extent than any other pursuit, their lands being in most cases short of a supply of water for farming. This could be overcome in some instances, but not in all, or on all reservations.

At Soboba.—The industrial garden established there last year has proven a decided success. The Indians are interested in the work, and seem to take that interest which is commendable.

At Cahulla.—The Indians are interested in stock raising for the reason that their reservation is better adapted to that industry than anything else. They could grow very fine apples, cherries, and such fruits had they the water to irrigate them. The irrigation of this reservation could be accomplished at not an unreasonable expenditure.

At Capitan Grande.—The Indians are especially obedient, kind, and progressive. Their lands have been allotted to them, with which they are perfectly satisfied. Their children attend school regularly; are bright, intelligent, and apt scholars.

At Mesa Grande.—The condition of the Indians is somewhat improved over their standing of last year. The day-school teacher has exercised her good offices with them, and, I am informed, has done a great deal of good.

At Pechanga.—The Indians are contented, but in a deplorable condition for want of water. They are actually short of sufficient water to drink. Their sanitary condition is bad, and the matter of their progress and civilization is seriously crippled.

At Yuma.—The capricious Colorado River has caused sad havoc by its untimely overflow. I have relieved the immediate necessities of the Indians, as authorized. The reservation is sadly in need of a physician and farmer, without which they are rapidly drifting away from civilized pursuits of their ancestors.

At Potrero.—The best of feeling exists. The Indians are kind, obedient, and very industrious. Their crops have not been good, however, though their stock is in fair shape.

I am informed that many reservations forming this agency are erroneously located, among which I find by the records of this office are Laguna, Campo, La Posta, Inaja, Manzanita, and Twenty nine Palms, and I may add that the Martinez Village of Indians is not situated on the Torres Reservation. Special Agent Patton has recently surveyed Laguna and Campo, and I think he also surveyed

La Posta, Inaja, and Manzanita. His reports will, however, show this event, if it has been done. He is now surveying the Twenty-nine Palms Reservation, after which he will make a locating survey of the Martinez Indian village, on the Torres Reservation.

At Morongo.—The water supply is short, owing to natural causes in part and to needed repairs of the rock ditch, which under authority given will have my immediate attention. The Indians are thrifty as can be expected, are well advanced in civilized pursuits, and are industrious, good people.

At Agua Caliente (Warner's Ranch).—The same old suit is going on for the ownership of the property; I have great hopes of the Indians' final success. I shall give them all the aid I possibly can; my short time in office, however, has not enabled me to be of much service so far to them.

San Luis Rey and San Philippe.—Villages being located on patented lands are beyond my aid. The Indians are undergoing a process of slow but sure eviction from their homes.

Agua Caliente No. 2 (Palm Springs).—The water troubles of this place have been in part settled. The difficulty is not entirely adjusted, however, as Mr. McCallum, the president of the company, has died, thus leaving matters in an unfinished condition.

At Torres Reservation.—The Indians are in need of water at several of the villages, chiefly among which are the villages of Torres and Martinez. The well at the Martinez school, I have not had time to examine. I can not say much of its condition at present, further than its flow is totally inadequate; I shall report upon this matter as time may permit.

At Santa Ynez.—I am informed that the Indians are doing quite well under the new order of things. They are satisfied that their homes are secured to them for all time to come; therefore they are contented and happy.

At Twenty-nine Palms.—I find that little can be said in favor of the reservation. The Indians are destitute and without a chance to advance in the line of civilization. The facts are, that they have neither land nor water with which to accomplish any good results. Special Agent Patton is now surveying the reservation. It is to be hoped that he will find a better condition of things than was found by the preliminary survey made last winter.

Allotments.—In the matter of allotments nothing has been done this year of which I am sufficiently informed to make a report; but I am satisfied from what I have seen that all of the reservations should be patented and allotted at the earliest date possible, and those that can not be patented should have their outside boundary lines surveyed and so designated by monuments that anyone could know the exterior lines of the reservation.

The day schools I find in a thrifty condition. What repairs may be necessary, as well as the needs of the schools, I will make the subject of future reports.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing the names of the teachers, their compensation, the location of the schools, number of days' attendance at each school, the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, and the average attendance:

Names of teachers.	Compensation per month.	Location of school.	Number of days attendance.	Average number of pupils enrolled during the year.	Average attendance.
W. H. Winship.....	\$72.00	Tule River.....	2,849	20	<i>Per cent.</i> 13.90
Sarah E. Morris.....	72.00	Potrero.....	4,306	26	20.84
Charles E. Burton.....	72.00	Soboba.....	4,896	32	26.94
N. J. Sulsberry.....	72.00	Cahuilla.....	4,123	24	19.57
Belle Dean.....	72.00	Pechanga.....	3,829	22	18
J. H. Babbitt.....	72.00	Agua Caliente.....	2,571	18	13.55
Mary C. B. Watkins.....	72.00	Mesa Grande.....	3,162	21	14.35
Flora Golsh.....	72.00	La Jolla.....	3,928	30	19.72
Ora M. Salmsons.....	72.00	Rincon.....	5,424	31	26
E. F. Thomas.....	72.00	Capitan Grande.....	4,930	24	22.75
James M. Gates.....	72.00	Martinez.....	2,630	16	12.70

The following tabulated statement shows the names of the reservations (or villages), their population by sexes, the population under 18 years of age and their sexes, the population of children of school age by sexes, the number speaking English, and the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians:

Reservations.	Population.			Population under 18 years.			Population of school age.		Number speaking English.	Number of dwellings.	Tribes.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.			
Agua Caliente No. 2	41	31	72	11	8	19	7	5	40	15	C.
Augustine	23	20	43	9	5	14	7	4	25	9	C.
Cahuilla	89	99	188	35	39	74	30	13	150	52	C.
Capitan Grande	68	70	138	31	34	65	20	16	95	38	D.
Campo	11	10	21	1	3	4	1	1	9	4	D.
Cuyapepa	19	20	39	9	10	19	7	7	20	8	D.
Cabazon	22	20	42	4	6	10	1	5	15	7	C.
Inaja	15	17	32	5	5	10	3	2	20	6	D.
Los Coyotes	74	52	126	31	21	52	23	17	70	25	C.
Mesa Grande	85	73	158	30	26	56	20	15	100	35	D.
Morongo	165	134	299	68	55	123	37	38	200	55	S.
Potrero	117	138	255	46	53	99	39	43	200	55	S. L.
Pala	19	24	43	10	7	17	4	3	25	10	S. L.
Pauma	22	24	46	4	2	6	4	2	25	10	S. L.
Rincon	72	87	159	45	51	96	38	42	85	25	S. L.
Soboba	87	87	174	26	30	56	19	23	100	40	S.
Syquan	19	18	37	5	5	10	4	3	20	8	D.
Santa Ysabel	37	38	75	9	17	26	5	16	55	15	D.
San Manuel	22	16	38	6	4	10	6	4	18	9	S.
Santa Rosa	25	30	55	7	17	24	6	12	15	12	C.
Santa Ynez	30	36	66	10	15	25	13	10	45	13	S. Y.
Temecula	88	87	175	39	34	73	26	25	120	40	S.
Torris	178	142	320	70	46	116	37	34	150	70	C.
Twenty-nine Palms	15	12	27	5	4	9	5	4	4	6	C.
Agua Caliente	67	82	149	33	36	69	24	18	95	4	C. P.
Port La Cruz	7	3	10						2	2	S. L.
Puerta Ygnoria	32	19	51	9	7	16	9	7	22	14	S. L.
San Luis Rey	25	25	50	9	4	13	6	2	20	10	S. L.
San Felipe	43	35	78	18	15	33	15	14	35	15	D.
Tule River	83	92	175	34	48	82	22	32	110	35	T. R.
Yuma	409	298	707	158	97	247	158	97	300		Y.
Total	2,009	1,839	3,848	777	704	1,473	596	514	2,190	688	

The sanitary condition of the reservations has improved, generally speaking, of which the report of the physician, C. C. Wainwright, will treat more particularly. It is as follows:

The medical treatment of the Indians on the Mission-Tule Consolidated Agency is a very difficult task from the fact that the reservations that constitute this agency are small and scattered over a very large area of territory. Every climatic condition imaginable almost is found where these Indians live. In July and August the extremes are found on the Colorado desert, when the temperature runs up to 130° in the shade at Torres Reservation, and in December and January in the Los Coyotes Mountains, at the San Ygnacio village; the other extreme is found with the thermometer down to zero. La grippe, consumption, scrofula, idiopathic anamia, diseases of the heart and its appendixes, vena, and pneumonia prey upon these people. Their manner of living, viz, many sleeping in houses without ventilation, perhaps a consumptive among half a dozen sleeping in the same room, uncleanliness, poor and insufficient food, and their immorality more than all else, render them easy victims to the above list of diseases. Then the people are very superstitious, especially the older ones; yet it ramifies and modifies the actions of all of them in some degree.

Mission Indians, as a rule, have no individuality, no self-assertion; they do not rise above circumstances; they do not have the power to extricate themselves from the smallest difficulties; any impediment in their way brings them to a dead stop. All this, taken as a whole, and many other things unnecessary to mention in this report, make the physician's work very difficult, consistent with good service. These are some of the conditions that confront the physician at this agency.

To reach the most people, to go right into their homes, lift them up firmly out of their degradation, break up their superstitions, supplant the "medicine man," get them to use intelligent medicines, teach the benefits of virtue, hold your influence over them for civilization, is good service, and more easily said than done. It takes years of constant care, vigilance, and consistency to accomplish this work, for Indians have good memories, and, with all their frailties, judge people very correctly, and any violation of the rules of veracity circumscribes the usefulness of any field worker.

To reach the most people, I teach domestic medicines to the teachers, matrons, and the Indians themselves. The teachers and matrons are apt scholars, and do well in acute cases and in some cases of emergency. I supply them with remedies, so that no Indian that falls sick near a teacher or matron but has an intelligent effort made to relieve his suffering, and in many cases life has been saved in this manner.

The Indians learn slowly, and every year I can see they advance, inasmuch as the "medicine man" has less and less influence over the tribes, and many of them have quit altogether their incantations and adopted some other mode of making a living.

To reach the most people, in addition, I never go on a reservation unless I see and talk to all the members of the tribe. In this manner I collect vital statistics, the only correct way and a very important part of the service.

Through the past winter and spring we have had a scourge of la grippe throughout the agency and very distressing in its results, as many Indians are not able to work when the chance offers itself, consequently much suffering ensued from scarcity of subsistence. Measles have also been epidemic on some of the reservations, resulting in a large mortality among the small children, caused by the poor shelter offered by the Indian huts.

Before closing this paper I desire to call the attention of the Department to an inhuman custom among the Mission Indians which is very distressing to myself. It is the way the Indians treat their old and infirm. After an old man or woman becomes so aged and decrepit that he or she is not able to forage or work, they place them apart under a brush hut and keep them supplied with only water until they die from sheer exhaustion.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of cases treated, the births, and deaths for the fiscal year 1897:

Month.	Patients treated during fiscal year 1896.	Patients treated during fiscal year 1897.	Decrease.	Increase.	Born.	Died.
July, 1896.....	222	205	17		15	5
August, 1896.....	102	163		61	13	4
September, 1896.....	148	244		96	12	10
October, 1896.....	204	175	29		15	5
November, 1896.....	297	260	137		9	5
December, 1896.....	526	171	355		14	7
January, 1897.....	435	326	109		13	9
February, 1897.....	288	328		40	8	11
March, 1897.....	161	290		129	10	7
April, 1897.....	307	332		25	13	9
May, 1897.....	454	212	242		9	7
June, 1897.....	342	217	125		6	6
Total.....	3,586	2,923	1,014	351	137	85

The police service I find is efficient. The men composing the force are trustworthy, good men, worthy of the trusts they have in hand.

In conclusion, I must thank the Department for its able support.

In submitting this, my first annual report, I beg to state that my tenure of office has been of such brief duration that I must of necessity depend largely for my information of the various reservations and the compilation of statistics upon my efficient clerk, Mr. N. Davenport.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 13, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the Round Valley Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The agency, having been abolished by act of Congress, has been under the control of the superintendent of the Round Valley Indian school since November 4, 1896, at which date I received for the property and assumed control of it, relieving First Lieut. Thomas Connolly, First Infantry, U. S. A., who was at that time acting Agent.

Tribe.	Popula- tion.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 16 years.	School children between 6 and 18 years.
Concow.....	162	58	49	31
Little Lake and Redwood.....	136	41	52	23
Ukie and Wyalackie.....	233	94	111	41
Pitt River and Nomelackie.....	63	17	18	14
Total.....	644	210	230	109

Population this year..... 644

Population last year..... 634

Increase for this year..... 10

The apparent increase seems due this year, as last, to the return of absent Indians, as appears from the following:

Deaths for the year	20
Births	15
	5
Excess of deaths over births	5

Land.—The Indians own by allotment all the land suitable for agriculture except the comparatively small areas reserved for school, missionary, and agency purposes. The tract for agency uses, excepting, perhaps, 20 acres, will probably be allotted during the coming year.

For crops raised, stock owned, etc., see statistics submitted.

Farming implements.—I regret to state that the issue of machinery, etc., to the Indians has been a sad failure, except in a very few cases, when the purpose of said issue is taken into consideration. The mowers and reapers and binders, which ought to be nearly new, are almost worthless, owing to neglect and exposure to hard usage and rough weather. Unless some compulsory measures by which to induce Indians to care for their machinery are resorted to, it is a waste of money to issue it to them.

Religious.—The religious and missionary interests have been, as during the preceding year, under the charge of Rev. Colin Anderson and his wife, and the former's report is herewith submitted.

Progress.—I regret to state that, owing to the extremely dry and unfavorable weather prevailing here this season, the Indians' crops will be a failure, and unless the aid of Government is extended there must inevitably be great want and suffering among the Indians before spring.

Owing to the fact that the Indians here were so recently released from the stringent supervision incident to a regular agency, coupled with the reprehensible laxity of the local authorities in the enforcement of law, the conditions here are most deplorable, rendering the task of the officer in charge of preserving order on the reservation difficult and unpleasant. Adultery is common, and is not looked upon as of any consequence. Very few couples are married legally, the Indians heretofore having been permitted to retain or dismiss wives at pleasure.

Here, as elsewhere, whisky is a deadly foe to the advancement of the Indians; but in this locality it is especially difficult to counteract the liquor influences, owing, first, to the difficulty of inducing witnesses to testify, and, second, to the imbecility, or worse, of the petty local magistrates, who frequently dismiss causes worthy of trial simply because a warped local sentiment rather than the plain law of the land is their guide.

Another source of evil is found in the actions of some of the stockmen. These men graze their herds on the reservation, despite the strenuous efforts made to prevent them. Indictments are frustrated by methods more effective than defensible. A witness who can not be coaxed nor terrified into silence is silenced by the assassin's bullet, and the investigation by the local magistrates into the killing is only perfunctory.

In addition to these drawbacks from outside the reservation, there is no unity of action nor harmony in council among the Indians, owing to the petty tribal jealousies incident to the remnants of so many different tribes living together.

Under the conditions above set forth, it is not surprising that the progress of the Indians in this valley has not been remarkable. These simple people are still bewildered by their sudden release from the restraints formerly imposed upon them, and, discouraged by constant losses from the stock raiders, drugged with the adulterated whisky they are so easily led to swallow, debauched by idleness and dissipation, and defrauded on every hand, they naturally tend to sink into the sloth and vice of their ancient savage state. If the unhappy conditions of their present surroundings are ameliorated, I have no doubt of their gradual but steady rise from their present dependence and their final attainment of manly independence; but the crying evils above named, if unchecked, must inevitably result in further dissipation, degradation, and misery.

School.—I assumed charge of the school November 4, 1896. The boarding features of the school had been discontinued, and the employees transferred to other schools; so that the school was not in operation then, and could not be reopened until December 1, 1896, owing to an epidemic of measles which was prevailing at that time.

The school was then reopened as a day school and continued as such until May 10, 1897, with poor success, for reasons which I have reported in previous communications. For those reasons, and upon the recommendations of Inspector John Lane and Special Agent M. D. Shelby, your honorable office on April 1,

1897, transferred 28 of the largest pupils to Salem Indian School, and also reestablished the boarding features of this school; which change was effected May 10, and has continued with excellent results since that date, with an average attendance of about 60 pupils.

The school room work was under the immediate direction of William J. Nolan, assisted by Francis D. Wilson, who are earnest and competent workers. The "Outlines of School Work" and syllabuses of "Number" and "Language" have been carefully considered and used as a basis for gradation and instruction.

The industrial department, under Charles M. Trubody, has received careful attention. It consisted of cultivating the farm, caring for the stock, sawing wood, etc.

The employees, with one exception, have been loyal, earnest workers; and with that one exception I have shown my appreciation of their services by renominating them, and hope to be able to retain them.

The school building is too small for the present needs of the school. The present capacity is only about 30 boarding pupils. A new school building with an assembly hall, a new warehouse, laundry, and barn and a cottage for use of the superintendent are paramount necessities. The sewerage of the school is also in a very bad condition and requires immediate attention. The water system is also in a deplorable condition and should be remedied as early as practicable.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the honorable Indian Office for the support given me in the administration of the school, and the unanimity with which my requests have been granted.

The thanks of the employees are due to the Office for courtesies extended. I desire also to express my appreciation of the generous support uniformly accorded me in my numerous requests for the agency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PATRICK,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, *August 4, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to herewith present to you an informal report of my work as missionary under the direction and by the appointment of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the last four years I have labored, with my wife and those in charge of the agency, for the uplifting of this people, and endeavored as best I could to incite them to accept the pure and holy principles set forth in the blessed gospel of God and our Savior.

It is with deepest gratitude to Him that I acknowledge that a marked improvement has been attained on some lines, and a few have seemed to accept the teachings and are endeavoring to conform their lives to them. Yet I am free to confess that the result of our labors are, to me, far from satisfactory, there being so many obstacles in the way, and unless they can be removed it will be impossible for any measure of success to crown our labors or the labors of any man or set of men.

The debasing influence of bad white men, in conjunction with the withering, deadening effect of the saloons, where the Indians can, from time to time, procure all the whisky they desire in spite of the law which forbids the traffic; the utter impossibility of convicting any of these human hyenas before our local courts—a sad commentary on the rotten condition of society; and not only this, but these combinations even go so far as to hold out the argument of removing out of their way, by rifle or otherwise, any who dare interfere with their plans or punish their crimes.

The superintendent, George W. Patrick, has, by his firm and manly adherence to the strict spirit and letter of the law, and the conscientious and faithful discharge of his duty, regardless of consequences, struck the keynote that if sustained will in time tell for good. If these Indians could be protected from the saloon power, and could have whisky kept from them, they could and would soon be self-sustaining and industrious.

The boarding school and present efficient corps of teachers and other employees aid me much in my work, and I am in hopes that we shall, in the near future, see marked improvement in the young and rising generation.

Another serious hindrance in the work is the utter disregard of law and decency in refusing to acknowledge the marriage laws, and in their pairing off just so long as it suits their convenience, and then separating and taking up with some one else, leaving children to suffer the curse of their sin.

We hold service on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., with an average attendance of 100. The best of order is usually preserved, and they engage in the exercises with a good deal of interest, especially the singing. We have the Sunday-school lesson read in concert, and a short exposition of the text, with a practical application to present needs.

I have baptized some 75—25 adults and 50 children. Some 30 have professed saving faith in the world's Redeemer on beds of sickness and death. Only 3 couples have been married by me, and not more than that number by the magistrate in Covelo during the four years embraced in this report, which I respectfully request to submit.

Sincerely,

COLIN ANDERSON, *Missionary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., August 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, and having assumed charge on July 1, 1897, have had but a brief season in which to acquaint myself with conditions at this agency. As the census of Allotted and Unallotted Southern Utes was forwarded by registered mail July 14, repetition is not deemed essential in this report.

Allotted Utes.—The Moache and Capote tribes of Southern Utes have, with few exceptions, taken advantage of the allotment act, as provided for in act approved February 20, 1895, and seem contented and pleased with ownership, despite the fact that no evidences of individual possessions have as yet been granted by Government.

Farming.—The work of farming was greatly retarded through inability of preceding Commissioner to issue seeds last spring, but idleness was not by any means the result, as post trader and preceding agent advanced a considerable quantity of seeds, and the bulk of those farming have small fields or tracts seeded to oats and wheat, vegetables, pease, corn, etc., the aggregate acreage being estimated at 365, and the yield will equal the average in this section. Many will have much more flour than sufficient for their needs, and oats and hay for work stock. However, it is to be regretted that seeds in sufficient quantities were not available, as land fallowed has grown up in sunflowers, which will, under the coming year's crop, fowl or necessitate increased labor. The small acreage of fall or winter wheat has equalled expectations, and we hope to encourage its growth to the exclusion of the spring article, as it commands early market values and is superior to spring-sown grain of like character.

Irrigation.—The work of constructing ditches for irrigating the Pine River and Spring Creek lands was inaugurated by my predecessor, under superintendency of Engineer Wigglesworth, and moneys for continuing the work having been provided by the Department, work will be resumed during the present month, or as soon as the Indians have attended to their wheat and second crop of alfalfa, as they are competent to perform all pick, shovel, and scraper work and are anxious for the opportunity to toil. Engineer Wigglesworth and one white employee as assistant, will, aside from heavy teams for plowing, include the white labor to be employed. Sufficient work to hold the water rights on La Plata River will be engaged in and balance of funds granted expended in direction of continuing work on what we term the east and west side ditches on Pine River, where the great bulk of allotments have been made in an unbroken and compact way. The land under the ditches in question is very fertile and conducive to growth of all grains, grasses, and the hardy vegetables.

Improvements.—No authorities for betterments having been received as yet, nothing other than such road and bridge work as agency employees could accomplish has been attended to. The heavy rains last fall and this spring have placed the roads in bad condition, and funds will be required to compensate Indian labor for making them passable before self-binders and thresher can be handled without danger of damage. The \$5,000 for completing the agency buildings at Navajo Springs became available July 1, but the present outlook indicates that it will remain unexpended, as the water supply at Navajo Springs is inadequate to meet domestic demands, and hence water for manufacturing adobes can not be secured unless the ranchers on the north line will allow their waste water to flow to the reserve after the irrigation season closes.

Unallotted lands.—The unallotted or diminished reserve embraces what I consider, after thirty years' residence in Colorado, the most valuable section of our State. With water the soil is of various characters, ranging from the rich, sandy loam, red lands, and bottom lands to adobe, which is valuable for grasses. The altitude ranges from 4,500 to 6,000 feet, and is especially adapted to the growth of about every vegetable, cereal, grass, and variety of fruit grown in the West. Yet upon all this vast domain (the unallotted portion embracing about 308,000 acres) water has not been provided sufficient to farm an acre, and every season the Indians are forced to abandon the reserve and seek the mountains for water and pasturage, and by so doing incur the displeasure of whites, who imagine that the public domain is for their sole use and benefit. The honorable Secretary of the Interior having been authorized by Congress to confer with the owners of the Montezuma Canal Company, or other persons, for the purpose of securing by the Government

water rights for the section in question, I trust existing conditions will soon be obliterated. Such conditions and surroundings are alike discouraging to Indians and those entrusted with the task of toiling to better their condition.

Ignacio buildings.—The buildings at Ignacio embrace a conglomerate of structures that, as is shown by records in this office, have been repeatedly condemned for the past twelve years, but as this has been merged or will be merged into a sub-agency, they can, with assistance of an appropriation in harmony with estimates previously submitted, be repaired to a habitable extent; at least so repaired as to protect the employees and supplies from the elements.

Department.—Since assuming charge the department has been perfect, and employees assure me that it is but a continuation of the behavior of Indians for the past four years. Not a crime of any character has been perpetrated since my incumbency. I am informed by employees that theft is absolutely unknown among the Allotted Utes, and so great is the confidence of assistants in their integrity that there is no limit prescribed or lines drawn. No doors leading to private apartments are ever locked, and no article of wearing apparel or other things has ever been stolen or disturbed.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian Board of Missions has a missionary stationed at this agency in the person of A. J. Rodriques. But little evidences of success in evangelizing are perceptible, and as he has only been here a short time the work of redemption must necessarily be slow and discouraging. However, he raises a fair garden every year, which is a source of more or less instruction to the Indians who are struggling in the direction of a self-sustaining base. There is ample material for an evangelist at this agency, and we are in hopes of being able to report a more commendable showing in our next annual report.

Employees and police.—The employees at this agency are, with exception of half-breeds, embraced in the civil service, and all are competent to attend to the duties in their respective departments, and assist in all work that is to be performed, regardless of specific duty. The farmer, assistant farmer, blacksmith, and hostler unite in aiding each other as occasion demands. The Indian police have been very obedient as to reporting when so ordered, but excellent department renders their duty light and the demand upon their time practically insignificant, but one being required on duty during the harvest season, and the others permitted to work at home or elsewhere.

Educational.—No progress in way of education has been made at this agency during past few years, as it is a difficult question and one that will ultimately demand force. We have less than a dozen pupils at the Fort Lewis Indian school, which joins the reservation at about the dividing line between the Allotted and Unallotted Utes, rendering it alike convenient to both. Death of Ute pupils in the past has unalterably prejudiced the Ute parents against schools, but time and pleading may in time overcome their hatred of nonreservation schools. After evidences of ownership of land are issued we will endeavor to force the State law as to attendance, and thus secure at least the bulk of the children of Allotted Utes for the Fort Lewis school.

Leasing lands.—No leases of allotments have as yet been made, principally for the reasons that applicants have so far been unable to advance the bond and certificate as to merit the agent demands of all. However, there are three or four commendable farmers who will no doubt select lands subject to lease during the fall, in order to devote the winter to clearing and fencing lands. I am anxious to lease to clean, thrifty farmers, as their labor will prove a source of industrial education to all Indians who will pattern after them.

Conclusion.—In concluding, I can only ask for such aid and consideration as will enable me to carry out the work of reclaiming and civilizing the Southern Utes as has been extended to my predecessor. I respectfully call your attention to the treaty of 1880 as to houses, etc., and plead with you to appeal to Congress for the funds essential to carry out the various pledges therein made, so far as can be accomplished. Before closing this report I desire to express my gratitude to my predecessor, Col. David F. Day, for his patience and kindness in instructing me in the various and complicated duties as agent.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. MEYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER AMONG SEMINOLES.

FIELD SERVICE, MYERS, FLA., *August 16, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the Indian Office, I would respectfully make the following report for the Seminole Indians in Florida for the fiscal year 1897:

As the Department has been aware for some time of my desire to withdraw from this field, for reasons given, I consider this my last annual report. I entered this field in the summer of 1891, under the auspices of the Women's National Indian Association, through whose influence this Government work was started, and, by their request and the appointment of the Department, took charge of the industrial Government work here in the winter of 1892, while Special Agent Chapin was still the disbursing agent. On his withdrawal, in May, 1892, I was placed in full charge of the work, the above association still continuing its work through its missionaries.

On entering this field I found that the nearest permanent Indian camps were from 20 to 40 miles distant from this location, a nearer one having been abandoned during the previous season. The plan and expectation was to draw the Indians from their swampy and scattered camps to this better location, where they might be grouped more closely, and thus more successfully drawn into industrial work, with school facilities, and the making of better homes. For this reason, the first work done by the Government was the furnishing of a sawmill, with the necessary accompaniments, and a crew of six employees, for the purpose of erecting the buildings required for the establishment of an Indian industrial school and the attracting of the Indians to this locality by the prospect of remunerative work and the securing of lumber for their homes.

The work of the crew began with the clearing of sites for the buildings and the felling of trees, etc., for the supply of lumber. When the sawmill was in position small temporary buildings of rough lumber were erected for the use of the employees, who had been living in a tent, and for the protection of the Government supplies and stock. A larger and more complete mill shelter was then built and a planer put in position for use, when by a disastrous fire the new mill shelter and a large quantity of lumber, etc., were burned and most of the work of nearly a year was wiped out, and a new start had to be made.

The Department urging the erection of the buildings, the time of the employees for the next two years was fully occupied with the making and dressing of lumber, the building of a new mill shelter, a good stable, granary, etc., and larger finished quarters for the employees, with a supply of lumber for the contemplated school building, and teachers' residence. Considerable fencing, and the cultivation of some ground was also done. The hope that in this way the Indians might be drawn permanently to this locality was not realized; but by the attraction of a little store under the approval of the association mission, and such visits to the camps at as frequent intervals as possible as I could make, and the dispensing of medicines, which I supplied, a freer acquaintance was gained, and the Indians more and more visited this station and were with every opportunity led to work at the mill and in the field, and were instructed in all other ways possible.

This more frequent contact, and the spending of more time among them, was felt to be an important factor in our work, and the gain made by these efforts was such as to lead me to urge again the increasing of this part of the work; and, with the permission of the Department, I arranged to spend weeks at a time in camp work, accompanied by several of the employees, and during the months that this plan was tried we felt that our strongest hold upon the Indians was gained. They received instruction more willingly, and appreciated the privilege of working with tools and being paid for their labor more than ever before, and some improvements were made in their camp life. As a result of our camp work among them, they made more frequent visits to this station, in larger numbers, and remaining for a longer time, so that we were hopeful of soon winning some of them to a more permanent stay here, and more regular work.

About this time, August, 1894, the appropriation for this Seminole work was divided, so that one-half of it should be used in the securing of land for future homes for the Indians. This necessitated the cutting down of the employee force to two men and the limiting of the work to the needs at the local station, preventing further building, and, of course, putting an end to the plan of doing continuous camp work, since the two men were needed for the general work here and for the care of the property, while my time was devoted chiefly to the selecting,

surveying, purchasing, and protecting of lands here and on the east coast of the Everglades, and to the local work of the office and station.

The good effects of our camp work continued for some time, and although our visits could only be few and short, the Indians came here in goodly numbers until last winter, and many of them received individual instruction, and worked more steadily than before. But since our continuous camp work ceased they have been more and more under the influence of the traders, who keep them occupied in hunting, and the liquor vendors, who go among them in their various localities in greater numbers than during previous years, and I feel that the gain and hold made upon the Indians by the efforts made here have been, to an extent at least, temporarily lost, and I can but feel that the success in winning these Indians to permanent settlement and improvement must be through persistent and extensive camp work.

The time and means devoted during the last three years to the purchase and protection of land for homes have been well spent, as the work is an important one and needs to be accomplished soon, because of the fact that this southern portion of the State, and even the Everglades, is being rapidly appropriated by settlers and railroad companies, and in a few years the prices will be very much higher and little will be left for the Indians but the interior of the Everglades and Big Cypress. Already on the east coast the Indians have been dispossessed of most of their fields and camps on the mainland by settlers claiming to be legal homesteaders, by railroads, etc. The historic camp of Tiger-tail-town, however, has been reacquired for them by the efforts of the last year.

There is much satisfaction in the thought that the Government has secured some 10,000 acres of land for these Indians. This is an accomplished fact, and to this, no doubt, will be added such an amount as may be purchased with the appropriation for 1898. So far the lands purchased were selected as far as possible where Indians were already located, and some of them knowing this, have remained upon the land, seeming to feel secure from encroachment. This is an encouraging feature, as it was considered doubtful by some persons whether they would live on Government ground.

If, in addition to the securing of land for homes, money and men could have been granted to enable the workers here to do constant and aggressive camp work for a few years, I think that the original plans could have been compassed and desired results attained.

As to the number of these Indians, there is very little change from one year to another. It is impossible to keep an accurate account of births and deaths, because they live in different localities in various portions of the State, but from good information from Indians the whole number in the State is from 565 to 575. There was less sickness among them during last year than the previous year, and fewer deaths among the children; no adults died.

During the early part of the fiscal year 1897 some Indians came into this station and remained a considerable length of time. The young men worked at the saw-mill, planed lumber, helped in the shop, and worked in the field, planting pine-apples, etc. While on these visits, either day or evening, they were instructed in reading, writing, and number work.

Through the winter and spring these Indians do the most of their hunting, and the traders are among them purchasing otter pelts, alligator skins, and bird plumes, although the killing and purchase of the latter are illegal; but the traders urge these Indians to violate this law; and this fiscal year some of the traders have continued among them throughout the year, thus in part preventing their visits to this station.

Since the Women's National Indian Association transferred its mission to the Episcopal Church, the direct mission work among the Indians at the camps has been done by its missionaries during several months of each of the last two years. The association, however, has continued its help and good influences in many ways.

Owing to changes in the employee force I had only one regular employee—the teamster—during half of this fiscal year, and his time was fully occupied in the care of the stock, general repairs, field work, and the hauling of necessary supplies from Myers. With a new carpenter and some irregular labor other work has been done about the place; the small temporary quarters have been improved and put into more permanent shape, and will furnish a room for school purposes and a shop for small work with tools. A drain ditch has been made for the purpose of carrying off the water from the fields, etc., during the excessive rainy season, so that the land can be cultivated with a better prospect of raising crops. Considerable time was spent in preparing fields and planting, but the crops were not good, as, owing to some cause, there seemed to be a general failure in this section. The Florida clover made a good return and was fed to the stock. The pineapples have yielded well for the small area planted two years ago, which were frozen back the

first season but rallied again, and an additional planting has been made from the slips. The faithful teamster, who has been with me for four years, and the other employees have proved reliable and helpful in all the work.

During the years I have been in this field we have had three pleasant visits from Inspector Duncan, and his suggestions in the work have been helpful.

I again desire to express my thanks and appreciation for all the kindness and courtesy shown me by the Indian Office during these years of trying work.

I am, very respectfully;

J. E. BRECHT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at the Fort Hall Indian Agency during fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

Reservation.—This reservation is situated in southeastern Idaho along the Snake River, and has an area of about 800,000 acres. It includes within its limits the large town of Pocatello, Idaho. The greater portion of the land is hilly and mountainous, poorly supplied with timber, but well watered and adapted to stock grazing. The valleys contain much excellent farming land, yielding, with irrigation, large crops of wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, and the hardier vegetables generally. Extensive wild hay fields are found along the Snake River, and furnish a considerable revenue to the Indians.

Census.—Two distinct tribes, Bannocks and Shoshones, occupy this reservation. A careful census shows the following population:

Bannocks:		
Males		223
Females		209
Males above 18 years of age		138
Females above 14 years of age		162
School children 6 to 16 years of age		68
Shoshones:		
Males		534
Females		542
Males above 18 years of age		314
Females above 14 years of age		367
School children 6 to 16 years of age		218
Bannocks		432
Shoshones		1,076
Total		1,508

Habits and disposition.—Though these two tribes have lived together in friendly relations for nearly thirty years, they are still separate and distinct in regard to appearance, language, disposition, and character. They seldom intermarry. The more turbulent and aggressive nature of the Bannock makes that the dominant tribe, although numbering but little more than one-fourth the total population. The Shoshones take kindly to labor and are more disposed to settle down, while the Bannocks are of a roving, idle, and improvident disposition, but little inclined to engage in civilized pursuits. However, those Bannocks who do labor bring to bear more intelligence and persistence, as a rule, than do their Shoshone neighbors. Many of the most prosperous farmers are Bannocks, and their number is constantly growing.

These Indians are a temperate and moral people, very few seeming to care for liquor in any form, although subject to many temptations in the several towns adjoining the reservation.

Agriculture and stock raising.—The Fort Hall Reservation offers unusual opportunities for farming and stock raising, and an increasing interest in both these lines is steadily developing among its Indians. All lands upon which running water could

be gotten has been taken up for several years, and therefore no great increase in cultivated area is to be recorded during the year. Many of the farms have been cultivated with intelligence and will produce large crops; the average yield, however, will be only fair on account of the unfavorable season throughout this section. The great difficulty with their farming is the failure to sow grain early enough to secure some growth before the soil dries out. These Indians, especially the Shoshones, take kindly to agriculture, and nearly everyone is interested directly or indirectly in farming operations; those who do not work on farms at least labor during the haying season, putting up hay for sale or for the use of their stock.

The abundance of good grasses and water, and especially its unexcelled winter range along the vast hay bottoms of the Snake River, make this reservation one of the most favored localities for stock raising in the Northwest. The condition of the cattle industry is improving, but is not now and will not for some time be in such shape as to produce best results. No beef has as yet been furnished the Government by the Indians, but it is thought they will be able to supply at least 200,000 pounds during ensuing year. As a rule, the Indians take an active interest in their cattle, carefully herding them during the summer and providing hay for them during the winter. The greatest obstacle to the success of this industry in the past has been the persistence with which the whites have bought Indian cattle. Measures have been taken to put an end to this practice, and it is believed the increase will be much greater in the future.

The ponies owned by these Indians are so numerous as to impair the grazing properties of the reservation, but no means are at hand by which their number can be materially diminished. Many of the ponies are large, and by crossing with medium-sized stallions would produce good work stock, something much needed upon the reservation.

Irrigation.—There was constructed during the year one large lateral ditch having a length of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles and a flood capacity of 400 second-feet, designed to receive and convey upon tillable lands the 200 second-feet of water delivered on the reservation by the Idaho Canal Company under their contract of January 13, 1895. Several small distributing ditches were also built for the benefit of Indian farmers already located near the lateral. Other and larger ditches are still necessary to properly distribute this water, and when constructed fully 10,000 acres of good land will be available for cultivation. The total amount expended under direction of the agent upon the irrigating system was \$16,929. The labor employed was mainly Indian.

In addition to the above, a first payment of \$30,000 was made during the year to the Idaho Canal Company for the delivery of 200 second-feet of water under their contract. Said contract further requires the construction of an irrigating canal from the Blackfoot River to Rossfork Creek, a distance of 17 miles, and the delivery at the latter point of 100 additional second-feet of water not later than October, 1898. No work has been done toward the construction of this canal during fiscal year. When this system is completed from 12,000 to 15,000 additional acres of excellent land will be brought under water, and the question of allotment of land in severalty should receive consideration.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is of material assistance to the agent, and is recognized by the Indians as the bar at which their differences will be fairly adjusted. The judges are intelligent and progressive Indians, representing both tribes. They are liberal and just in their decisions and evince a lively interest in the peace and welfare of the reservation.

Police.—The police force consists of one captain and fourteen privates. They are a necessity at this agency, and have, as a rule, performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Agency buildings.—A substantial and commodious stone warehouse and issue house was built during the year at a cost of \$4,000. It is a good building, in keeping with the office and quarters of the agent and physician, which are in excellent condition and a credit to the service. All other buildings at the agency are in fair condition except three sets of employees' quarters and the jail, which are in the last stages of decay, and unfit for habitation. Two double sets of quarters for employees are urgently needed.

Hunting.—These Indians have shown no disposition this season to hunt in the Jackson Hole region as has been so long their custom. Their prompt and full compliance with the wishes of the Department in this case is especially commendable, since it results in the loss of a revenue of from \$5,000 to \$8,000 derived from the proceeds of their annual hunt, and affects nearly every family on the reservation, as they depend entirely upon that source for their supply of buckskin for the manufacture of moccasins, gloves, and various other articles. While the breaking up of this hunting custom must ultimately result in a benefit to the

Indians, by forcing them to look to labor as the only means of livelihood, yet it seems just that some recompense should be made to them for the loss of a revenue and privilege clearly secured to them by treaty.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is now good, but much sickness prevailed during the winter and early spring. No virulent nor contagious disease has existed during the year, yet many have died. The wail of the mourner is constantly heard. Consumption is hereditary among them, and fully four-fifths of the deaths are attributable to this cause. The greatest mortality seems to be among the very young, many families losing every child. Consumption, scrofula, diseases of the respiratory organs and the eye, are the most common complaints. The agency physician has treated professionally during the year 357 Indians, and reports an increasing disposition on their part to seek and accept his services. Deaths during the year numbered 40 and births 22.

Educational.—The Fort Hall boarding school having a capacity of 150 pupils is located on this reservation. Its progress during the year and its present condition is shown in accompanying report of Superintendent Locke. Fifteen pupils will be transferred to more advanced schools during present summer.

In founding this school the Government utilized the buildings of the abandoned military post of Fort Hall, which had itself been erected to serve a temporary purpose only. These old buildings have been repaired and patched up until nothing further can be done in that direction, and it is a question of a very few years when they must be abandoned altogether. A new and modern school plant is an immediate necessity.

Missionary work.—A small mission school was established at this agency in 1887 by the Connecticut Indian Association, and has been in successful operation since that date. Seven girls were cared for during the year. As far as I can learn, no religious work has ever been undertaken on this reservation, although a most promising and inviting field.

Commission.—Under an act of Congress of June 10, 1896, three commissioners were appointed to treat with these Indians for the cession and sale of a portion of the reservation. The commissioners have been in active negotiation with the Indians during the entire year, and while they have met with no decided success, fair progress has been made and the opposition of the Indians has been so far overcome that the desired treaty will probably be accomplished during ensuing year.

Very respectfully,

F. G. IRWIN, JR.,

First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

FORT HALL SCHOOL,

Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with instructions, to forward my third annual report of Fort Hall school for the fiscal year closing June 30. The school is located in the northwest part of the reservation, about 18 miles from the agency. The campus and trees are all that could be desired. The buildings (24 in number) are not substantially built; only five are in fair condition. The others have been repaired and made to answer for the present use.

Several reasons can be given why the school should be moved to the agency. The goods and fuel have to be freighted 18 miles over a sandy and rough road. Next, the agency physician could do the work for the school much more satisfactorily. In the next place the Indians are located mostly about Ross Fork, or in the south part of the reservation. If the school was at the agency the parents could see their children on ration days, which would give much satisfaction.

The school opened on the 1st of September with 38 pupils. The average attendance during the year has been about 20 less than the previous year. The only reason is this: Judge Goodwin and his two assistants were trying to make a treaty with the Indians. They requested the agent not to antagonize the Indians by forcing their children to the school. Shortly after the holidays charges were made against Thomas B. Teter (the agent), and he was removed from office. Therefore we got no more pupils during the term of school.

Education.—The schoolroom work under the management of Miss Ada Zimmerman and her three assistants has given satisfactory results.

Stock raising and farming.—The farm consists of 2,000 acres under fence, 100 watered by artificial irrigation, and a large portion of the balance is bottom land, which overflows in the spring and is well fitted for hay, pasture, etc. The school herd consists of 225 head of steers, cows, and calves. Two-thirds of the beef this year will come from the school herd. We shall secure over 400 tons of hay, about 600 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, besides a large amount of cabbage, carrots, onions, and other vegetables. C. M. Bumgarner, the farmer, is trying hard to make the school self-supporting in his line of work.

The positions of harness and shoemaker, clerk, and one assistant matron have been suspended for a time. I trust, as the school fills up, the above positions will be restored and others added. The sewing room, laundry, kitchen, and all other departments have been run upon the lines marked out in our book of rules. We shall endeavor to make a close connection between the academic and industrial parts of our work.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been very good. There have been no deaths at the school. Three pupils were allowed to withdraw, who have since died. Our visitors have been numerous; among the most distinguished Dr. W. N. Hailmann, superintendent of Indian schools, and Supervisor Rakestraw. Both of these educators gave us good advice and words of cheer.

Thirteen of our pupils, who have completed the course of study in this school, will be transferred; ten to Carlisle and 3 to Haskell Institute. It will of necessity require a systematic effort on the part of the agent and others to fill the school to its full capacity of 150. Lieutenant Irwin seems to be the right man in the right place, and in all probability will be equal to the task.

If the school should not be moved to the agency in the near future, as contemplated by Dr. Hailmann, superintendent, and the agent, several new buildings become a necessity. There has been much done in the past year in the way of repairing, painting, and ditching for irrigation, and other improvements.

I thank the Department and Lieutenant Irwin for the hearty support rendered. There is no reason why the Fort Hall school should not be classed among the very best of reservation schools.

Respectfully,

Lieut. F. G. IRWIN, Jr.,
Acting Indian Agent.

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *September 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, accompanied with statistics and general information in regard to the condition of affairs on the reservation, viz:

Appropriations.—There was appropriated for the support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians on this reservation \$13,000. In addition to the above appropriation there has been an additional amount authorized to be expended for the construction and improvement of school buildings for the better care, protection, and interest of the Indian school children.

Agriculture.—This branch of industry engaged in by the elder class has not increased to that extent that was anticipated, which may be attributed to a want of a better system of irrigation. The products from the Indian farms will not be as remunerative as they were last year, owing to a continued drought reducing the supply of water to that extent that a sufficiency of water could not be obtained by the present system of irrigation for the growing crops at the proper season of the year. Unusual interest and energy have been manifested by the farming class. Agricultural pursuits will continue to increase by proper care and management, attended with encouragement and instruction. The acreage has been increased and fences renewed and repaired. The yield from the various little Indian farms for the fiscal year 1897 may be estimated as follows, viz: 210 tons timothy and wild hay, 10,000 pounds oats, 200 bushels potatoes, 125 bushels rutabagas, besides various other garden products.

Buildings.—There are several new log houses being built by Indians, to be occupied by them for dwellings. The cloth tent is being abandoned and comfortable houses substituted. The majority of pulmonary complaints may be attributed to rearing their offspring in cloth houses, sleeping on or near the frozen ground, exposed to cold, bleak winter rains and snow in almost a nude state. These Indians have begun to realize the results of this mode of life. When an Indian erects a house for himself and family the United States Government provides him with a first-class heater or cooking stove.

Condition.—The general condition of these Indians has improved in many respects. They have been well provided and cared for by the Government. Ample food and comfortable shoes and wearing apparel have been furnished them. The blanket and leggings are not worn as much as usual, citizen's dress being substituted. The males prefer shoes in the winter season to moccasins, and the females in many instances have begun wearing shoes and stockings. The usual style and custom of wearing squaw dresses has not changed. Habits of neatness and cleanliness with themselves and children are improving. The manner of preparing food, since the cook stove has been furnished them, is improving. Habits of industry are being adopted, the male seeking labor on ranchers' farms, the female seeking laundry work in private families residing in the valley.

Department.—The general deportment of these Indians may be regarded as being good. Little disputes arise among them occasionally, which are easily and satisfactorily adjusted. There have been no crimes or misdemeanors of any consequence occurring during the year. When there has been an instance of disorderly conduct discovered, arrests made, and investigation made, the result has in every instance been attributable to a white person that had violated the law by either giving or selling the Indian intoxicating drink. There have been 5 whites and 1 Chinaman arrested and tried by the civil authorities and sentenced to confinement in the

county prison for a period of two to six months for engaging in this unlawful traffic with Indians. These six arrests were made at the instigation of two Indians and convictions followed on their testimony.

Earnings.—The following compensation has been received by the Indians on this reservation during the fiscal year 1897, viz:

Cutting and delivering 16,000 feet of logs for fuel.....	\$625. 00
Transporting 39,513 pounds supplies of subsistence.....	395. 13
Transporting 110 perch of stone a distance of 12 miles.....	165. 00
Value of products sold to United States Government.....	537. 50
Sale of gloves, moccasins, bead work, wallets, etc.....	500. 00
Amount received for services rendered the Government....	1, 120. 00
Total earnings.....	3, 342. 63

The realization of the above amount has been proportionately distributed as far as practicable, and has afforded them various comforts in the way of food and clothing and other necessary wants for themselves and families, as well as to provide hunting and camping equipage for the fall season of the year, while roaming over the mountains in pursuit of wild game, from which the pelt of the deer provides them with material for the manufacture of gloves, moccasins, and wallets, which furnishes employment for the winter months.

Census.—The census taken for the fiscal year resulted as follows:

Shoshones.....	206
Sheepeters.....	197
Bannocks.....	82
Total number.....	485
Males.....	217
Females.....	268

The race of Indians denominated as Sheepeter presents the same dialect as that of the Shoshone. Speaking the same language, these two races are kindly disposed and profess friendship for the white race. The Bannock Indians, while friendly disposed and easily controlled, are more impulsive.

Destruction of wild game.—The Indians have learned to observe the game law to a great extent, and may be regarded as law abiding in this respect as the white race. No doubt the State laws are frequently violated by both races; the only existing difference is that the white huntsman objects to the Indian killing deer, while the Indian expresses an indifference, realizing the fact that he possesses equal rights and privileges while on the public domain.

Education.—Many disadvantages have prevailed to retard the desired progress of the Lemhi boarding school in the usual routine of school duties and exercises essential for the advancement of the school. The loss by fire of four of the school apartments on the 29th day of last September limited the quarters to be occupied by the school for their comfort and sanitary condition and prevented an increase in attendance.

The custom of sending Indian police over the reservation to force children to return to school has been abandoned. The children that have attended school express a desire to return, and usually to do so at the opening of each session unless they are absent from the reservation in the mountains with their parents, which is usually the result in many instances. The Indian parent is becoming reconciled to the children being required to attend school. The attendance was 28 pupils at our last session, which was all that our contracted quarters would accommodate.

The general health of the school was excellent during the entire year. The school children are quite free from diseases so prevalent among Indian children. The industrial work performed by Indian boys has received its share of attention. They have sawed 100 cords of fine logs for fuel, milked the cows, and cared for the poultry and stock. They have also worked the school farm and garden. An increasing interest of the Indian children in schoolroom work was sustained during the term. They made rapid progress in the ability to speak the English language.

Domestic work.—In this department the larger girls have received careful training in cooking, sewing, laundry work, care of rooms and general housework. Their wants, needs, and possibilities have been promptly administered to when possible to do so. The best individual training the school affords is given. Spiritual advice and motherly counsel and instruction in morals and manners are imparted each day. The girls look upon the various duties assigned them as pleasure tasks which they wish to perform in a cheerful way.

Improvements.—There is in course of construction a boys' dormitory; also a mess hall and kitchen. These buildings are being built with modern improvements, with a special view to ventilation, warmth, comfort, and convenience. With the addition of these two structures, there will be ample accommodations for the present and the increased attendance. These two buildings were essential for the future welfare and prosperity of the Lemhi boarding school.

Conclusion.—I desire to express thanks to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the intense interest manifested in the education of Indian children; also for providing appropriate buildings for their future care and comfort. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

J. A. ANDREWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY,
Spaulding, Idaho, August 15, 1897.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency, with accompanying statistics, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Advancement.—There has been but little change noticeable in the direction of advancement, the industrious element of the tribe having done their usual amount of work, while the indolent members continue to tread their lazy way. It may truthfully be said that among those who have never evidenced a disposition to be other than lazy there has been a marked increase in the devotion of time to pastimes and amusements. Sham war dances, of purely an innocent nature, and feasts of varied kinds, are frequently indulged in, and although much has been done to discourage the over-indulgences, little progress has been made toward that end.

Census.—The population of this tribe is as follows:

Males over 18 years.....	467
Females over 14 years.....	573
Children over 6 years (males under 18, females under 14).....	365
Children under 6 years.....	242
Total.....	1,647

This is a decrease of 38 in the membership of the tribe during the past year.

Funds.—There has been disbursed, pro rata to the tribe, in two payments, the sum of \$357,750 during the past year. There is now standing to the credit of the tribe \$450,000, which is to be disbursed, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, in semiannual payments of \$150,000.

Lands.—The landed interests of the tribe are represented in 190,000 acres allotted and 33,000 reserved for timber. The allotment acreage includes the choicest of lands, which formerly embraced the reservation, capable of yielding upward of 30 bushels per acre of such cereals as wheat, oats, and barley.

The allotments are usually of easy access to markets, and are much sought after for leasing purposes by the whites. The rules governing the leasing of allotments have been modified to make it necessary for the allottee to lease land that he or she must be disqualified from "disability" in occupying and improving the same and not through "inability," as formerly governed under the rules. This change in the rules will prove most advantageous to this tribe, for many of those who now have their lands leased are large, able-bodied men, both physically and mentally capable of cultivating their land with profit, and to which they will now be compelled to turn their attention.

The timber reserves are scattered over the reservation. Some of the reserves have been wisely selected, for upon them the choicest of timber in abundance can be found, but there are others of the reserves which are practically destitute of merchantable timber, and far more valuable for agricultural purposes than for the timber on them. Recommendation will be made to exchange some of the reserves for land with more suitable timber on it.

Mills.—Two steam sawmills have been in almost constant operation sawing lumber for the Indians. These mills were furnished the tribe by the Government. During the past year the mills have sawed upward of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, the bulk of which has been rustic and flooring. The mills are a valuable benefactor

to the tribe, as it enables the Indians to improve their allotments in a permanent and substantial way at a very slight expense.

Crimes.—The law against introducing liquor on the reservation and the disposition of it to Indians has been frequently transgressed. It has proven most abominable and annoying, for the reason that it is very difficult to detect and apprehend the transgressors. Strict vigilance is kept by the officers of the law, and they have been successful in apprehending a few of the culprits, but owing to the numerous byways leading into the reservation country, and under the protection of the darkness of night, although the by ways are frequently bivouacked, many of them have been successful in eluding the officers. It is no unusual thing to observe, especially upon a Saturday evening, often large numbers of Indians returning to their homes upon the reservation from neighboring towns in a drunken condition, and have, in a few instances, attacked in a threatening manner the more law-abiding and peaceful travelers upon these highways, but other than a bad scare have not seriously injured anyone.

Controversies.—Several controversies have arisen, involving the right to certain lands between white homesteaders and Indian allottees. It is claimed by these particular allottees that they originally selected the tracts in dispute as part of their allotments, but for some reason or other the same were omitted from their patents, and were embraced in the schedule of lands thrown open to white settlement, and were filed on by homesteaders. To determine the rights of the respective parties hearings have been ordered before the local land office at Lewiston, Idaho.

Police.—The police force now numbers four. There have been several changes made in the force on account of resignations, which were occasioned by the arduous duties which the force is now called upon to perform, detecting and apprehending whisky smugglers at the meager salary of \$10 per month. The circumstances will render it difficult to maintain an efficient police force.

Court of Indian offenses.—The establishment of local civil tribunals made the maintenance of this court unnecessary, the Indians being under the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals of the State, and, therefore, the court was abolished early in the year.

Missionaries.—There are still four missionaries upon this reservation, who devote their time and labor with zeal to the spiritual welfare of the tribe. The results of their labors have been beneficial during the year.

Sanitary.—The health of the tribe, as a whole, has been fairly good. There have been a number of deaths, however, resulting from various causes.

Conclusion.—The employee force have proven themselves thoroughly proficient, and have discharged their duties faithfully and conscientiously. No change was made in the force during the year.

Thanking your office for the many courtesies extended me,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,

United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 27, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, together with the statistical report and census, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The area of this reservation is 212,298 acres.

Tribes and population.—The following table shows the population of the different tribes, etc.:

Name of tribe.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Males over 18 years of age.	Females over 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16 years.	
						Male.	Females.
Quapaw	239	119	120	60	71	29	32
Miami	95	43	52	15	30	14	13
Peoria	174	75	99	29	46	37	30
Ottawa	167	88	79	40	42	21	23
Eastern Shawnee	90	39	51	15	33	19	14
Modoc	52	26	26	17	19	6	1
Wyandotte	319	153	166	86	126	37	32
Seneca	312	145	167	77	93	42	40
Total.....	1,448	688	760	339	460	205	185

Which shows an increase since my last report of 20 persons.

Government schools.—The following statement will show the capacity, enrollment, average attendance, and number of frame buildings:

Name of school.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of frame buildings.	Number of employees.
Seneca, etc., boarding.....	140	127	90	14	16
Quapaw, boarding.....	90	126	85 $\frac{11}{13}$	14	16

The Seneca, etc., boarding school is situated on the Wyandotte Reserve, and is under the immediate supervision of E. B. Atkinson; industrial work under Mack Johnson, a Wyandotte Indian; farm work under J. B. Vaughn, white farmer. The buildings, of which there are 14, are all in very good condition. There has been a new water tank (capacity, 300 barrels) and windmill erected this year at a cost of \$590.89, which is inadequate to supply the school with water for fire protection purposes. I have made a report specifically in regard to the sewerage and fire protection, and I hope soon to be authorized to purchase the necessary tank and other supplies for a complete water supply and the necessary systematic arrangement of sewers.

The Quapaw Boarding School is under the supervision of Robert A. Cochran, situate on the Quapaw Reserve; industrial work under William B. Perry, a Peoria Indian; farm work under William J. Bryce. The buildings, most of them, are old, and some of them, the school building in particular, should be replaced by a new one, which I have requested authority to erect, in a direct communication to the Indian Department. There has been a new galvanized steel water tank erected, capacity 135 barrels, at a cost of \$140, (estimated), this year, which seems to me will furnish all the water necessary for the school.

The Seneca, etc., school has not kept up the enrollment or the average attendance of last year. There is seemingly a disposition on the part of the parents to keep the children away from school; it requires a great deal of hard work on the part of the superintendent and employees, and to keep incessantly at work to keep up the average attendance. The enrollment this year, 127; the average attendance, 90; shows an increase in the enrollment of 2 and in the average attendance a decrease of 2. I hope the coming year will be more satisfactory.

The Quapaw boarding school's capacity being much less than the Seneca, etc., school, has kept up the enrollment and attendance to its full capacity. For a more comprehensive report, see statistics and reports of the superintendents, herewith inclosed.

Civilization.—There is no question as to the advance in civilization among the Indians at this agency; their desire to live in good houses, in their wearing apparel, in their attendance at church, and in their desire to educate their children. There is less crime than in the States among the same number of people; as a matter of fact, the more heinous crimes are committed by the whites. The battle-ax is a thing of the past; the plowshare and pruning hook are now their "war whoop." There is a more healthy sentiment growing among the Indians in regard to the marital relation, and I can truthfully say there is not a case of polygamy in this agency. There are very few Indians among the different tribes at this agency but that can make themselves understood in English enough for ordinary intercourse.

Leasing allotments.—I am of the opinion that the act of Congress (Public—No. 3) approved June 7, 1897, wherein—

the allottees of land within the limits of Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory are hereby authorized to lease their lands or any part thereof, for a term not exceeding three years, for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes,

free from Department supervision, was not a wise one for all of the Indians. There are a great many of the Indians of this agency that are competent to manage their own farms and conduct financial operations as well as the average white man, but there should have been a proviso, so that the ignorant and indolent Indians would have been protected by the Indian Department. The majority of the Indians will now be at the mercy of the lessee. The white man comes into the Indian Territory, not for his health, but purely for gain, and too many of them care very little how they get it. The Indian gets but very little for his allotment land, which should bring the Indian something more than a living under the aforesaid act, and, left entirely with the lessees to say what they will give, will have a very poor show to get anywhere near the value. It will be an incentive for the shrewd mixed-blood and the mercenary white man to speculate. The white or

half-breed Indian leases from the unsuspecting full-blood for 10 cents an acre and subleases for \$2, the owner of the land realizing but very little. The aforesaid act should be repealed at as early a date as possible, and an act passed that all Indians, except from age or disability, or minors, should cultivate at least 40 acres of their allotment, and the residue of lands leased, subject to the approval of the Indian Department. As long as the Indians are allowed to lease their land *ad libitum*, without any restriction, they will be robbed by the unscrupulous white lessees.

The Indians would work willingly if obliged to—if they had to rely upon their own exertions, their own capabilities—and would become independent. The Indian, I find, is as industrious as the average white man under like conditions. They are not lazy, when compelled to work to subsist; but take a pride in what they do, and do it well.

Indian police.—Since my last report I have reorganized my police force, by removing the indolent and unworthy and selecting from the different tribes of Indians of the agency efficient, sober, and reliable men. The captain was at one time, until very lately, chief of the Wyandotte Indians, and is now deputy United States marshal for the northern judicial district of the Indian Territory, which makes it very convenient when a serious crime is committed. He is at the agency, ready and willing to do his duty at all times. There are six privates, and every one of them have done their duty acceptably and satisfactorily, and they are indispensable to an Indian agent. There has been no serious trouble among the Indians during the past year.

Court of Indian offenses.—There are three competent, progressive, and just men who compose this tribunal. Court convenes twice a month for any case of a trivial nature that may be brought before them. They are dignified in their bearing, and their decisions are just and generally received without complaint by the defendants.

The past year has been a very quiet one, as regards litigation. There have been but few cases and those of a trivial nature. Since courts have been established in this Territory, all cases are taken before the judges of the northern district of the Indian Territory, which leaves absolutely nothing for the Indian court to do, which was abolished at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Agriculture.—The season up to the middle of July was very propitious for good crops, but during the month of August the excessive hot and extremely dry weather will prevent the late corn from maturing properly, and will fall short of what it would have been had we had seasonable rains. Notwithstanding, Quapaw Agency will have the largest crop of corn, wheat, and oats that has been known here for years.

The Indians are growing wiser in regard to farming every year, take interest in their farms and stock, and feel very proud of the results of their year's labor. The statistical reports inclosed show fully the labor and the products raised by each Indian who cultivated his allotment.

Reservation roads.—The work on the roads at this agency is still progressing, but under unfavorable auspices. It is like the old-fashioned way of pulling teeth to get either the whites or Indians to take any interest in good roads, to get them to work. They do not feel the necessity of good roads until they are compelled to haul their products to the adjacent towns and get stuck in the mud or break down upon the rocks. I have built 19 miles of new roads and have worked and kept in repair 40 miles of a good average road.

Sanitary.—This agency has been exempt from any visitation of an epidemic character during the last year. A few cases of measles and a few cases of whooping-cough and la grippe have been the most serious cases. With the above exceptions the health of the reservation has been quite good. However, the death rate has been greater than any year since I have been agent, mostly among the old people and young. The Indians avail themselves of the agency physician by calling at the dispensary and having the physician call upon them at their homes.

Missionary work.—The missionary work at this agency is conducted by the Methodists, Baptists, Catholics, and the Society of Friends, and has by no means been neglected. The Methodists have 3 churches, Baptists 1, Catholics 2, and the Society of Friends 8, and they are the most powerful agencies in the work of Christianity and civilization. The labors of earnest, conscientious, and faithful missionaries is a very efficient adjunct in the advancement and civilization of the Indians. Indians take very kindly to the recognition of God, and when they fully understand the nature and the duty required from them, need only to be guided and instructed rather than forced in these matters, and their religious belief has a great tendency to restrain their baser passions, and as a rule the Indians of this Territory are very much in earnest in their protestations of their religious belief. I inclose the missionaries' reports, which speak for themselves.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am very much gratified with the conditions existing at this agency at the present time. I feel a consciousness of having done my duty toward the Indian, and feel that in a feeble way I have helped in their advancement toward civilization and progress, and in a very few years they can battle for themselves without aid from the Indian Department. In my work at this agency, I have been very much aided by William D. Hodgkiss, a very bright, intelligent Sioux Indian employed at this agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: According to instructions from your office I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Quapaw Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. I assumed charge of this school January 28 last, and having been here so short a time I will not make a detailed or lengthy report.

I found the school in good working order and have endeavored to continue it in the same way. The school was not full when I took charge, quite a number having gone home for the holidays, but before the month of February had gone the school was full and it remained so until the end of the school year.

The farm was an entire failure last year on account of insufficient tools to work with. However, we have as fine a prospect for a good crop this year as one would wish for; our corn, millet, cane, hay, etc., are all in fine growing condition, and we expect to have a bountiful supply of feed. The garden has furnished us an abundant supply of potatoes, onions, radishes, beets, beans, pease, cucumbers, and tomatoes, and the children have thoroughly enjoyed them; we certainly had one of the finest gardens in the Indian Territory. It was cultivated by the Indian boys under the supervision of the industrial teacher, Mr. Peery, who is an Indian.

The literary work has been carried on quite successfully, and will compare favorably with the white schools in the Territory. I have recommended the transfer of seven of the advanced pupils who have finished the work here to a nonreservation school. While I am glad they have the opportunity to advance, I am sorry to lose them from this school. They are bright, industrious pupils, and wherever they go I am satisfied they will give their teachers no trouble and will always be found willing and ready to do their duty. They are all, with the exception of one, anxious to attend a nonreservation school, and their parents have given their consent for them to go.

The buildings are in fair condition, all having been painted during the last year, and with some repairing during vacation they will be very comfortable.

Our greatest need is a new school building. The present one is entirely unsuited for the use made of it, having no assembly room, poor ventilation, low ceilings, small windows, besides being old and unsafe. Inspectors, agents, and superintendents have recommended a number of times that a new building be erected, but it seems that no attention has been paid to these recommendations. I sincerely hope the Department will see fit to put up a new school building this year, one that will be a credit and not a disgrace to the Quapaw Boarding School.

The health of the pupils has been excellent, owing to the healthy locality and the watchful care of the agency physician, Dr. J. S. Lindley. We have no death or serious illness to report.

I am indebted to all the employees of the school for their loyal assistance, and to Agent Doane for his kindness, continued aid, and general support. I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

R. A. COCHRAN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., *August 10, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Seneca Indian Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

I took charge of this school September 1, 1896, and found a splendid plant as to buildings, with every nook and corner in perfectly clean and sanitary condition, which was greatly to the credit of the preceding management.

Attendance.—

	Enroll-ment.	Average.
First quarter (September).....	58	57
Second quarter.....	100	87
Third quarter.....	111	99
Fourth quarter.....	103	95
General average for the year.....	-----	90

I have found much prejudice against the school among patrons, and to secure a reasonable attendance of children is the chief work of the management. To overcome this prejudice, and to impress patrons with the benefits and advantages of their boarding school over any other school contemplated upon the reservation, has been one of the features of the work of the year. I am pleased, however, to note an improvement among patrons as to the regard in which they

hold the school, and, under favorable conditions, I think the coming year can be made a very successful one in most respects.

Industries.—Industries common to reservation schools received attention. For boys, farming, care of stock, general repairing, gardening, and care of property; for girls, housekeeping, cooking, sewing, cutting and fitting, washing and ironing, and nursing of the sick. These were successfully carried on during the year, and employees at the head of departments were, as a rule, faithful and efficient. Most large girls are able to cut and fit and make their clothing, and are able to do well most that pertains to good housekeeping.

The larger boys know sufficient about the care and management of stock and farming to successfully conduct such business for themselves.

One feature of the industrial department at this school which does not carry a proper example is the care of milch cows; there being no pasture at the school, cows are turned out upon the range and must be hunted and brought in each evening to receive proper care.

Farm.—I am pleased to report the excellent conduct of the farm under the guidance of J. B. Vaughan, farmer. At the present time there is a good prospect for the maturing of abundant crops of all vegetables and field crops that were planted. The farm, though a poor one, is at present in better condition than for a number of years; more corn will be produced this year than has been raised upon the place altogether during the past seven years. Thus the farm will produce nearly or quite all the forage needed for school stock the coming year.

Health.—The location would seem to be a most excellent one for health, the surface drainage being excellent, the plant being upon a hill, high and dry. Yet, notwithstanding natural sanitary conditions, which are most favorable for health, there was more sickness during the year, than had ever occurred in any one year in the history of the school. The greater number of cases, however, were epidemic and not chargeable to prevailing conditions at the school. Pneumonia and malarial fevers, la grippe, measles, mumps, and other acute disorders kept from two to thirty in the hospital a greater part of the year. Dr. J. S. Lindley, agency physician, gave the school every attention and was very successful in his treatment of cases. We have one death to record, which was due to measles, and was that of a little girl during the fourth quarter. Everything possible was done to save the little one, able counsel was secured by Dr. Lindley who visited the case and faithful nursing and every attention was given without any avail. The funeral was conducted at the school, participated in by the children, and was a beautiful service.

School-room work.—The pupils made progress in the degree that they were in regular and continuous attendance upon school sessions. Much irregularity in attendance was caused by sickness and the whims of parents in removing pupils from school temporarily, or in keeping them out until late in the session when classes and grades were formed and advancing. Teachers were faithful and efficient, and work was done mainly in accordance with the prescribed course of study. Seven pupils finished the course for reservation schools and are ready for transfer. The class consists of 5 boys and 2 girls, all of whom will attend more advanced schools the coming year.

In the face of many discouragements, commendable progress was made by the children, and public entertainments at Christmas time and at the close of the year, which were largely attended by patrons and others, were very creditable to both pupils and teachers. We hope to be able in the future to make improvements in many ways to render the school more attractive, to secure more regular attendance, and on the whole to be able to give our children the best possible help from every standpoint.

Needs.—A water system sufficient to supply the plant and give adequate fire protection is an absolute necessity. Also a sewerage system connecting all bath tubs, sinks, wash basins, and laundry is an imperative need. Estimates for same have been made the subject of other communications, and the matter is now in the hands of the Indian Office, where I hope it will receive the attention it demands. These vital improvements assured, with a small expenditure to properly equip the laundry, and with the repair painting of the plant which is needed, will make of the Seneca school one of the best.

Conclusion.—Agency statistics of recent date show that upon the Quapaw Reservation of 212,298 acres there are 1,428 Indians and very nearly 5,000 whites, including the towns of Wyandotte and Miami. The majority of whites are lessees, and are interested in having day schools for their children. They urge Indian parents to join them in such projects, and as a consequence the reservation boarding school is discredited. These facts, with others, point to the solution of the much-discussed Indian problem for this reservation at an early date.

I am pleased to acknowledge valuable support and assistance from Maj. George S. Doane, United States Indian agent, who is doing much for the elevation of his Indians, and for the uniform encouragement and help from the Indian Office. I am truly grateful.

Very respectfully,

E. B. ATKINSON, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through George S. Doane, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, QUAPAW AGENCY.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANS., June 23.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your kind request of last April I now write the annual report of the Quapaw Catholic Church and School.

During the past year Catholic missionary work among the eight tribes comprised under the Quapaw Agency has been attended to by Rev. Father A. Versavel, the parish priest of Vinita, Ind. T., in the Seneca Nation, and in the remaining seven by myself.

In the Seneca Nation Chief Mathias Splitlog, whose death occurred in Washington, D. C., January 3, 1897, built a magnificent stone church opposite his own home, which was dedicated for Catholic worship by the Right Rev. Bishop Theo. Meerschaent, D. D., October 25, 1896. On this occasion there was a multitude of people present, both from the Territory and the State of Missouri, whose number never had been equaled. The Splitlog Church is visited every first Sunday in the month from Vinita, Ind. T.

His lordship, the bishop, visited the Quapaw and surrounding nations previous to his trip to Cayuga Springs, Ind. T., and confirmed October 18, 1896, in the Quapaw Catholic church, 9 grown persons, of whom but 2 were white; on Monday, October 19, 2 Indians and 1 white man. On that Sunday morning the bishop spoke to a large audience at the Quapaw church, and in the evening a full house welcomed him at the Peoria school house, kindly tendered for the occasion. On Tuesday his lordship lectured in MacWilliams Hall at Miamitown and confirmed, the following morning, 1 Indian and 1 white lady at a private house 2 miles northeast of town. He was

amazed at the growth of the town, was satisfied with the work, and expressed the hope that soon Miami might possess a church building.

At Quapaw School instruction was given by three Sisters of St. Joseph, from Muscogee, Ind. T., till June 2, at which date they returned to Muscogee. Twenty-four was the average attendance from January till April, and from April till June, 15. The largest number was reached during the second half of January—35. In May plans were drawn for a larger schoolroom, and subsequently the schoolroom was made on the first instead of the second floor, with an additional room, 30 by 19 feet, so that now there is room for at least 50 children. Unfortunately, through a lack of members in the community, the sisters did not return to Quapaw in September following. Mrs. Alice Vallier taught school from October till February and numbered an average of 14 children. In February she was overcome by sickness, since which time the school has been closed. At this date (June, 1897) the buildings are being overhauled and prepared for the return of the sisters in September.

The 40 acres given by the Quapaw tribe for the use of the Church are now partly broken and sown in millet, corn, cane, and garden produce.

Buildings at Quapaw	6
Buildings at Splitlog or Cayuga Springs	2
Town lots at Miamitown	2
Town lots at Wyandotte	1
Baptisms (18 Indians, 7 whites)	25
Communions	187
Confirmations (Indian, 10; white, 4)	14
Marriages	4
Deaths (white, 2; Indian, 4)	6
Members (white, 150; Indian, 250)	400

I thank you, Major, for the kindness always shown to our institutions and hope that your term in office may be yet long and pleasant. The relations between the Government and Catholic school have always been friendly and harmonious and should always be so.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

FR. EDWARD,
Parish Priest of the Quapaw Catholic Church.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *September 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, under appropriate headings, of the condition of affairs in this agency, and have accompanied the same with such suggestions and recommendations as I have thought proper to make:

Intrusion.—Under departmental letter of date July 8, 1897, "Land, 52938," I was granted authority to employ temporarily, at the usual rates of compensation, including rations, for not more than two months, such number of Indian policemen, not exceeding 60, including officers, as may be required by me in dispossessing 28 intruders and their families in the Cherokee Nation who have received payment from the authorities of that nation for their improvements under the provisions of article 2 of the agreement of December 19, 1891, as amended by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 641). The names of the parties to be removed or dispossessed were furnished me in a list which accompanied said Department letter, and included 28 heads of families. You also advised me in said letter of transmittal that, should I find that any of the parties mentioned therein "have perfected their appeal to the courts from the decision of the Dawes Commission in their citizenship claim, and that such an appeal is still pending," I should not remove such party, under my instructions.

Immediately upon the receipt of said instructions I issued a notice to each of said intruders that unless they abandoned their places or improvements so purchased by the Cherokee Nation, and for which they received pay, or unless they had perfected an appeal from the decision of the Dawes Commission to the court having jurisdiction of the matter, I would, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of service of the same, proceed to evict or dispossess them without further ceremony. At the date of this writing (August 26, 1897) it appears that all of said parties, except five or six in number, have either abandoned their improvements or have perfected their appeals as above indicated. Under your instructions these will be dispossessed early in September—about the 8th or 10th of said month—as the volume of business before this agency will not allow me to be absent from the office at an earlier date. The decided stand taken by the Department to remove the above class of intruders has had a salutary effect upon the Cherokee public sentiment, and has tended, in a large measure, to assure the Cherokees that treaty stipulations and other agreements will be enforced, and that the Government of the United States, having plighted its faith, will redeem its pledge.

I have so often elaborated the question of intrusion in previous annual reports that I do not think it incumbent on me at this time to repeat at length a "thrice-told tale." An intruder, whether he be an honest claimant to citizenship or a

naked trespasser on Indian lands, has proven a menace to the repose of society, and his residence in the Indian country has produced more or less friction. It has made the Indian doubt the good faith of the Government, and being by nature suspicious of the white man, it has been difficult to treat with him upon the more important issues of allotment and the breaking up of tribal autonomy in the nation to which he belongs. A sound public policy demands the eviction of all declared intruders, and any measure of expediency on the part of the Department that temporizes with the intruder, or postpones his removal upon mere technicalities, is fallacious and misleading. Let all the treaties be enforced and all the safeguards secured to the Indians be upheld in letter and in spirit, and then the Indians will make liberal concessions and accept without murmuring that changed condition of affairs which already confronts them and whose realization in the near future is the consummation of the best hopes of the philanthropist and the true friend of the red man.

Nearing the end of my official career, and standing ready to begin the voyage up "Salt River," and ultimately to land in that "dumping ground" of patriots to which my ill-starred political fortunes have consigned me, I still say "The intruders *must go*."

Indian police.—The police force of this agency, although reduced on my recommendation, has been and is reasonably efficient in the discharge of its duties, and I recommend its continuance until the judiciary shall have obtained a firmer hold upon the country and that element of society which is disposed to be lawless and disturbers of the peace. As marshals multiply, policemen disappear; and yet while this agency remains intact there must be some medium through which its orders can be executed and its power asserted. Their pay is apparently small, but it should be understood that many of them are not often called on for active service, and it would therefore seem to some extent adequate for the emergency. J. W. Ellis, the captain of the force, has proven himself at all times an able, capable, and fearless officer, and his promotion, if possible, in the Indian service would be a fit recognition of his services, and I cordially recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Department. And there are others also whose names are recorded in the files of this agency as champions of law and order.

Licensed traders.—The number of licensed traders in this agency now approximates 350 and will soon reach 400. This does not include many small dealers who operate merely under permits from the constituted authorities of the several tribes within whose limits they reside and carry on business. The increase for the past year is not very marked over the preceding year, and is doubtless due to the hard times, the financial stringency everywhere prevalent, and the timidity of capital to invest in a country passing through its transition period and likely to undergo a change that would invite competition and thereby multiply the aggregate number of traders, and pro tanto reduce the profits on sales. I think a \$10,000 bond, which is required of all traders, also operates as a bar to an increase in numbers, and is also too large a bond to be demanded of small dealers or merchants. Such a regulation is a fetter on commerce and free trade, and ought to be reduced to an amount in proportion to the capital employed. The penalty of the bond might properly be left largely to the discretion of the agent, subject to your approval.

Recommendations to Congress.—As remedial measures adapted to the conditions which surround this agency, I would respectfully represent (in the event negotiations between the Indians and the Dawes Commission prove fruitless) that appropriate legislation be had on the town-site question, so as to protect noncitizens in their equitable rights in and to improvements purchased by them from individual Indians and made valuable by their money and labor. Our towns have been built mainly by noncitizens living here under permits—that is to say, lawfully—and they are in no sense trespassers; and to prevent a confiscation of their holdings, there must be either remedial legislation by Congress or some agreement must be made between the Dawes Commission and the several tribes which will adjust the problem of lot-holding before it becomes one of greater magnitude and a temptation to oppress noncitizens too strong for the Indian authorities to resist. A nominal price fixed on town lots, modified and regulated by location and other natural advantages, would seem to be all that is necessary to a fair solution of the matter, and the revenue thus derived, flowing into the coffers of the nation, would amply compensate them for the segregation of all lots in towns from the public domain, and it would assure a further stability and growth in the towns themselves, from which the adjacent country would receive a resultant benefit.

I would also recommend that an asylum for the care of insane white people, or, in other words, citizens of the United States, be founded in this Territory and supported by Congressional legislation or appropriations. Applications are frequently made to this agency for such unfortunates, and as no fund is allowed me

for that purpose I could afford no relief either to the parties afflicted or to their families. The number of insane in the Territory who ought to be confined, exclusive of Indians, will approximate 200, upon the assumption that there are about 400,000 noncitizens resident in the Territory.

I would also recommend that Congress intervene in behalf of noncitizen children, and that an arrangement be made whereby they will be permitted, under appropriate regulations, to attend Indian schools, paying their pro rata share into the educational fund of the tribe among whom they reside, or else that the tribes be induced to make such concessions of land as may be required, and that the use thereof may be dedicated to such schools as the white citizens may be able to found and support, and that the schools may in no way be a tax or burden upon the Indian citizen. As ignorance and vice go hand in hand, it seems useless to descant upon the necessity of educating the boys and girls of this Territory. During the crop season the boys may be engaged, and are more or less under parental supervision. At other times—it being a fact that “idleness is the devil’s workshop”—many of them become card players, Sabbath breakers, horse racers—who labor under the hallucination that a grass-fed pony can distance a Kentucky thoroughbred—cigarette fiends, and woman mashers, and, broadening in the lines of depravity, they become full-fledged outlaws, footpads, and train robbers, and at last follow such men as Bill Cook and the Daltons either to the penitentiary, the gallows, or an untimely grave. That such a domestic horror should grow up in the very center of our great Republic is beyond belief, and yet it exists, and will exist until the humane hand of Congress or a “higher law” shall extirpate it, root, stem, and branch, and apply heroic treatment to the subject-matter.

Under article 7 of the treaty of 1835 made between the Cherokees and the United States it is stipulated that the Cherokees are entitled to a Delegate to the House of Representatives when Congress may provide for the same. This article of said treaty has remained a dead letter for over sixty years, and yet it has not been repealed. There is a better reason now for its enforcement than at any time since it was agreed upon by the “high contracting parties,” and I recommend that Congress take appropriate action to give it vitality. It would be a precedent for the other tribes; and as the Delegate elected would be in a position to represent the wants and protect the interests of his people, it would save annually large sums of money expended by the several tribes in maintaining Indian delegations at Washington when Congress is in session, and put a quietus on well-known lobbyists, who have grown fat in pushing Indian claims, by questionable methods, through that body. Opportune action by Congress in the enforcement of this provision of the treaty referred to will convince the Indians that Congress intends to stand by treaties rather than violate them, and it will be an additional evidence that the National Legislature desires that the Indian tribes shall have a voice in shaping legislation under which they must live in the future, and it will furnish a dignified escape from Indian sharks and manipulators, who spend their days in riotous living in Washington and promote their own selfish ends rather than the people whom they pretend to represent. As pertinent to this matter I reproduce in this report an able editorial copied from the Muscogee Phoenix, of date August 26, 1897. It follows:

Within the borders of the Indian Territory there are nearly a half million of people, the larger portion of them being loyal citizens of the United States. They represent the largest and about the only body of American citizens in the United States without representation in the National Legislature. This vast army of citizens has no spokesman, duly accredited, on the floors of Congress. They have no official voice in the making or unmaking of the laws they must obey. They are the constituents of no particular Representative, and consequently are at the mercy of alien and not infrequently unfriendly powers. The evil effects of taxation without representation is clearly exemplified in the Indian Territory. For so vast a number of citizens to be denied the right of representation in the councils of the nation of which they are subjects is a living contradiction of the boasted freedom and equality under the law of all the people of this Republic. We grow purple in the face crying out for the freedom of Cubans and condemning the tyranny of Spain. We are more solicitous for the foreigner than for ourselves. It should be borne in mind that within the borders of the Indian Territory more people are living under a government in the working machinery of which they have no part than there are patriots in Cuba under the Spanish yoke. The Indian Territory needs, and should have as common justice, one or more Delegates upon the floor of Congress, as have other Territories in the Union. The people have the right to be a factor of some sort in the political cabinets of their own country. Too long already have we been the football for other States and Territories in good standing. Without any authorized member, selected from our own number and endowed with the privileges and powers of a Congressional Delegate, we have none to stand up in the hour of peril and demand equal justice and equal consideration for this commonwealth. We have been at the mercy of those who are not from among us and consequently care little for us. The evil effects of no voice in the National Legislature have been many and direful in the past. If we continue without representation, the future may see us suffer more from the selfishness of those who rule and ruin. As we verge upon a change in the autonomy of the Indian tribes and a revolution in many things, it is essential that we be heard, and in no manner can the interests of both Indians and whites of all political faiths be so well looked after and so closely guarded as by a full-fledged Delegate elected and qualified and seated in the lawmaking branch of the General Government. If the good people of the Indian Territory, both Indians

and white citizens, would demand as a right in a vigorous and forcible manner this essential requisite of free government by the people for the people, Congress could be prevailed upon to pass such an enabling act as would permit of a speedy recognition of a long-denied right.

Salary of agent.—In view of my probable retirement from my present position as Indian agent for the Five Civilized Tribes, I feel that as a disinterested party I may and should respectfully suggest that, in my opinion, the salary of the agent should be increased so that it will amount to one commensurate with its onerous duties and requirements. I have charge of almost one-third of the Indians in the United States, and they hold and occupy a large area of territory. They have large and valuable property interests, and are as a whole a progressive and enlightened people, constituting, in round numbers, about 75,000 souls.

In the enforcement of the intercourse laws between these tribes and the United States many grave and complex questions arise which can only be settled under the treaties and the laws of Congress, so far as they are applicable, and to their settlement must be brought patient research and ability. No novice need apply for this agency and expect smooth sailing in the administration of its affairs. The writer of this had a conversation recently with Hon. Dennis Flynn, late Delegate to Congress from Oklahoma Territory, in which Mr. Flynn said that this agency is more important than any other ten agencies in the service, and that it would be still more important in the future than it has been in the past. My experience and knowledge of the affairs and conditions surrounding the Five Civilized Tribes move me to concur in his opinion, which I have placed on record in this report. No man in the West is better posted in Indian matters than Mr. Flynn, and his advice is worthy of consideration.

In addition to my regular duties I have disbursed about one million of dollars during my term of office in various payments to Indians of this agency. In order to make such payments I have been placed under heavy bonds, and have been held to a rigid accountability under the same. Owing to the confused condition of some of the rolls on which I made payment, it seemed impossible in a few cases to escape improper payments; and thus my small salary, by the irony of fate, has been either endangered, or swept away, although I discharged my duty punctiliously and according to the best light before me. To require such payments of the agent without additional compensation (which was the case in the payments above referred to) is an outrage that the law perpetrates; and, if the law must stand, the agent should be protected by an increased salary. A larger salary would secure an agent in whom all classes of people would have confidence, and it would facilitate, with small cost to the Government, such measures of reconstruction and rehabilitation in this Territory as will ultimately lift it from its present anomalous status to that of a Territorial or State Government.

With this brief reference to the subject, I have no hesitation in recommending that my successor be paid a larger salary than I receive; and, when you find a better man than I am (which it will not be difficult to do), that you put him under the civil service, and keep him in his place till he dies of old age, so long as he recognizes the motto that "A public office is a public trust."

Emigration.—The clamor for a change in tribal autonomy, rendered doubly impressive by the appearance of the Dawes Commission clothed with plenary power to treat with the several tribes for allotment and kindred questions, has produced a feeling of unrest and disquietude in the minds of the Indians. As a result of this feeling there seems a determined purpose on the part of many of the full-bloods, who will act in their individual capacity, to emigrate to either Mexico or South America and there purchase new homes for themselves and families. Such individual action may grow to the proportion of a colony, and it is understood that liberal grants of land can be secured from the countries mentioned, and thus another asylum will be established for the red man who, unable longer to bear the ills he may have, "flies to others that he knows not of." An Indian territory in Mexico would be another anomaly among the nations of the earth, and would once more vex statesmanship with its presence, invite further aggression, and evoke homilies from sentimentalists in well-meant advice how to settle the Indian problem; and this movement may settle it to a degree, and thus happily relieve the Dawes Commission, Congress, and other wise heads of Departments who have combated with the question for a long series of years, and wasted time and money in unavailing efforts. I have been informed that it is probable that the chief of the Creek Nation will formally present this matter to the next regular session of its national council, and ask for an appropriation out of which the expenses of certain individuals will be paid who will find a new and suitable home to which their people may move and live in anticipated repose and contentment. The movement may be chimerical or visionary, but I am disposed to present it seriously on the idea that it is the "unexpected that always happens," or, as the old hard-shell Baptist preacher saith, "It will be so, if it never comes to pass."

The judiciary.—It would seem that the duties of this agency would have been greatly diminished by the establishment of the United States courts in the Indian Territory, and this would doubtless be so, except for the rapid and steady increase of population and business interests during the past decade; but, on the other hand, the friction engendered between the court and the agency upon matters of jurisdiction has tended to increase rather than diminish the duties of the agency, and legal complications would often embarrass the agent should he attempt to continue the administration of the office on the old lines laid down by his predecessors.

With the experience of the past eight years before us, during which time justice has been largely administered by United States courts within the limits of the Territory, the conditions have undergone a marvelous change as compared with those previously existing. With a population reaching up into hundreds of thousands before the establishment of the courts, no strictly legal tribunals were in existence for the enforcement of civil rights in which United States citizens were interested. Whites who dealt with the Indians at home and abroad were largely relegated to the forum of conscience or brute force for the settlement of all disputes which arose from social and commercial relations. This office afforded the only forum for redress of their grievances for many years to those who were so unfortunate as to fall out with their friends and neighbors. The records of the office show that my predecessors were often called upon to probate wills, distribute estates, decide the rights to possession of farms and improvements. In short, the office, in its own way and subject to the approval of the Department, was a court sui generis of general jurisdiction to settle all controversies over which the Indian courts had no jurisdiction. This practice grew up under the gradual and constant influx of whites and the necessities of the situation, and was warranted under the laws of Congress, the treaties, and the rulings of the Department.

In March, 1889, the first United States court was established in the Indian Territory. It was invested with a general civil jurisdiction, and could hear all controversies to which a United States citizen was a party, and was also given criminal jurisdiction in a few specified misdemeanors. At that time the Federal courts at Fort Smith, Ark., and Paris, Tex., had cognizance of all offenses committed in the Territory. Those courts retained, substantially, this jurisdiction until September 1, 1896, when it was transferred to the United States courts theretofore established in the Indian Territory. A strong "home-rule" sentiment among the people and a sense of justice among the lawmakers contributed to and finally consummated this end. The transition was gradual. First, there was one judge, one United States commissioner, and one place of holding court. Then three places of holding court and three commissioners were provided for, the commissioners having, generally speaking, the jurisdiction—civil and criminal—of justices of the peace in Arkansas. Next, three judges, three judicial districts, and six commissioners in each district were provided for; and, from one marshal and one attorney for the whole Territory, we have advanced till we now have one for each of the three districts, and by act of Congress passed this year—owing to the overcrowded condition of the dockets—a fourth judge was created, who may appropriately be termed a "floater" or an itinerant judge, from the fact that he is authorized to sit in any judicial district where his services may be required. The four judges constitute a court of appeals in the Indian Territory.

In addition to the general criminal statutes of the United States, by act of Congress, the criminal laws of the State of Arkansas in force in 1884 were put in force in the Indian Territory. Where the Federal and State codes cover the same ground, the latter yields to the former.

In the northern judicial district there are five places designated for holding sessions of the United States court; in the central and southern districts, four each. The judges at present are W. M. Springer, northern district; W. H. H. Clayton, central district; C. B. Kilgore, southern; and J. R. Thomas, "floater." There is a United States jail in each district. In the southern and central districts the number of prisoners confined ranges from 75 to 100, and in the northern district from 150 to 200.

The deputy marshals, except the office force, have recently been put back upon the old fee system. It is believed by intelligent and observant persons that the change was greatly for the worse, both for the people and the Government, so far, at least, as the Indian Territory is concerned. The salary paid under the act of Congress repealed by the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress was ample to secure the services of first-class men. There were not so many marshals as under the fee system, but they were better men, and commanded the respect and confidence of the people. Too many half-paid officers constitute a menace to the peace and good order of a country like this. From this class have been turned out some of the noted criminals and outlaws of the past decade. Aside from the moral and political aspect of the change, we think the Government will find it expensive and burdensome in the end.

Under a recent act of Congress, which by its terms goes into effect on January 1, 1898, the United States courts in the Indian Territory are given complete civil and criminal jurisdiction without respect to the citizenship of the parties involved. The operation of this law will effectually destroy the Indian tribal courts. The act does not disturb the executive or legislative branches of the Indian governments, except that the acts of the legislatures must be approved by the President of the United States. The Five Tribes will then be governments without courts.

It will be seen by the foregoing synopsis that the Indian Territory is governed by the United States; that the United States pays the expense of that government, and that it is the most distinctive and dyed-in-the-wool Territory of the United States which the history of the country discloses. It has all the courts which the Indian governments want, and wants the other branches which the Indian governments have. United States citizens resident here have become restless and dissatisfied under this anomalous and un-American condition of affairs. They believe and assert that they are entitled, under the Constitution and the laws, to some sort of participation in the making of the great body of the laws which are put over their lives, their liberty, and property. This sentiment has found expression from many influential sources during the past five years.

An effort was made at the time of the national election in 1896 to send a Delegate to Congress. Hon. George E. Nelson, who secured a majority of the votes cast for the then unexpired time of the term which expired March 4, 1897, went to Washington and presented his certificate as Delegate elect to the Fifty-fourth Congress. No final action was ever taken by the House of Representatives. Indeed, no special law has ever been passed authorizing the holding of such an election. But it was hopefully contended that, inasmuch as the laws give every Territory the right to a delegate in each Congress, the failure to provide for an election here did not destroy the right of the people to representation nor prevent them from holding an election in their own way.

The Dawes Commission.—This important Commission, charged with high and delicate duties, will reassemble at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., on September 1, proximo. The personnel of the Commission has been changed by the appointment of Hon. Tams Bixby in place of Hon. T. B. Cabiness, resigned. In view of the significant action of the late special session of the Creek or Muskogee national council, which refused by a practically unanimous vote to withdraw its tribal commission to treat with the Dawes Commission, or to alter or modify the original instructions which are alike liberal and comprehensive, the friends of allotment are greatly encouraged, not to say elated, at the probable outcome of the negotiations pending between said tribe and the United States. It puts the Creek Nation in the front of the movement for allotment and the overthrow of tribal governments. It must be regarded as the rosy dawn forerunning a more perfect day, when semibarbaric custom must go down before the advancing flood of a higher civilization. It is a step in the right direction, and a long step at that. I believe the action of the Creek council will force the Cherokee Nation, or its authorized commission, to call a halt, and will make them rescind their resolution or action not to treat with the Dawes Commission. The Creeks and Seminoles are practically one nation. The whole is greater than any one of its parts, and the destiny of these two nations is as inseparably linked, one with the other, as the Siamese twins.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have already treated with the Dawes Commission, and it would, therefore, seem that the Five Civilized Tribes will, in the near future, present a solid front or an unbroken phalanx in favor of allotment of their lands; and allotment is the overshadowing issue, drawing in its wake, by the steady march of events, all kindred and minor questions.

It is true that a secret society known as the Keetoowah, among the Cherokees, composed of full-bloods, and which is said to be bound together by oaths, signs, grips, and passwords, and which has survived the war and all social revulsions and still lives in the mountain fastnesses of said nation, and whose very isolation is its strength, has issued a manifesto against negotiations with the Dawes Commission; and it is said that, perhaps, its issuance had the effect to alarm one or more of the Cherokee Commission, and to make it drop further efforts to treat with the United States. I am not disposed to attach much importance to this full-blood pronouncement—this scream from the mountains.

An able paper (the Kansas City, Mo., Star) of late date, says:

The attempt by a secret society to prevent the Cherokee Nation from being absorbed in the even greater nation known as the United States of America will hardly succeed. Secret societies have not been successful in accomplishing public ends, and especially when they have resorted to a system of terrorism and threats to overawe the opposition to their purposes. The Cherokee society will be apt to precipitate the end it is striving to avert or delay—the absorption of the Indian Territory by the United States.

I herewith append, for your information, the manifesto alluded to, and it is the last paragraph thereof which is supposed to convey a threat and to conceal a thorn

beneath the rose, or a "hooded basilisk thrown in their way for palms," and which is said to have shaken the Commission from its propriety and to make them forget the "courage of their convictions," and it is probably the first instance in all the history of the Cherokee people where and when a politician released his grasp on a salary through dread of any mortal terror. Personally, I must confess that the paragraph seems a harmless one; that it is couched in most respectful language, and those gentlemen who were frightened by it would certainly whistle in graveyards to keep their courage up.

TAHLEQUAH DISTRICT, CHEROKEE NATION, August 10, 1897.

To the honorable CHEROKEE COMMISSION, D. W. BUSHYHEAD, *Chairman*; C. V. ROGERS, DE KINNY WATERS, ROBIN PAN, ADAM LACY, W. A. DUNCAN, R. B. ROSS, and S. H. MAYES.

Whereas it is a fact that there is a commission here which has been sent by the United States commonly known as the Dawes Commission, who are here for the purpose of entering into new treaties in order to bring us into an agreement to allot our lands and to change the form of our government: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the national Keetoowah convention, That there be a strong protest filed, and which is to be a protest for all time to come, against making any agreement and entering into new treaties, and with this resolution, adopted by the national convention, the chairman of said convention is hereby instructed to proceed at once and put the petition before the people for them to sign, praying the United States Government to leave them alone to enjoy their present form of government, and that more importance be given and accorded to the faithful observance of our patent to the Cherokee lands and to the provisions of the following treaties: December 31, 1838, May 6, 1828, February 11, 1833, December 29, 1835.

We have kept faith with the United States and observed faithfully all the provisions of these treaties, and desire to protest against entering into any new treaties and against any change in our present form of government.

It is ordered that these resolutions be submitted to the Cherokee commission without delay for their information.

(Signed)

DAVID MUSKRAT,
Chairman Convention.
WILSON CUMMINGS,
Secretary.

Approved August 10, 1897.

DANIEL REDBIRD,
Chairman National Keetoowah Convention.
(With 335 names attached.)

I am disposed to regard the Keetoowah resolutions as the outcrop of a political powwow, and that it is a notice to those members of the commission who disagree with them that if they shall treat with the Dawes Commission to break up the tribal autonomy of the Cherokee people they will be discharged as public servants and relegated to the shades of private life. In other words, it will unhorse them as political leaders.

Education.—I append herewith reports of superintendents of schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations, over which this agency has jurisdiction. These reports speak for themselves, and show a healthy condition along educational lines which is highly commendable and reflects great credit on the Indian people. They also indicate that the old-time prejudice or aversion to the education of white children resident among them is breaking away under the pressure of social contact which begets moderation of feeling and brings the two races into closer fellowship. As these reports are official, they establish the fact that this Territory has equal educational advantages to those of the surrounding States, at least so far as its own citizens are concerned. They follow:

Choctaw Nation.—Schools in fine condition and indicate great progress during the past year. Had the misfortune to lose two academies by fire—Spencer Academy, burned in October, 1896, and New Hope Seminary, in January, 1897.

Attendance at the various schools:

Tuskahoma Female Academy, girls.....	100
Jones Academy, boys.....	100
Armstrong Orphan Home, boys.....	75
Wheelock Orphan Home, girls.....	50

The nation sends 40 students to different colleges in the States, and appropriates annually for this purpose \$13,000.

Tuskahoma Colored Academy has 30 students (15 boys and 15 girls), and the amount appropriated for this school, including teachers' salaries, is \$3,750.

Appropriations for the four first-named schools are:

Tuskahoma Female Academy.....	\$13,150
Jones Academy.....	13,150
Armstrong Orphan Home.....	9,200
Wheelock Orphan Home.....	7,000

The total amount appropriated for the academies and students in the States is \$59,250.

There are three "neighborhood" school districts in the Choctaw Nation. Number of schools in first district not reported; number in the second is 50; number in third is 58. Besides these there are 31 colored neighborhood schools, with an attendance of 731. Total amount appropriated for neighborhood schools is \$35,000.

Children of noncitizens are not debarred from our schools, provided they pay their own tuition.

Chickasaw Nation.—This nation has four high schools, or academies, with a total attendance of 220. They are run under the "contract" system. The board of education awards the contracts to the lowest and best bidders for a term of five years. The contractor must be a practical school man, and is required to furnish first-class instruction, board, bedding, washing, and med-

ical attention to the scholars, and is also required to furnish all books and apparatus for conducting first-class schools. The total annual cost of these four schools is \$34,000, or an annual cost per student of \$154.54.

This nation also has an orphans' home with an attendance of 60 (30 boys and 30 girls). In addition to everything furnished to the students of the four above-named schools, the students at the orphans' home are furnished with clothing.

They have 13 primary schools, with a total attendance of 390. Teachers in the primary schools receive salaries of \$45 per month, and the total cost of these schools for the term of ten months is \$21,099.19.

We have 150 scholars attending schools in the States, at an annual cost to the nation of \$15,000. We also have 12 boys attending first-class colleges in the States, at a total annual cost to the nation of \$3,400. We also send 20 children to a Methodist Episcopal college, at Ardmore, Ind. T., at a total annual cost to the nation of \$3,000.

As a whole, our schools are in good condition, and the progress made is very satisfactory. The total expense of our schools for the past year is \$86,999.19.

We make no provision for noncitizen children to attend our schools; but the noncitizens are permitted to build schoolhouses and have their own schools, which is being done in every neighborhood wherever there is a sufficient number of children to justify it, and where the parents are in earnest about educating their children; and their schools are as good as the district schools in the States.

Cherokee Nation—

Number of primary or neighborhood schools.....	124
Average attendance at these schools.....	2,500

Number and kind of high schools and seminaries, viz.

Female seminary, average attendance.....	175
Male seminary, average attendance.....	140
Orphan asylum, average attendance.....	200
Colored high school, average attendance.....	25

Salaries of teachers of primary schools, \$35 per month. Salaries of teachers of high schools and seminaries, \$50 to \$100 per month.

Amount of money annually appropriated and used for expenses of the schools and orphan asylum is \$85,870.30. About \$19,000 of this amount is used for the support of the orphan asylum.

Both primary and high schools are in excellent condition. Great interest is taken in educational matters in this nation. The teachers' institute was well attended, and the exercises were very interesting, which marks a progressive tendency which will compare favorably with any locality.

There are no special arrangements for the children of noncitizens to attend the nation's schools, but in many neighborhoods they do attend, without cost, while in other neighborhoods they have their own teachers employed. The male and female seminaries, orphan asylum, and colored high school run nine months in the year.

Creek Nation.—There are three school districts in this nation. The first has 17 public and 4 boarding schools; the second has 26 public and 2 boarding schools; the third has 16 public and 4 boarding schools (including Nuyarka mission).

Total number of public schools.....	65
Total number of boarding schools (including Nuyarka).....	10

The public schools are classified into three grades, as follows:

First grade.....	15
Second grade.....	25
Third grade.....	25
Total.....	65

Salaries of teachers, per month, for terms of nine months, are:

First grade.....	\$35
Second grade.....	30
Third grade.....	25

Out of the 65 public schools 21 are colored schools. Out of the 10 boarding schools 3 are colored schools.

General average attendance, Indian children.....	3,050
General average attendance, colored children.....	2,030
Number of scholars speaking English.....	1,850
Number of scholars who can not speak English.....	1,200

The annual appropriations for the support of the various schools of this nation are as follows:

3 boarding schools, with 100 or more pupils each.....	\$27,000.00
4 boarding schools, with 50 or more pupils each.....	18,000.00
1 Indian orphans' home.....	6,666.67
1 colored orphans' home.....	3,533.33
65 public schools, supplies, and salaries of teachers.....	17,160.00

Total annual appropriations for school purposes..... 77,760.00

Many noncitizen children, by consent of the board of trustees, especially in the town schools, attend our schools, paying the tuition and furnishing their own supplies.

General remarks.—It is gratifying to be able to state at the close of this annual report that the advance agent of prosperity has appeared in our midst, "scattering peace and plenty over a smiling land;" and whether he be conveyed by Mr. Hanna or Providence, I leave to professed politicians to determine. It is a fact, however, that our fields have yielded immense crops of wheat, which have been harvested and sold at a phenomenal price. The crops of corn and cotton at

this writing promise to make glad the hearts of the husbandmen, while the pastures, magnificent in area and luxuriant with grass, stocked to repletion with long-horned bovines transported from the alkaline plains of Texas, present an animated pastoral scene or picture worthy of the pencil of that grand old Roman who wrote the Georgics. The owners of these pastures are practically assured that if "all flesh is grass" the converse is true also that "all grass is flesh," and the result is that our great prairies, waving with native hay, are transmuted into fat cows and steers, which in turn are converted into golden nuggets that a Klondike miner might envy, and he could safely cast aside his pick and shovel in the northern glaciers and sigh to return to sweat and bleed for gold in the savannas of the West. Trade has revived in all our marts, railroads show a marked increase in their freight and passenger departments, and confidence—which is the basis of all prosperity—has come again, and apparently to stay, and the deep stagnation that has pervaded all commercial circles and stalked among us like a pestilence has been shaken off and has departed to other climes.

I am sure this country is in the transition period of its existence; it is moving onward and upward to its ultimate destiny—that of statehood in the sisterhood of States—and that all political agencies, including the Dawes Commission and Congress, conjoined with a healthy public sentiment, are working to secure this "consummation devoutly to be wished."

In conclusion, allow me to return thanks to the Indian Office for courtesies extended and favors shown me during the past and previous years.

I also desire to bear testimony here to the faithful service rendered me by J. F. Wisdom, chief clerk at this agency, and by W. F. Wells, who is assistant clerk. Both of these gentlemen have worked with willing hearts and hands to make my administration a success, and I know of no act of theirs which has brought discredit upon the service.

As for myself, if the mutation of parties demands my resignation, removal, or displacement, I shall bow gracefully to the result, and will retire to my "Sabine farm and pray for Rome."

Respectfully submitted.

DEW M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Toledo, Iowa, August 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Location.—The Government building is located on the Indian land at a point 3 miles from the corporate limits of Toledo, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the corporate limits of Tama, and 4 miles from the agent's office by the usual traveled highway. This building has heretofore been occupied as an industrial day school and used as the home for the teacher. The day school was abandoned on June 30, and the building will henceforth be occupied as a home for the farmer. It is centrally located for his work and makes a desirable home.

The agent's headquarters, post-office address, and telegraphic address are at Toledo, the county seat of Tama County. The Indians do nearly all their trading at Toledo, Tama, and Montour, and receive their mail at these towns, according to their individual convenience. The agent meets the Indians almost daily, either at his office or at their villages, and holds such councils at the Government building with the headmen of the tribe as the affairs at the agency require. It has been my policy to hold as few councils as possible, thus giving little prominence to tribal relations, and I have attempted to deal largely with the Indians individually.

Land.—The land upon which the Indians reside comprises about 2,800 acres, and is situated in Toledo, Tama, Columbia, and Indian Village townships, Tama County, Iowa. The land is owned by the Indians and is held in trust for them, some by the governor of Iowa and some by the United States Indian agent, although a transfer of this trusteeship from the governor of Iowa and the United States Indian agent to the Secretary of the Interior is now in process, under special

acts of jurisdiction between the State of Iowa and the United States in 1896. Of their land two farms are rented to white men. One, of 520 acres, was rented on the 16th day of September, 1892, on a five years' lease, for an annual rental of \$740; the other, a farm of 187 acres, is this year rented on the shares, the Indians receiving two-fifths of the crop. The land rented is classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good.....	375
Pasture and meadow.....	130
Timber and rough grazing.....	187
Waste.....	15
Total.....	707

The land occupied and farmed by the Indians may be classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good.....	635
Pasture and meadow.....	544
Timber and rough grazing.....	585
Bluff, timber and underbrush.....	167
River waste.....	162
Total.....	2,093

The land classified as plow land and pasture and meadow is almost entirely first and second river bottom, a deep black loam, and very productive. Properly farmed it can not be excelled. Nearly all the land classified as timber and rough grazing could be made excellent grazing land by clearing out and removal of the underbrush. The land classified as bluff, timber and underbrush, consists largely in abrupt elevations and depressions, covered with a young growth of white-oak timber and underbrush. About one-half of the land classified as river waste is taken up by the present and former channels of the Iowa River, which pass through the Indian land from the northwest to the southeast, and are very circuitous in their courses. The other half of this land is of some value for rough grazing and for the growth of light timber that skirts the banks of the river and bayous, and could be made good pasture land by clearing and the removal of underbrush.

Taxes.—Our Indians pay taxes on all their lands, and before the present year their taxes were coextensive with the taxes of their white neighbors, and last year amounted to \$554.29. By an act of the Iowa legislature in February, 1896, the lands of the Indians were exempted from school, pauper, soldiers' relief, insane, and State University taxes, and under this act are taxed for road, bridge, county, and State government purposes, which this year amounted to \$286.21. It will be seen that by this act their taxes have been reduced about one-half, and it was the purpose of the act to relieve them from all taxation except that from which they derive direct benefit. Their personal property has never been assessed.

Agriculture.—Our Indians each year labor under the disadvantage of not having their horses and ponies properly housed during the winter, and therefore not in a suitable condition for farming purposes in the spring. Besides, the ownership of agricultural implements is vested in the tribe, and this system has materially militated against progress in this line. Not until we have arrived at individual ownership in all property will the best results be attained. But notwithstanding the many drawbacks incident to farming among these people, their crops have been quite satisfactory. They have raised their first wheat this year, amounting to 352 bushels, which was put out by six individuals, and which sold on the local market at 65 cents per bushel. They have thrashed 750 bushels of oats and have in the field about 500 acres of corn, which it is estimated will make 12,500 bushels, and they have harvested 100 tons of hay and millet. Besides this, their present crops are estimated as follows: Potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 25; onions, 15; beans, 150; and they have a fair crop of squashes and pumpkins, which they use to a large extent in their domestic economy. All the labor on the Indian land has been performed by the Indians, and the agent has strictly enforced the rule to allow no white man to work on the Indian land, except by permission, and then only in such emergencies, as the harvesting of grain, where machinery was necessary which the Indians did not possess.

The appointment of the additional farmer for the entire year instead of for six months, as has heretofore been the case, has contributed much toward the usefulness of this position, and on account of this additional service the stock of the Indians has been much better cared for and their work advanced more satisfactorily than heretofore. The Government building formerly occupied as an indus-

trial day school will, after September 1, be occupied by the farmer and his family, and this location will render the farmer's service much more advantageous. Heretofore he has maintained his residence several miles removed from his work.

Industry.—I do not know that our Indians enjoy work any more than the average Indian, but I do know that they are coming to enjoy the fruits of industry and are exercising considerable zeal in their agriculture and the care of their property. During the last winter they made 2,500 posts, and during the spring and summer many miles of fence have been built and repaired. From this work I paid them from their tribal fund a moderate wage, and there was little difficulty to secure laborers for this work when they saw the reward at hand. My experience is that they will take hold of almost any kind of work where they can realize that it will bring them a quick return.

One of the greatest barriers to their progress and industry is the love of the dance and the visitation of Indians from other tribes during the busy season. These festivities, including the squaw dance, the gift dance, the corn dance, the dog feast, and their many religious services occur most frequently during the summer season, and it seems almost impossible to restrain them.

Stock.—Our Indians have of live stock 100 horses, 400 ponies, 10 head of cattle, 15 head of swine, and about 600 domestic fowls. The stock is owned as individual property. Our Indians are strongly opposed to cattle raising and almost as strongly opposed to raising hogs, although most of the Indians are fond of pork and many of them eat beef. I am hopeful that some more advanced steps can soon be taken among these people in the matter of stock raising, but I do not believe that satisfactory results will be obtained until we have a division of land and tribal ties are broken.

Population.—The population of the tribe on the 30th day of June, 1897, was 394 and is classified as follows:

Males	200
Females	194
Indians between 6 and 16	97
Males above 18	102
Females above 14	114
Total population	394

In order to give a comparative view of the population of this tribe, I herewith submit a tabulated report of its population for the past ten years:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Males	193	198	202	200	196	195	198	200	208	200
Females	188	195	197	190	196	194	194	198	185	194
Indians between 6 and 16 years	101	89	105	94	102	100	107	103	105	97
Males above 18 years	86	89	96	99	101	95	98	98	98	102
Females above 14 years	115	127	128	118	126	123	125	125	113	114
Total population	381	393	399	390	392	389	392	398	393	394

There were 17 births and 16 deaths during the year. It will be observed from the foregoing table that the number of births and number of deaths has been about the same each year during the past ten years, and the increase of population from 1888 to 1889 is to be accounted for by the enrollment of Indians adopted from other tribes.

Besides the Indians enrolled in our census report, there are 10 to 15 Indians residing here who belong to the Sac and Fox Agency of Oklahoma, and about 30 Winnebagos and Pottawatomies from Nebraska and Kansas.

There is but slight mixture of blood among our Indians, but some of the Indians from Oklahoma are mixed with the negro and some of the Winnebagos and Pottawatomies are mixed with other tribes and white blood. The Musquakie, or Sac and Fox Indian of Iowa, takes special pride in the boast that his tribe is untainted with the blood of foreign tribes or of the white race.

Houses.—The wigwam and the wickiup: The houses, dress, religion, domestic customs, and habits of these people are essentially the same as were those of the Indian of one hundred years ago. In describing their homes, as he found them in 1829, Caleb Atwater writes:

The wigwam we visited was a fair sample of all we saw afterwards in the Indian country. It was covered with white-elm bark, fastened on the outside of upright posts fixed in the ground by ropes, made of barks, passed through the covering and tied on the inside around the posts. I should suppose this dwelling was 40 feet long and 20 feet wide; that 6 feet on each of the sides, within the doors, was occupied by a place where the family slept. Their beds consisted of a

platform raised 4 feet from the earth, resting on poles tied at that height to posts standing upright in the ground opposite each other and touching the roof. On these poles were laid blankets and the skins of deer, bear, bison, etc. These were the beds. Between these beds was an open space, perhaps 6 or 8 feet in width, running the entire length of the wigwam. In this space fires were kindled in cold and wet weather, and here, at such times, the cooking was carried on and the family warmed themselves, ate their food, etc. There was no chimney, and the smoke either passed out through the roof or out at the doors at the end of the wigwam. On all the waters of the Upper Mississippi no better dwelling is to be found among the Indians.

The above description by Mr. Atwater is an accurate description of the present summer wigwam of the Musquakie as he now lives in Tama County, except that for the skins of deer, bear, bison, etc., must be substituted mats of their own weaving and blankets, and in some instances boards for poles and bark.

But the Musquakie is something of an aristocrat. He maintains both summer and winter quarters. The above is a description of his summer quarters. His winter quarters is the historic wickiup of the Sac and Fox. It is oval in form, from 10 to 20 feet long, and from 8 to 10 feet high in the center, and is covered with a matting woven by squaws from rushes gathered along the banks of the rivers. These houses being small there is no room for platforms, and the Indian eats, sleeps, and lives on the ground. When the trunks, hunting sacks, guns, bedding, eatables, cooking utensils, and other articles of domestic life are placed about the sides of the wickiup, the medicine bag and the dance gourds tied to the poles in the roof and mats spread upon the ground, the curtain dropped at the entrance, and a cheerful fire blazing in the center, the squaw, whose labor has erected the winter residence, feels that her lord is carefully protected from the winter blasts.

Dress.—Force of circumstances has compelled the Iowa Indian to undergo some changes in the manner of his dress, but in the majority of cases a description of the personal habit of one of the warriors who besieged Fort Detroit would be an accurate description of the Indian who still cherishes the customs of his fathers, although so far removed from them. Of course cloth has given place to the skins of deer, bear, and other animals that formerly roamed the plain. But the Tama County Indian is a blanket Indian. Nearly all of the elder men of the tribe are attired in moccasins, leggings, breechcloth, loose-flowing shirt, and blanket, with a carefully arranged scarf about the head, from which frequently stand feathers of variegated colors. By force of necessity and for convenience many of the young men are now adopting to a greater or less degree essential articles of dress characteristic of the whites, but there are few of these Indians who do not at some season of the year appear in the blanket and genuine Indian costume. While these Indians are always attired in such fashion that they would not be easily mistaken for a member of the "Four Hundred," it is during the summer season, and especially when dances are on hand, that they copy most nearly the hero of former years. Their manner of dress at this time is strikingly characteristic for its scantiness, the elder Indians wearing nothing but moccasins, breechcloth, and loose-flowing blanket, and many of the Indian children wear no article except a loose-flowing shirt; in fact, it is not uncommon for the Indian children to appear during the summer months without any article of clothing.

The women have made more progress in dress than the men. This has been largely due to the influence of a Presbyterian mission, which has been maintained among these people during the past twelve years. The squaws are rapidly adopting the style of dress of the plain white woman, and many of them are learning to wear undergarments and hosiery. All cling to the blanket, moccasins, beads, and bracelets, and a Musquakie beauty is as proud of the jewelry about her neck and arms as the fashionable ladies of modern society are of their own more costly evidences of ancestral barbarism. In this particular it would be quite a task to undertake to show a Musquakie squaw wherein the jewels of the Duchess of Marlborough are the rewards of any higher civilization than that which gives her the privilege to wear those wrought by native hands from German silver.

Sanitation.—There has been no physician at this agency since their residence in Iowa, but between the end of the fiscal year 1897 and the date of the present report the Department has authorized the agent to contract with a physician to wait upon the tribe in camp and to attend the new Indian training school. Heretofore their sick have been left to the care of the medicine man and the old squaw doctor. It is needless to enumerate the many hardships and cruelties which have entailed from the practice of these ignorant healers. Some of the most distressing circumstances which it is possible for pen to portray have been witnessed on account of the practice of these Indian doctors. The exigencies of some recent cases have thoroughly impressed the superiority of the white man's medicine upon the Indian mind, and we are hopeful that with the services of an attending physician the sanitation and the health of the tribe can be substantially improved and the alarming death rate, which has held the tribe in a stationary condition for a decade, reduced.

Cooking and eating.—Our Indians have adopted to considerable extent the cooking utensils of the whites, but there are only five cook stoves in the tribe. Their changed condition of life from that of their fathers, and the introduction of more of the articles of food of the whites, has worked considerable change in their physique. They are not an active athletic people, and many of their men and women are fat and clumsy. The eating of greasy food, hot dishes, and the lack of exercise has done much to make them lazy, indolent, and careless. Nearly everything they eat is cooked in lard, and they are perfectly content if they have hot fried cakes, pork, and coffee. They cook and eat about the open fire on the ground without the use of any table, and only a few households in the tribe trouble themselves to spread a cloth for their meal. The only way I see open to improve their domestic economy is by the appointment of some good, faithful woman as field matron, who shall go among the women of the tribe and teach them.

Religion.—Our Indians practice the religion of their fathers with a strictness that admits of no innovations. I believe they are the most religious and devout people I have ever known, and their services seem to have a sacredness about them that the white man little comprehends and can much less relate. I have diligently sought to learn something definite about their scheme of religion, but they guard their faith and their practice so carefully that it is almost impossible to get reliable information. However, through the friendly assistance of an educated Indian who understands their language, I hope to be able in the near future to give something specific and reliable on this subject. Although there has been a mission at the agency for about fifteen years not a single Indian has adopted the Christian faith.

Schools.—During the past year, as heretofore, an industrial day school has been maintained at the Government building on the Indian land. The school was abandoned on June 30 and Mr. W. S. Stoops, who had it in charge, has been transferred as principal teacher of the boarding school at the Rosebud Agency, S. Dak. The building formerly occupied as a day school will now be used as a home for the farmer.

This school was abandoned because of the erection of the Indian training school, a new boarding school, which is being erected at this time on the Government site, a short distance west of Toledo, at a total cost of about \$35,000. The dormitory for this school is now under process of erection and will be ready for occupancy about December 1. Plans for minor buildings are now under consideration in the Department, and it is hoped that the buildings will all be completed in time to open the new school January 1. Interest in education is growing, and during the past year two of our young men have attended Hampton Institute. I believe we will have little difficulty in getting a goodly number of the pupils into our new school, although there evidently will be some strong opposition on the part of some of the older Indians, and we may experience more difficulty in the matter of attendance than we anticipate.

Mission.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has maintained by the effort of the ladies of the Home Board of Iowa, a mission near this agency for thirteen years. The mission has a good building, erected at an expense of about \$5,000, largely through the liberality of Mrs. T. C. Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids, and is constantly ministering to the wants of the tribe.

The new highway.—During the year a new highway has been established through the main body of the Indian land, crossing the Iowa River, and Tama County has erected bridges at an expense of about \$6,000. The highway was established by due process of law and the Indians were awarded damage for the land required. Their rights were fully protected, and, although some of the tribe strenuously objected to the establishment of the highway, it is greatly to the benefit of the tribe, and the advantages to the Indians much more than compensate the damage done.

Thanking the Department for the kindly interest taken in affairs at this agency during the past year, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE M. REBOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF SAC AND FOX DAY SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Toledo, Iowa, August 23, 1897.

SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting to you my annual report of industrial day school at this agency. The school was in session ten months of the year with an average attendance of a little over twenty. A comparison of the former reports will show that this is the best attendance in the history of this school, and during the year many of the pupils were quite regular in

attendance and made considerable progress in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, and local geography. Some of the headmen of the tribe have been a help to the school this year rather than a hindrance, as heretofore.

Considerable progress was made in our industrial work, and a number of the boys have learned to repair harness and houses and make tables, cupboards, etc. Through the school I have been able to introduce a number of new garden seeds among the tribe, and for the first time in the history of these people they have set out a number of cabbage plants.

Since the Government has begun to furnish medicine for the Indians, I have been able to render considerable assistance in sickness, and I am sure that some lives have been saved on this account, while at the same time this assistance has to some extent tended to weaken the influence of squaw doctors and medicine men.

On the 30th day of June the industrial day school was abandoned, and the work that has been going on at the day school for years will soon be taken up in the new boarding school with increased opportunities and, as we hope, with better results.

Respectfully,

W. S. STROOPS,
Industrial Day School Teacher.

HORACE M. REBOK, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Hoyt, Kans., August 24, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter, dated June 30 last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the different tribes embraced in the agency, and the affairs thereof for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In making this report I shall rely more largely upon my knowledge of the Indians and their history, gained during the last thirty years, than upon information obtained during my official life, which commenced only at the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Population.—The names of the five tribes belonging to the agency, their separate and aggregate population, and statistical information required in reference thereto is shown in the following statement, viz:

Tribe.	Total number on reservation.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie band of Pottawatomies.....	523	159	137	140
Kickapoo.....	234	63	59	61
Iowa.....	176	43	56	48
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	82	19	29	17
Chippewa and Christian.....	78	19	22	27
Total.....	1,093	303	303	293

Reservations.—The area and location of reservations occupied by the tribes named above are shown by the following table, viz:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservations.	Location of reservations.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	77,357	Jackson County, Kans.
Kickapoo.....	19,137	Brown County, Kans.
Iowa.....	11,600	Do.
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	8,013	Southeastern Nebraska.
Chippewa and Christian.....	4,395	Franklin County, Kans.
Total.....	120,502	

Trust funds.—As the very erroneous impression prevails in the mind of the public generally that the Indians are wholly supported by the United States, and that the annuities and other funds received by them and paid in their behalf are gra-

tuitous, a statement of the funds belonging to the tribes under treaty stipulations, from 1795 to the present time, and held in trust by the United States, is submitted as follows, viz:

Tribe.	Funds held in trust by the United States.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	\$597, 037. 57
Kickapoo.....	180, 395. 30
Iowa.....	178, 043. 37
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	179, 059. 12
Chippewa and Christian.....	42, 500. 00
Total.....	1, 177, 035. 36

Civilization.—The Indians throughout the agency are advancing in a knowledge of the English language, and in some of the tribes improvement in this respect is marked. They wear citizens clothing generally, and more naturally each succeeding year, and a large majority of them are courteous and considerate in addressing either strangers or acquaintances, whether upon business or casually. They have better food, better prepared, and served in more desirable methods than formerly. Their domestic comforts have been increased, and the health of the adults at least improved by the introduction of proper cooking apparatus in the kitchen, and bedsteads, bedding, and furniture in other rooms of their houses.

Their houses number on the Prairie Band Reservation, 186; on the Kickapoo, 51; on the Iowa, 53; on the Sac and Fox of the Missouri, 38, and on the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation, 20. Examination of the statistics accompanying this report will show that this makes more than one house to each family, and many of them are well planned, commodious, and excellently well kept.

As pertaining to this subject, it can also be truthfully stated that among the young people there is a growing tendency to legal marriages, and in fact in two of the tribes none others are recognized.

These evidences, however, embody but the primary and most ordinary principles of civilization, and to secure advancement therein and the accomplishment of a truly enlightened and durable civilization, a firm hold must be kept on the habits, the expenditures, and, in fact, the entire business conduct of these Indians.

Agriculture and leases.—The lands embraced in the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sac and Fox of the Missouri reservations are located in what is known as the corn belt of the United States, and in a section of Kansas in which there is scarcely ever a failure of the corn crop, or, indeed, any crop of wheat, potatoes, oats, or flax, when sown on new ground.

On the Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri reservations, in ordinarily good seasons, 60 bushels of corn and 30 bushels of wheat to the acre are an average crop, and I have been informed by a reputable member of one of the tribes named that he has raised in past years an average of 80 bushels of corn to the acre on several hundred acres, and that 35 bushels of wheat to the acre is not an unusual crop.

The Kickapoo Reservation is but little less productive than those named, while that of the Prairie Band is slightly inferior in the production of corn, and largely so in small grain. This, however, is in great measure redeemed by the abundant growth of grass thereon, not only rich in fattening qualities for cattle, but suitable for the finest driving or racing horses. This grass—growing in smaller areas on all the reservations—is at its best in the months of July and August, when all tame grasses are almost worthless for pasturage, and I think it exceedingly doubtful if it can ever be profitably replaced by any species of grass. If fenced and not burned, it grows much more thriftily than when exposed to indiscriminate pasturage and burning, and could, I am satisfied from long experience and observation, be made a very profitable and inexpensive source of income for the Indians without impoverishment of the land, as most likely will be the result in case of its cultivation.

The Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation is much inferior to all of those named, yet can be made fairly productive by good farming and the use of manure or phosphates. Small grain is produced more largely than corn, and fruits and berries do exceedingly well, better, in fact, than on any of the other reservations in the agency; though good success in cases of proper effort is obtained on all of them, and I should have stated before that there are many nice little orchards growing on the various reservations.

When it is considered that, in addition to these natural advantages, nearly every family of the Indians is supplied with horses, wagons, and farming implements,

in many instances to a larger degree than are prosperous white farmers, it can be readily understood that the advantages enjoyed by the Indians are unsurpassed by any people anywhere.

They are not availing themselves of these advantages, however, and are positively retrograding in their personal application to agricultural pursuits, and I make the admission candidly, with a view to obtaining a correction of the evils leading to such a result, as well as to comply with your instructions to "show the actual state of affairs, whether creditable or not." The statistics show that 3,770 acres of land were cultivated by the Prairie Band, as against 3,428 acres last year, and 342 acres broken, making the number of acres now reported as cultivated; also, that 150 acres were broken this year. Statistics for Kickapoos show that 700 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 4,550 acres last year. Statistics for Iowas show that 1,000 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 4,125 acres last year.

Statistics for Sac and Fox of the Missouri show that 200 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 3,400 last year. Statistics for Chippewa and Christian Indians show that 614 acres were cultivated by Indians this year, as against 1,110 last year.

To sum up, the Prairie Band has hardly equaled last year's cultivation, and all the other tribes named have fallen off, some of them very largely. It is also true that the Chippewa and Christian Indians, numbering 78 persons, have cultivated nearly as much land as the Kickapoos, with 234 persons. It may be said that the Indians did not cultivate as much land last year as represented; but I have personal knowledge of the fact that if they did not last year they did some years ago, or within a small number of acres of the amounts reported.

This is a direct result of the system of leasing Indian lands practiced at this agency, and elsewhere, perhaps. Leasing these lands as at first intended and under the rules prescribed would have been of some advantage to old and decrepit men and women, but it has developed into a mania. Lands that should be cultivated by the Indians are leased, and frequently their dwelling houses and outhouses and buildings, and many families of the different tribes spend their whole time in visiting, not only in the agency, but to Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and other places. I am credibly informed that in the case of one small tribe nearly the entire membership is absent frequently.

This is not only true, but the lands of the minor Indians and infants are leased for agricultural purposes, and when they attain their majority—and long before in many cases—the lands will be worn out, worthless, and of no benefit to the owners. These minors do not receive one cent of benefit from these leases, and the proceeds are spent by their parents or guardians in gambling, drinking, and the purchase of articles for which they have no use and ought not to have; in fact, the whole system conduces to the demoralization of the Indians and the destruction of the land leased.

The system also introduces among the Indians a large number of vicious but shrewd men, who not only manipulate the Indians, but attempt to accomplish their purposes at the agency through them. For instance, on assuming charge of the agency I soon learned that in some cases the Indians were bringing the work of these men to the shops, and in many other ways they inject themselves into the business of the agency and render the already complicated and arduous duties thereof more difficult. In addition to these phases of the question, the development in several of the tribes of lease brokers, who seem to be utterly without conscience, is to be deplored, and in one of the tribes these men are responsible for the alleged accomplishment of a large number of leases that have never been reported to the office at all.

In connection with the subject of increasing the income of Indians, already sufficient for their reasonable wants, I will express the opinion that it is of very doubtful expediency as a factor in civilizing them, and that it is questionable if any rich tribe in which the full-bloods are largely in the majority can be civilized in any reasonable time; in fact, the added experience of many years convinces me that the most efficacious plan for their civilization and evangelization is over the plow handles or in some other practical pursuit requiring application, study, and work.

Allotments and surplus lands.—Lands have been allotted to all the Indians in the agency, except to children born since the work was completed. Factions in both the Prairie Band and Kickapoo tribes have opposed and protested against allotments from the date of commencing the work in 1891 until the present time. These factions are composed of the oldest, poorest, and most ignorant members of both tribes, yet their persistence and aggressiveness have resulted in unpleasant conditions among the Indians and annoyance and trouble to those having charge of them, as five unauthorized delegations from the Prairie Band alone have visited

Washington for the purpose of breaking the allotments, as they term it. The expenses of these trips have been defrayed principally through contributions from members of the factions, who have been deprived thereby of comforts they might otherwise have enjoyed.

I am able to report now, however, that at least half of the Prairie Band faction have been to the office, made inquiry concerning their allotments, and seem anxious to utilize them. Other causes than allotments have conduced to their dissatisfaction, which I think may be removed, although they are really chronic "kickers."

There are about 16,000 acres of surplus land in the Prairie Band Reservation that is likely to become a subject of contention in the future, and there seems to be a growing sentiment in the tribe favoring the sale of it. The surplus lands of the Kickapoo Reservation are leased; there are none on the Iowa Reservation, and but a few fractions, amounting to about 160 acres, in the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Reservation.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians, by a vote taken on their reservation July 25 last, decided to accept certain legislation providing for the sale of their surplus land, the payment of the pro rata shares of their cash credits, and, in fact, for a full settlement of all of their affairs with the United States, and to become citizens thereof without limitation.

Industries.—There are no industries pursued on any of the reservations in the agency other than that of agriculture and stock raising, except that two families are engaged in storekeeping and trade of various kinds.

Religion and missionary work.—The only organized work of this kind is conducted at the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation and among the Iowa Indians—by a missionary of the Moravian Church at the first-named place, and by "Sister Mollie," a disciple of the "Holiness" Church, at the Iowas.

The Moravians have had good success in past years with the Chippewa and Christian Indians, and the missionary, Rev. Charles Steinfort, is now holding them to their church obligations very successfully, considering the many difficulties with which he has to contend.

"Sister Mollie," representing the almost unknown sect named, unsupported, without money, and without standing, has stopped more drunkenness and vice generally among the Iowas than any other influence that I have known or heard of, and has encouraged and promoted the practice of honesty and virtue among them.

About half the Kickapoes are members of a church presided over by a member of the tribe, who preaches a mixed doctrine of Protestant ideas. The church has an elevating tendency, both as to religion and morality. A few of them are Catholics and the remainder practice the Indian religion.

There are a number of Catholics and a few Protestants in the Prairie Band, but a large proportion of them practice the Indian religion. There are several Protestant and Catholic families among the Sac and Fox of the Missouri.

Courts.—There are no "courts of Indian offenses" in the agency, and Indians guilty of minor offenses are brought before the agent. Hon. W. C. Perry, United States attorney for the district of Kansas, has recently prepared very strong petitions in three cases of aggravated interference by the State authorities with the affairs of the Indians believed to be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to restraining the plaintiffs in the suits and preventing such suits in the future.

Employees.—There are 20 agency and 27 school employees, 47 in all, in service in the agency, all under civil-service rules except one laborer and possibly two apprentices. With the exception of the three last named, the agent does not have the selection of a single employee, although he is held to a rigid examination of his accounts and is practically under a bond of \$80,000 at this agency for not only an honest accounting of his transactions, but for technical correctness as well. The clerk receives the same salary as the agent, is required to work less hours, and has no responsibility, financial or otherwise. The agent is held responsible for the success of the schools, yet he has to receive without question whatever kind of superintendents or employees may be sent him. His credit and standing as an officer are purely at the mercy of the accidental assignment of honest and capable employees; otherwise disgrace and ruin confront him.

Schools.—There are three boarding schools conducted in the agency, as follows, viz: The Pottawatomie boarding school is located within one-fourth of a mile of the office of the agency, on the Prairie Band Reservation. The buildings consist of a dormitory, heated by steam and furnished throughout with water; an assembly building, capacious and well arranged; laundry, coal houses, ice house, workroom, and other small buildings costing in the aggregate \$29,550. These buildings were erected in 1892 and since, and with the exception of some breakage of glass and locks are in a good state of repair. Some additional accommodations in the bath

and wash rooms and in other portions of the buildings are required, however, and have been asked for. There is a good barn standing on a part of the school farm, that cost \$2,000; also a schoolhouse that cost \$4,000; and a smoke and milk house that cost \$500—the last two buildings not used for school purposes.

There are 13 employees at the school, at an aggregate cost of \$5,960 per annum. The average attendance during the year was 81.6, which was all that could be expected, in view of the indisposition of several members of the faction, referred to before in this report, to send their children to school.

Quite a number of the children have been obtained by withholding annuity payments, and, in some instances, by seizing the children by the police force. These methods have created an ill feeling among the Indians, and one family has abandoned its home and property and is living off the reservation. I am of the opinion that if milder methods were used as much might be accomplished as by force, although if the latter method be necessary I am willing to take my full share of responsibility. I trust that the new superintendent expected at this school will take sufficient interest in the Indians and in their advancement to visit them, and induce other school employees to do the same, in order to promote a friendly feeling toward them and the school, and to teach them that they are not viewed as incorrigibles to be controlled by force alone. I have yet to hear of a single friendly visit made by the employees of this school to Indians during the past year.

The farm, both as to fencing and cultivation, now and in the past, is a disgrace to the public service. There is no doubt but that the physical wants of the children have been well cared for, and that through the use of healthy food and proper clothing they have been much improved.

The Kickapoo Boarding School is located on the Kickapoo Reservation, 35 miles north of the agency. The buildings consist of a dormitory, two small storerooms, a smokehouse and barn. The dormitory is a mere wreck of a building, really unfit for occupation for any purpose. It was built about the year 1860 for stage purposes, on the old Laramie road, and although some additions have been made to it the age and wreckage of the old building taints them all.

There are 61 Kickapoo children between 6 and 16 years of age, nearly all of whom can be placed in school, and there is no tribe in the agency that has supported schools as generously as the Kickapoos have. The children are sufficiently numerous to justify the request, if the education of Indian children is to continue, of improved and proper school accommodations, and with this in view I respectfully recommend that a building, suitable for at least 60 children, be erected at an early date. A suitable building could be built for about \$7,000, and might be appropriately paid for from "Kickapoo 4 per cent fund," which was realized from sale of lands reserved for missionary, school, and mill purposes, and located outside the present reservation of the Kickapoos.

The school is now using a section of the surplus lands of the tribe for school purposes, and this might in the future, by proper management, be made to yield a considerable revenue and applied to support the school. The larger portion of the cultivated land was rented this year, and the rent from this, with the products of the land farmed by the industrial teacher and pupils, will be considerable and sufficient to feed all stock owned by the school, including a very nice lot of hogs.

Eight persons were employed at this school, at an average annual cost of \$3,560. The average attendance at the school was 41; but I am satisfied that 50 children at least can be obtained for the current year, if room can be found for them.

The Great Nemaha Boarding School is located on the Iowa Reservation, 75 miles northeast from the agency. The buildings consist of a commodious dormitory, schoolhouse, granary, small stable, tool houses, and some worthless shedding. Water is supplied from a well located about one-fourth of a mile from the dormitory, by an efficient though simple water system. The location of this school is excellent, both as to sanitary conditions and convenience to railway station, White Cloud, Kans., being but 6 miles distant. It is conducted for the joint benefit of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians, and requires the services of 7 employees, who receive the aggregate salary of \$3,140. The average attendance was 36.4, with average attendance during one month of 41.6.

The total number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, on the two reservations, is 65, from which an attendance of 50 pupils should be obtained, at least, and doubtless would have been had it not been for some difficulties now disposed of, and the rejection of a number of children since ascertained to be entitled to school privileges. The children of these tribes are particularly bright and are benefited as much or more by education than any Indian children that I am acquainted with.

Some suggestions having been made heretofore that this school should be discontinued on account of disagreements between the tribes—as to expenditures,

presumably—I wish to state that in my opinion other causes entirely influenced the suggestions, and that as much good can be accomplished by its continuance as at any school in the agency in proportion to the attendance, although there is no doubt but that the official suggestion for its discontinuance has strengthened the Indians and traders in their efforts to discourage attendance and discredit the school with a view to the final increase of annuities.

There are 37 acres of good corn growing on the farm attached to the school. About 450 bushels of oats have been nicely stacked, and there will also be produced a fair quantity of potatoes and garden vegetables. Hay for the stock at this school, as at the others, has been made by the employees, assisted at each school by one irregular laborer.

Since assuming charge of the agency I have had but little difficulty in controlling the Prairie Band of Pottawatomies or Indians of the other tribes in the agency with whom I have come in contact.

A determined demonstration against drinking and gambling, in a few instances, has brought about such an improvement in this respect in the Prairie Band that several of the older and more reflective members of the tribe have appeared at the office and expressed satisfaction thereat. Knowing that the use of intoxicants by the Indian is the primary and prolific cause of his troubles, especially at about the time of annuity payments, and with the view of preventing indulgence of the kind at that time, I have made it known that no payments would be made to tribes of Indians when evidence of drunkenness among them was presented to me, whether by the presence of the intoxicated persons or otherwise.

Submitted herewith please find statistical information and other papers called for in various instructions relative to annual report.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. JAMES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

KICKAPOO RESERVATION, *Netawaka, Kans., July 24, 1897.*

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of this school and reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The voluntary and constant regular attendance of the children at this school, going home only in cases of serious illness or death of relatives, the almost total absence of instances of runaways, the hearty cooperation of the Indians in the support of the school, and their urging us to receive more children than the wretchedly poor little tumbled down buildings could accommodate, has continued as during last year.

Some improvements have been made and an advance step taken toward making this school partially self-supporting by means of the sale of the surplus products and stock produced on the farm and by requiring the parents to furnish a portion of their children's clothing out of the rent money realized from their allotments.

Two hundred and sixty fruit trees and a quantity of grape vines were planted in April, a portion of which was furnished by Superintendent B. F. Taylor, Chilocco School; 40 acres of old land seeded down to oats, timothy, and clover, and in its stead new land broken for corn crops; 500 feet of sewer pipe laid, thus relieving a long felt want of a more adequate means of disposing of the waste water of the premises; the quantity and quality of the stock increased and improved, and the facilities for their proper care enlarged.

Although we have enumerated but a few of the improvements effected, yet, as at the close of former years, there remains the need of more than have already been made. Of the most important is the pressing requirement of new boarding-house buildings and improved water facilities, cow stable, more brood-hog pens, and a poultry house; for as the quantity of the stock so profitable to the school increases from year to year, so does the necessity of better accommodation for the same increase in like proportion.

The report of crops and other details of our work, not included here, will be found in the statistics furnished in this connection.

The children have faithfully maintained their industrial record mentioned in former reports. The scholastic training for the past year has been much better than that of former years.

Devotional services, the outings in attendance at various churches and at entertainments in neighboring towns, in which the children have frequently been invited to take part, have increased in frequency and the good resulting therefrom correspondingly noted.

The children have been very healthy and not a single case of serious illness has occurred, the clothing and food, with few exceptions, highly satisfactory, which no doubt has contributed much toward the maintenance of an average attendance equal to the whole number enrolled, which, I learn from the records, is a rare occurrence in the Indian school service.

At the commencement of the year, during the month of September, we placed six children who were entitled to district-school privileges, as well as those of the reservation, in the district school, and their attendance and work, according to the report of their teacher, Miss Zimmerman, of Horton, Kans., have been equal to that of her white pupils.

In reference to the comparative number and efficiency of white and Indian employees of this school during the year, there has been no very perceptible difference.

The Kickapoo Reservation, consisting of 30 sections of land, surrounded by a highly developed agricultural country, is about equally populated by Indians and white people, largely due to the renting of the tribal land to farmers, and it is no uncommon scene to observe the Indian and white man plowing and cultivating corn land with only a dividing line between them. Recently in riding over the reservation, inspecting crops and the various Indian farm improvements made

during the year, it was remarked by a well-known Indian official who accompanied me, that some of the Indians (full bloods) were more comfortably situated and had better crops, tilled with their own hands, than did many of the white farmers. The police force, whom I requested to report to me on these particulars, stated that the Indians are doing more farming this year than formerly, and my own observation corroborates this conclusion.

With careful supervision on the part of the official in the immediate charge of these Indians, the amount of land cultivated and the number of home attractions and comforts can be greatly increased each year. For the funds realized from rents are sufficient to warrant the continuance of the erection of good buildings and other improvements, as orchards, better stock, poultry, household furniture, and vineyards, all of which many of them appreciate and are gradually learning to care for the same. Thus upon the departure of the children from the schools they will have the means at hand to make practical the knowledge gained at school. Instead of endeavoring to secure labor for the more industrious element among the white people, as heretofore, we have employed every means at hand to have the Indians work their own land, and to work for those who were in need of help.

Though not much of an admirer of baseball playing, I am forced to admit that the successful career of the Kickapoo nine in defeating all the crack clubs of this section of Kansas speaks well for their industry and sobriety.

During the year six legal marriages have been performed and several more have expressed a willingness to follow suit. There have been no crimes nor serious violations of the law committed by any of the Indians belonging to this reservation.

The Indians and myself have been given much annoyance by the garnisheeing of their rent money and the rendering of judgments against them by justices of the peace, upon the representations of a speculative element, with not even the excuse of a legitimate account upon which to base their claims. Thus far we have successfully prevented the execution of these demands and the consequent misappropriation of their money. Although there is this unfriendly class of individuals existing in our midst, yet the great majority of the people surrounding this reservation are sufficiently intelligent to be interested in the advancement of the Kickapoo Indians, at least for their own good, if not for that of their dusky neighbors.

While in all particulars the situation as herein set forth is perfectly evident to the unbiased, yet to the prejudiced mind, even at this advanced stage of civilization, the good traits of character or the achievements of the Indian must be extraordinarily glaring in order to be credited.

Yours most respectfully,

GEORGE W. JAMES, *United States Indian Agent.*

H. E. WILSON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL.

HOYT, KANS., *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Pottawatomie Boarding School for the fiscal year just ended:

Attendance.—School was in session during the usual period, the attendance usually ranging between 80 and 85. The attendance of girls has been regular while that of the boys was not so satisfactory. This is due partly to lack of proper discipline by those in charge of the boys, but chiefly to the indifference and opposition of parents.

Literary.—The work in the two schoolrooms has been excellent. Pupils speak English fluently and, as a rule, voluntarily. Former employees assure us that marked improvement has been made during the year in singing and speaking. A fair beginning has been made in drawing and in nature study. Plants have been grown in the schoolrooms, and the primary classes had a small garden in the school yard. Five pupils are prepared for transfer.

Household.—The matron has been somewhat handicapped by inexperienced assistants; hence to her personal efforts and good management the satisfactory condition of this department is largely due. The work of the seamstress also deserves special commendation; 1,154 garments were manufactured, and all mending and darning was done in the sewing room. Girls of 12 years cut and made dresses of their own from materials selected by themselves and paid for with their own pocket money. They were taught something of the latest styles, became eager to study fashions, and developed some taste in the selection of colors and figures of cloth. The sewing room has been a schoolroom and the seamstress a teacher.

Industrial.—The industrial teacher and farmer have been willing workers. All school freight is hauled 10 miles by school employees and teams; 50 acres of corn, 4 acres garden, and 3 acres clover constitute this year's crop. The steam-heating plant requires the almost constant attention of one man during the cold weather. About 300 shade trees have been planted and cultivated this spring. Boys have had little industrial training aside from work in farm and garden.

Discipline.—The discipline of the girls has been very good; that of the boys quite unsatisfactory. The assistant matron, while willing and industrious, lacks proper control of the boys and does not seem to improve in this respect.

Employees.—Special commendation is due the head teacher, the matron, and the seamstress for their unselfish devotion to the general welfare of the school. A desire to do their work well has been shown by nearly all employees, although some have been lacking in experience and in adaptability to their work.

Improvements.—The school needs a barn, a storeroom, a drying room for laundry, and an addition to the dining room.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BROWN, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,

(Through George W. James, United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GREAT NEMAHA SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
GREAT NEMAHA BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Cloud, Kans., July 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Great Nemaha Boarding School for fiscal year 1897.

At the opening of school, September 1, many of the parents and children were still visiting on neighboring as well as distant reservations, some not returning until the 1st of December, so

that not all pupils were enrolled at beginning of the year. The children who were at home came to school readily and in much better condition—cleaner than in previous years. They have been allowed to visit their homes once a month, and upon each return the majority have been carefully cared for before they return; still there is ample opportunity for improvement.

The work in each department has improved. Few changes in employes have been made during the year, allowing each to become fully acquainted with the work to be done in her respective place; and, working cheerfully and willingly, much and better work has been accomplished.

The general health of the school has been good. No physician being granted, in some cases the parents have taken the children home. The difficulty in having them return when health had been restored in many cases was a long and trying process. A school physician here would be of great assistance.

The school farm produced well, and good crops have been raised, together with a great variety of vegetables. The orchard will yield a fair crop of apples.

Supervisor Moss visited the school in September, with the advisability of day schools and pupils attending district schools in view. After visiting parts of the reservation and districts adjoining and much discussion of the subject, we hear nothing more of the scheme.

We also had very pleasant and profitable visits from Inspector McLaughlin and Supervisor Rakestraw. I wish to thank Inspector McLaughlin and Supervisor Rakestraw for assistance given me in their timely visits, also to express my gratitude to the superintendent and Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of Interior for courtesies extended to me, and to those employes who have labored so faithfully and cooperated so heartily in the work throughout the year.

Very respectfully,

THAMAR RICHEY,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through George W. James, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., *September 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs at this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1897. The agency comprises three reservations, to wit, White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake.

Census.—According to the census recently completed, the Indians at this agency number 7,651, as follows:

Names of Chippewa bands.	Females, 6 to 14.	Males, 6 to 16.	Total.
White Earth Mississippi.....	159	205	1,372
Otter Tail Pillager.....	77	82	690
Gull Lake Mississippi.....	47	41	326
White Oak Point Mississippi.....	71	102	721
Mille Lac Mississippi.....	159	183	1,234
Leech Lake Pillager.....	94	136	1,153
Cass and Winnebagoish.....	53	62	434
Red Lake.....	170	187	1,351
Pembina.....	24	39	296
Fond du lac.....	6	39	74
Total.....	860	1,049	7,651

Schools.—There are eight schools located here with an enrollment of 466 pupils. During the past year a great many children have been refused admittance to the schools whose parents were anxious that they should be educated, for the reason that the school accommodations were insufficient. At least 200 children have been sent to nonreservation schools. It was a great disappointment that the contemplated school building was not erected at White Earth this year. A new school building is badly needed at Leech Lake. Greater school advantages must be provided at this agency, as there are hundreds of children of proper school age who should be put in schools. It is to be hoped that ample school accommodations will be provided soon.

Although laboring under disadvantages, excellent work has been done by the superintendents and other employes. I would, however, advise in the interest of the school service that the present policy of transferring school employes should be discouraged as much as possible, as there prevails a source of much discontent among them, many of whom, as soon as they secure a position, express a desire to be transferred, and take more interest in trying to secure a better and easier position than they do in the work to which they have been assigned.

Agriculture.—In agriculture there has been a steady advance among the people at this agency, more land now being under cultivation than ever before, and more land having been broken this year than any year in the history of the reservation. The general manner in which these people are advancing in farming is

certainly very encouraging, and bids fair to place many of them on a par with the average farmer in this community. With proper management the majority of the Indians will soon be self-supporting. Had it not been for two destructive hailstorms the crops would have compared favorably with those outside of the reservation in this section of the State.

Timber.—Under authority from the Indian Office, the dead and down timber on the White Earth Reservation was banked and sold last spring. The amount realized from the sale of this timber was \$41,223.93. This work is of great assistance to the Indians, as the labor is almost entirely done by them. On account of the forest fires last spring a great amount of timber was killed. This should be marketed this winter. There is also a great amount of dead and down timber on the Red Lake and Leech Lake reservations which should be sold. As it affords employment to many of the Indians, and is a source of revenue to them, and it being derived from something which if not utilized would be a total loss, I would advise that authority be granted to market all the dead and down timber on the different reservations.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians during the past year has been good. This is largely accounted for by their disposition to engage the Government physicians to treat their sick.

I can only repeat what I have said in my former reports as to the good conduct of these Indians. They are peaceable, quiet, and law abiding. It is a source of much satisfaction for me to be able to state that the Indians under my charge have made substantial advancement.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT M. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *September 15, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of White Earth Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Attendance.—School opened on September 7, 1896, with an enrollment of 38 pupils. Owing to the condition of the temporary quarters, and wishing to prevent overcrowding, Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw advised me to not take more than 40 children. I followed this advice as closely as possible during the year. The average attendance during the year was 40.

Industrial training.—The kitchen, dining room, sewing room, and laundry furnished the only industrial training for the girls, while the cultivation of the 6-acre garden, the care of 6 head of cattle, a team of horses, and sawing and splitting wood comprised the industrial work for the boys.

Health.—There were no cases of sickness, except a few colds. The general health of the children has been good.

Garden.—The garden was well cultivated and produced an abundant crop of all necessary vegetables, as follows:

Beets.....	bushels..	62	Potatoes.....	bushels..	150
Carrots.....	do.....	39	Rutabagas.....	do.....	30
Cabbage.....	heads..	90	Turnips.....	do.....	60

Besides the above were pease, radishes, sweet corn, and onions. The garden promises a good yield for this year.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has been fairly satisfactory. The pupils of the advanced grades attended school half a day and worked half a day, while the primary pupils attended school all day.

The evening sessions were continued as last year with a few exceptions.

Official visits.—During the year the school was visited by Supervisor Rakestraw, Inspector Wright, Supervisor Peairs, and Superintendent of Indian Schools W. N. Hallmann.

Needs of the school.—The school is sadly in need of new buildings. A special appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the Fifty-fifth Congress for the erection of an industrial-school plant at White Earth, and it is to be hoped that the buildings will be erected at an early day.

Conclusion.—I desire to thank the Indian Office for favors shown during the past year.

Very respectfully,

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL,

White Earth Reservation, Minn., September 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1897. Average attendance has been for first quarter, 75; second, 50; third, 74, and fourth, 51.

The decrease in attendance during the second and part of the third quarter was owing to an epidemic of measles with which we were afflicted during November and December. Many

parents came to take their children home as soon as the disease reached the school. To this I offered no objection, as it was utterly impossible to properly care for sick pupils in quarters so crowded. As it was each bed contained two pupils, in caring for whom we found ample occupation, especially as one of the teachers was ill at the same time. All who stayed with us recovered, and I am sure many of the people learned then that it was safer to trust to the care afforded by the school when sickness came. We were most fortunate in having an excellent physician close at hand.

Otherwise than this the school year has not been interrupted. Sugar making did not interfere materially with the attendance, only one week being lost by one pupil for that reason. Parents become more willing from year to year to send and keep their children in school. But as it is impossible to get increased accommodations the difficulty of satisfying the demand is apparent and is one of the most discouraging phases of the work. We are always crowded, and always have to refuse places to many.

Pupils in school did well. By the agent's recommendation the force of employees was increased to a proper number, and this aided very materially in improving the character of the work done. I heartily wish that all could have been retained, as recommended, for the ensuing year; but, unfortunately, as I think, the places of two assistants were discontinued. The need for employees becomes apparent when we consider that most of the pupils enrolled are under 12 years of age, and hence not able to assist in the heavier industrial work to any great extent. They are regularly detailed to assist in all the work—the girls in the ordinary branches of housework, sewing, mending, crocheting, etc., and the boys in care of stock and garden, general outdoor work, painting, etc., so far as able. Some work is assigned to each, and thus regular habits of industry formed; but the material aid given by small children can not be very great. For this reason I ask that at least the place of assistant industrial teacher be reestablished and a competent employee sent.

One noticeable feature has been very gratifying, viz, the increased desire of older pupils for better opportunities. These, of course, they gain by going to outside schools, and, in some cases at least, there has been a genuine desire for self improvement.

Taken in all the outlook is not discouraging, except in matters referred to, and these, I trust, may be remedied in the near future.

Very respectfully,

VIOLA COOK,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE SCHOOL.

RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 2, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Red Lake school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The work of the year has been somewhat retarded at times. Within a very few days after opening, September 7, the school was filled, its capacity being 40. Until September 20 the industrial teacher, the matron, and the superintendent were obliged to attend to all departments of the work, and not until September 28 was our employee force complete. During the months of November and December our school was visited by an epidemic of measles. January 13 Mrs. Cornelius, a most excellent teacher, was called away by her husband's sickness and death, leaving the superintendent alone with the schoolroom work until March 18.

On the development of the first case of measles the school was placed under strict quarantine regulations by Dr. Leshner, agency physician. At one time one-half of the school was confined to the sick rooms, 16 of them being in bed at the same time. Notwithstanding the lack of conveniences and the drafty condition of the old house all were brought out in good condition and without any unpleasant after effects. During this time those children who were able to be on duty attacked their doubled work with a willingness and cheerfulness deserving of praise; nor was there hesitancy on the part of employees in any duties required of them. Previous to this time the Indians thought that they must take their children home for treatment for any and all ailments. They are now convinced that for a sick child the school is as safe a place as home. With the exception of this epidemic we have had no sickness to speak of.

Our employee force, being entirely English speaking, is a decided improvement over those of previous years; and, with one exception, I have to thank them for their interest and support and commend their efficiency.

The buildings are in very poor condition. The roofs and sides leak and the floors are worn out. The dormitories are low, dark, and cold. For a time in the month of February I was obliged to give up my private room to some weakly little girls. The old schoolhouse is unhandy, gloomy, and bare of plaster in many places, and unserviceable in very cold weather. An old dwelling house, a part of which is used for a boys' play room, is practically a ruin, in cold weather hardly more comfortable than the open air. The barn is altogether too small to accommodate even the limited amount of stock belonging to the school. We have no laundry building. The laundry work must be done in a small room adjoining the kitchen, thus closing all direct communication between the kitchen and the outside. There are enough available children on this reservation to fill a large school, and our location is of the finest; but we need buildings.

The girls have made satisfactory progress in industrial work. The only industrial work provided for the boys is gardening. We have 4 acres under cultivation, which they have handled nicely and which promises well, though backward on account of a late spring. We have land, but can do no farming, our only team being a yoke of ancient oxen.

During the cooler months our boys find it a serious matter to provide sufficient fuel from our pine wood to warm these old buildings, and one should not be surprised that they become discontented with the perpetual grind at the wood pile, from which there can be no release unless this school be provided with a team of horses and a power saw.

In October we were visited by Inspector J. G. Wright, to whom I feel much indebted for good counsel and encouragement.

Very respectfully,

E. O. HUGHES,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.

LEECH, MINN., July 30, 1897.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of this school.

The past year has been one wherein we could both rejoice and feel discouraged. We could feel elated from the fact that greater interest was manifested in the school by the Indians than ever before, resulting in increased and more regular attendance and fewer runaways, all of which is directly attributable to the manner in which the school and employes are supported by the parents. We were also very much gratified from the increased attendance we were able to secure during the sugar-making season. Should we meet with similar success this year, we may confidently hope soon to break up this custom, the effect of which is demoralizing to the school and extremely pernicious to the health of the pupils. Were it not for the fact that we met with ever increasing success each succeeding year in breaking up this custom, I would feel tempted to recommend that the pupils be given five weeks' vacation at this time and be held an equivalent length of time during July and August.

The interest manifested in and the undoubted benefit derived from the reading circle was another cause for the satisfaction felt at the close of this year. Having read other works pertaining to the subjects, we were unable to finish the course in the selected texts. Several of the employes are therefore utilizing their leisure moments during vacation completing the course.

Having touched on a few of the pleasant features, it may not be inopportune at this time to recount a few of the many hindrances that more or less impede progress. First and foremost are our quarters, of which I had the honor to give a meager description to the honorable Commissioner in a recent communication. To say that the buildings were unfit for human habitation would be putting the matter mildly. The boys' play room and dormitory would not have been used, in the condition in which they were during three-fourths of the year, as a barn by anyone who had the least regard for his beasts. The roofs of all the buildings were a constant source of annoyance. Whenever we were visited with a shower during the night sleep would be entirely out of the question. The water would come in so copiously that it would keep us busy between carrying out what would fall into pans and pails and trying to find a dry spot to await the refilling of the vessels. However, these are now matters of history, for the owner of the buildings has finally given us a new roof.

It is to be regretted that these buildings must be used any longer for school purposes. Their effect upon the children is far from civilizing and refining. The aesthetic, and I might say the moral, senses are blunted by such environments. In as far as the external environment of a pupil is an essential factor in the formation of character, in so far as is thorough intellectual and practical education hindered in its true growth.

The allowance of clothing being meager, the seamstress was unable, with the limited amount of available help, to make many new garments, mending old garments consuming the major portion of her time. The allowance of hats and shoes, too, was far from being ample. Wearing mended clothes may implant habits of economy and be of some practical value, but the wearing of crownless, brimless, and otherwise illshapen hats, and the continued wear of boots and shoes long after they have served their purpose, lessens the wearer's self respect, lowers the school in his estimation, and, in short, creates a formidable barrier to the attainment of the end and aim of education.

During the course of the year we transferred a number of our pupils to the industrial school at Flandreau, S. Dak.

We were visited by Col. J. G. Wright, inspector, and Col. J. J. Anderson, school supervisor, to both of which gentlemen we feel under obligations for the impartial manner in which they inspected the management of this school and for the many kind suggestions offered.

The health of the pupils was better than ever before. We had but one case of sore eyes, and but three cases in which the pupils were required to take to their beds.

Our garden of 5 acres gave us 97 bushels of potatoes, 1 barrel of green beans, 1 barrel of cucumbers, 1 bushel of navy beans, and 195 bushels of beets, carrots, and rutabagas. The yield this year will be more than double the above quantity.

Trusting the present year may see us in the possession of new and more commodious quarters, and feeling under renewed obligations to our esteemed agent, Maj. Robert M. Allen, and Overseer Dr. E. S. Hart for their kind cooperation throughout the year, I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

KRAUTH H. CRESSMAN, *Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Browning, Mont., September 20, 1897.

SIR: Complying with instructions issued this office, I respectfully submit my report of the condition of affairs at this agency, the progress of the Indians during the past year, so far as I can so do, the condition and attendance at the schools, the annual census, and statistics of a like nature.

The total number of persons on this reservation is 1,893, and although the births are greater in number than the deaths, the census shows a falling off from last year. This is due in part to the number of mixed bloods who have left the reservation, those who have been ordered off because they were here without any right, and to the taking up of a number of tickets of persons who lived on land just off the reservation, yet who were heretofore carried on the rolls. To me it seemed apparent that these people, living off the reservation and making their living there, had no right to be carried on the rolls, and accordingly I struck them off.

The complete recapitulation of the census gives the following showing:

Males above 18 years of age.....	556
Females above 14 years of age.....	577
School children:	
Males between 6 and 16.....	201
Females between 6 and 16.....	152
Males between 16 and 18.....	44
Males under 6 years of age.....	148
Females under 6 years of age.....	214
Total, all ages.....	1,892

There are two separate schools on this reservation—the Willow Creek School, with eight buildings, and the Holy Family Mission School. There are at the latter the allotted number of 45 scholars, and a few more whom their parents have placed there. At the Willow Creek School there are 100 enrolled, a falling off from last year by draft to attend Fort Shaw Industrial School. As yet some of the parents have not placed their children in the schools, but the police will soon have the enrollment up to the capacity of the school, 125.

Some of the older chiefs and Indians are very desirous that the children should have an education, but many of them encourage their children to run away from school and cause much annoyance in this way. To overcome this I have issued an order that no person shall visit the school without a permit in writing from this office.

At the hospital there are enrolled 19 scholars, also a smaller number than were in attendance last year.

The teachers at the schools are as follows:

At Willow Creek:

W. H. Matson, superintendent.....	\$1,200
C. H. Fain, teacher.....	720
H. J. Kilgore, industrial.....	720
M. C. Matson, teacher.....	660
Florence I. Kilgore, matron.....	600
Zanna O. Groves, assistant matron.....	500
Mary Bross, seamstress.....	500
Alice M. Williamson, cook.....	480
Mollie E. Sullivan, laundress.....	480
Phena M. Martin, teacher.....	600
Rose Teasdale, assistant cook.....	360
Julia Cobell, assistant laundress.....	180
Frank Racine, night watch.....	300

At the hospital:

Catharine McLoon, nurse.....	\$480
Ellen L. Kendall, teacher.....	600
Mary Robinson, assistant nurse.....	180
Lillie M. Steele, assistant cook.....	180
Victoria Robinson, cook.....	400
Joe Evans, janitor.....	240
Z. T. Daniel, physician.....	900

The prevailing sickness among the pupils at the hospital is scrofula, bronchial, and lung troubles.

During that part of the past year in which I have been in charge at this agency the progress of the Indians has been handicapped to some extent by the failure to get lumber in for building purposes and the worthlessness of such lumber, which made its rejection necessary. So, as far as building was concerned, the Indians could not make the progress which was desired.

In the matter of cattle and ranch work the result is very satisfactory. The number of cattle lost to the Indians by failure to get their individual and ID brands upon them will be very small, if any, and although they will not have the sheds which they really need, the great amount of hay put up and the precautions taken by the Indians will insure against any perceptible loss by storms and blizzards this winter.

I had hoped for a plentiful supply of wire for fencing, that the Indians could this year fence in and protect their hay meadows, and thus have assurance of a good crop next year, and also protect their gardens from the stock; but will make an effort to get a supply of wire early enough next spring to do a great part of this work. Some of these Indians are desirous of putting in timothy meadows

instead of the native grasses, and it will be my plan to experiment with the various grains and grasses to find which will bring the best future results to this people. They are generally fair farmers, and must be encouraged by example.

In order to make these people self-supporting, particular attention must be paid to their cattle, and next in importance to their existence is the hay and grain; but it is only when they locate at a distance of some 25 miles eastward from the mountains that they can have any assurance of anything in the form of a crop other than native grass.

Considerable trouble is experienced in trying to prevent the practice of medicine, as the Indians administer, to sick people on the reservation. All efforts to break up the practice have proven only in part successful, and although the doctors go personally and administer to the sick, they no sooner leave than at once the old "medicine women" compel the patient to quit using the medicines, and then by the Indian form of treatment often aggravate the case into a dangerous and sometimes fatal one. I have already begun punishing "doctors" for these offenses, and hope in time to break up their barbarous custom.

The general condition of health on the reservation is quite good, and the death rate for the past year was but little more than 2.1 per cent.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *November 2, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report.

Population.—The population is as follows:

Males	966
Females	1,173
Total	2,139

Of this population 393 are children of school age. The total population this year shows an increase of 4 over that of last year; last year showed an increase of 2, and the year before an increase of 7 over the previous year—that is, during the last three years there has been a yearly increase. Previous to that time there had always been a yearly decrease in the population. This would seem to indicate that the Crows as a nation have become used to and better adapted to the ways and conditions of civilized life, and that they are settling down to a kind of life which must have been extremely trying to them in their savage condition.

Industries.—The industries of these Indians are agriculture, stock raising, working on the large irrigating ditch now in process of construction, and freighting.

The industry on which they must mainly depend above all others for their future self-support is agriculture. The Department fully realizes this fact, as is shown by the large and fine system of irrigating ditches which it is pushing to completion. Some minor ditches have already been completed, but the largest and most important one is not yet finished. Agriculture being the main industry to be encouraged, I have bent all my energies and used all the means in my power to advance this particular industry.

Cattle raising is also of great importance, but it has been found impossible in practice to advance this properly along with agriculture at the same time. It should be so that every individual family would have its own cattle and would know each one and take the same care of them that they do of their horses, of which they take good care. But so far it has been necessary to put so much time on farming work that no time has been available for each family to devote to its cattle.

These Indians will never be in proper shape until each family can be put on an allotment which will be the future permanent home of that family, and these allotments can not be made until the Big Horn ditch is completed. This ditch will open up to cultivation and irrigation an immense body of fine arable land and a large percentage of the Indians will have to be allotted and settled on it. But these allotments can not be made until this ditch is completed, and until that time the farm work will have to be carried on under such ditches as are already completed. These Indians have acquired a pretty fair knowledge of the proper methods of irrigating, of which they were entirely ignorant four years ago, and when they

can be put on permanent allotments each family should have its own cattle to look after, and they should be able by that time to do this and at the same time raise their wheat, oats, potatoes, and other farm produce; in other words, to live just as any white ranchman does who has his farm and small bunch of cattle. I feel sure they can do this and at the same time be very prosperous, and in a very short time be entirely self-supporting and independent. The progress which has been made in agriculture will be referred to later on in this report.

Education.—Crow Boarding School is now the only Government school on the reservation, Montana Industrial School having been abolished and transferred to it last summer. The St. Xavier Mission School, with one branch on the Big Horn, at Big Horn subissue station, and one at Pryor subissue station, is a contract school, aided by the Government.

The enrollment at Crow Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1897, was 134, which is the largest number of pupils it ever had. This does not include the pupils of Montana Industrial School, who had not at that time been transferred. The total number of Government pupils for the year has been very much in excess over any past year.

I have had to obtain most of the pupils by force, using the police for the purpose. The Crows are bitterly opposed to sending their children to school and invent all kinds of excuses to get the children out or to keep from sending them to school. I have considered it my main duty to fill the school with all available pupils, and that done I have left all details of school work with the superintendent. The present superintendent, Mr. Henry Hanks, is a practical man, firm but just in his discipline, and with good control over pupils and school employees. I consider him an unusually capable man for the position he holds.

Recommendation was made last summer that the Pryor branch of St. Xavier Mission School be bought from the Bureau of Catholic Missions and turned into a Government school. I would now most urgently renew this recommendation. It is greatly to be desired that this be done if possible before the 1st of January, 1898. Crow Boarding School will be very much crowded to take care of all the Government pupils during the winter, and, besides, it is a great hardship on the Pryor Creek Indians to have their children in Crow Boarding School, on account of its being so far away from them (nearly 100 miles by road) and so inaccessible in the cold months of winter.

Review of the work done.—As this, in all probability, will be my last annual report I beg leave to review briefly the work done and results accomplished since I was put in charge on March 1, 1894.

The task before me, on assuming charge, was very plain and easy to understand, however difficult it might be to perform. Summed up in a few words, it was to make these Indians self-supporting and independent of Government help.

I found on taking charge about 400 acres of ground in some state of cultivation, this being the aggregate of all cultivated land all over the reservation. On this there had been raised the previous year about 250,000 pounds of oats and perhaps 1,000 pounds of wheat—certainly not more. The progress made in agriculture will be shown by comparison of these figures with the following statistics for this year:

Area of cultivated land in 1897, 3,900 acres, on which were raised:

	Pounds.
Wheat	1, 470, 000
Oats	980, 000
Corn	78, 000
Potatoes and pumpkins	886, 000
Total	3, 414, 600
Tons of hay raised	2, 920

In the spring of 1896 a steam-power gristmill for grinding wheat and corn was completed, and on July 1 of that year all rations, except the beef rations, were cut off from all able-bodied Indians. There was some hardship the first year, but this was anticipated, and it was counted upon that this very hardship would have the effect of rousing up the lazy and making them do a little thinking for themselves. The effect of this enforced thinking is shown in the large crops raised this year.

How near the object worked for, that is, to make these Indians self-supporting, has been attained, will be seen by a glance at the statistics for this year: 1,470,000 pounds of wheat will make 1,029,000 pounds of flour, which would give each man, woman, and child on the reservation nearly five 100-pound sacks of flour to last until wheat is raised again, or each family nearly 20 sacks. This, with the potatoes

and pumpkins and other necessary articles and luxuries purchased from sale of oats and hay, should make each family fare as well, from the products of his own labor, as the ordinary white farmer.

Buildings and improvements.—Two subagencies, or, more properly speaking, two subissue stations, have been established, one on Pryor Creek and one on the Big Horn River at St. Xavier Mission. At each of these points is a substantial residence for the farmer in charge, a warehouse, and a slaughterhouse.

A dormitory for Indian pupils, a fine two-story brick building, has been put up. This is the handsomest building at the agency, and would be an ornament to any town. It has fine plumbing, water-closets, and hot and cold baths.

The steam-power gristmill has been mentioned. The steam power of this mill has been utilized in the construction of a water-supply system which furnishes the entire agency with an abundant supply of pure water. This has been of very great benefit to all concerned and more especially to the school. It also furnishes a strong head of water in case of fire.

A sewerage system (underground) for the school has been constructed.

Two brick residences for employees have been built. They are very comfortable cottages of four rooms each. Another of eight rooms is now being commenced.

On my taking charge here the roads about the agency were impassable for wagons in muddy weather. These have been built up, graded, and drained on each side so that they are now as fine and hard roads as can be found in any city. Plank and gravel walks have been made for all foot travel throughout the agency.

Lawns of clover and blue grass have been made in spots which were formerly bare or covered with weeds. More than 1,000 shade trees of every variety that will grow in this climate have been put out. When these trees have attained two or three years' growth, they will help to make this one of the most beautiful agencies in the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WATSON,

First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., July 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of Crow Agency Boarding School, ending June 30, 1897. I arrived and assumed charge of this school May 17, 1897.

Buildings.—The school comprises the following buildings: Girls' building, a fine two-story brick structure, containing the following apartments: Reception room, reading room, dining room, kitchen and creamery, mess rooms, storeroom, clothing room, sick room, play room, four employees' rooms, and three small dormitories, the latter containing in all 15,114 cubic feet of air space, which will accommodate 50 pupils, allowing 300 feet to the pupil.

Boys' building is a fine brick structure with the following rooms: Superintendent's rooms, reception room, wash room, bathroom, play room, and three dormitories, each 28 by 30 feet, with a capacity of 27,720 cubic feet, and will accommodate 92 pupils with the above allowance, making a sleeping capacity of 142 pupils.

The school building is an old shack entirely unfit for use as the shingles have blown off in many places, leaving holes in the roof. The siding is rotten and in many places the boards are ready to fall off. It contains two rooms, one 14 by 31 feet and one 31 by 42 feet. The latter is used as an assembly room and has a seating capacity of 100. This is entirely inadequate as there have been many more pupils added to the school, as will appear later on.

The old building formerly used for a boys' dormitory contains the following. Sewing room, laundry, workshop, bakery, one schoolroom, four employees' rooms and rooms used to store worn-out and useless articles which accumulate about the school.

Attendance.—The total enrollment for the year was 134. This is the greatest number of pupils ever enrolled at the school. The average attendance for the last half of the school year was 131.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work has continued without interruption, excepting the usual holiday recesses. At the beginning of the year the school was divided into three departments: Advanced or grammar room, intermediate, and kindergarten. During the second quarter many new pupils were added to the school, making it necessary to have another teacher. Such teacher was sent here by the Department in March and took charge of the primary department. With the fourth teacher closer grading could be made and better work done.

The teachers have all been faithful, and in their efforts the results of schoolroom work have been highly gratifying. Great pains have been taken to have the pupils speak loudly and distinctly and the work made as practical as possible. Special stress has been laid upon developing their much-neglected and weakest faculty, i. e., reasoning. When we take into consideration the amount of Indian talk which has been carried on between pupils and parents—who so frequently visit the school and whose influence is not on the side of the school—I think they have made excellent progress in learning to speak the English language.

All holidays have been observed and appropriate programmes prepared and rendered in such a manner as would have been a credit to any ordinary school, and which showed a marked improvement, especially in the fact that the children spoke so as to be fully understood by all present. At each time our small assembly room was well filled and sometimes crowded, and many had to remain outside. This was especially true on Christmas eve, when the parents came out in a goodly number. At the other exercises the audience was composed mostly of white people, as it is extremely hard to interest the Indians with anything of a literary nature.

Christmas trees.—Through the liberality of the Indian Office, Eastern friends, and friends of the school, we are able to report two beautiful Christmas trees well filled with gifts for the children. Any one being near or present that evening could readily realize the pressing need of a larger assembly hall.

Evening exercises.—Evening exercises have been held during the year up to May 1, when it was thought best to discontinue them so as to give the children more exercise in the open air.

Sunday school.—All pupils attended Sunday school each Sabbath morning and preaching service in the evening, conducted by Rev. Mr. Burgess, Congregational missionary.

Classification of pupils June 30, 1897.—Primary grade: First year, male 37, female 25, total 62; second year, male 11, female 9, total 20; third year, male 7, female 3, total 10; fourth year, male 8, female 10, total 18. Advanced grade: First year, male 5, female 6, total 11; second year, male 10, female 3, total 13. Total enrollment, male 78, female 56, total 134.

Garden.—This consists of 12 acres of land under a thorough system of irrigation. A fine strawberry patch of one-fourth of an acre produced an abundant crop of berries this year. Besides what the children could use, we sold on the market nearly \$40 worth of berries, which goes to the credit of the school fund. We have planted nearly 4 acres of potatoes, which look very fine at this time. We have planted and have growing about 5,000 cabbages and 5 acres of melons, besides several acres of sugar cane, which is almost ready for use.

Recommendations.—It appears to me that a school building that would accommodate 250 pupils is absolutely necessary. The buildings now used are entirely too small for the number of pupils that will attend this year. The Montana Industrial School having been abandoned and the pupils added to this school will show an enrollment of 190. Applications of new pupils to the number of 15—which could not be admitted on account of the scarcity of room to accommodate them—will run our enrollment to 205. This shows the necessity of a new school building at once.

It is also strongly recommended that more dining and sleeping room be provided at once. As has already been stated, the sleeping room for the girls is only for 50, and that number will almost be doubled the coming year. We barely have room in our dining room for our own pupils, and when 65 more are added to the number it becomes necessary to have room for them. This can only be done by a new building or an addition to the girls' building. The latter would be the better thing to do. An addition of 40 feet on the west side and of the same height would furnish both dining and sleeping room for 50 more pupils, besides a sewing room and bakery, which are much needed at the school.

With these very necessary improvements and the able corps of employees, and the very hearty cooperation of our efficient and genial agent, First Lieut. J. W. Watson, there is every reason to believe that the ensuing year will be the most progressive that Crow boarding school has ever had.

Thanking the Department for past favors, and all the good people of Crow Agency, who are so deeply interested in the success and education of the boys and girls who attend this school, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY HANKS, *Superintendent.*

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through First Lieut. J. W. Watson, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

JOCKO, FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *August 20, 1897.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions contained in office letter dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The bands and tribes of this reservation are the confederated tribes of Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenai Indians, who number 1,631; the Lower Kalispels, who number 51; the Idaho Kootenais, numbering 40; Charlo's Band of Bitter Root Flatheads, numbering 185; the Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes, removed to Jocko Agency, in number 91.

Civilization.—The civilization of the Indians upon this reservation has during the past year steadily progressed, not with leaps and bounds, but with certain, steady strides; perhaps not with as much show of progress as might be made had these Indians a large fund and annuity to assist them, but in the pursuit of tilling the soil and cattle raising they are steadily nearing the goal of providing for themselves, unaided, the necessities and comforts of life. They are nearly all living in houses upon fenced holdings.

No allotments have been made, as they are extremely opposed to the survey and allotment of their reservation. Each is allowed practically all the land he can fence and cultivate, and their fields and fences are respected, and the occasional differences that arise in taking up and claiming lands are amicably adjusted by the judges of the Indian court, with the approval of the agent. Occasionally the jealousies of the old chiefs interfere somewhat and influence the decisions of the judges, but injustices are not tolerated and but little friction from this cause occurs.

It is noticeable that the young Indians located in the portions of the reserve best suited to agriculture are making substantial improvements. A glance into these Indians' houses will quickly convince the observer that there are grades of comfort and progress here, as among all people, the younger couples apparently making commendable efforts toward cleanliness and comfort, and were the visitor invited to join them in a repast he could note their decorous manners at table and the scrupulous cleanliness of some of their little homes. It is convincing evidence of their desire and disposition to become as we are.

Even in the homes of the older people it will be observed that, while lacking perhaps in cleanliness, they appreciate the comforts of civilization, even though they may ridicule the younger people for following the whites. The old people lack the knowledge of suiting things to changed conditions. They knew well how to keep a lodge of buffalo skin warm and at the same time well ventilated, and when its surroundings became offensive, how to move it, but to properly construct a house, that it may be warm and at the same time well ventilated, is not known to them; neither have they the means to do so had they the knowledge. They will burn out a cook stove trying to make a heating stove out of it, and their living room be alternately freezing and overheated. What is said of the houses of the older people may be said of their clothing. Their styles do not change, but the materials from which they are made perforce have, from the warm fur-lined clothing and buffalo robes to the cotton skirt and threadbare blanket. The result is that a vast majority of these people die of consumption or pulmonary diseases.

A fund should be established and set apart for the assistance, at least, of young couples just starting in life; a small house built for them, with proper attention given to warmth and ventilation; a few acres should be fenced and plowed, and a little surplus lumber and materials furnished them wherewith to construct barns and outhouses. It has been my observation that a little help at the proper time means much in determining the course of these people. As far as possible, with the limited means here available, help has been extended these young people along these lines, but we can not reach them all. Blessed as this reservation is with an abundance of timber, the cost of such aid will be comparatively small.

Irrigation.—Indispensably allied with the welfare of these people is the irrigation of their lands, for there is no certainty of a crop here without it. In the Jocko Valley much has been done, but it is only a beginning. Two ditches, each about 5 miles in length, have been constructed, and wisely and properly built; but they are inadequate, and should be greatly enlarged. Instead of a few hundred, as many thousand inches of water should be their capacity.

Few places in the arid belt are so favorably situated and so admirably adapted to an extensive and thorough system of irrigation as is the Jocko Valley. Its water supply is abundant and never-failing; the land to be irrigated amounts to ten or twelve thousand acres, and while it is gravelly and some parts stony, it is rich and fertile and well adapted to fruit as well as grain.

The individual effort of the Indians has made a considerable portion of the valley productive, and two ditches of over a mile in length have been surveyed by me this year, and, with the assistance of the agency farmer, completed in time for use this season. We have nearly reached the limit in this work for individual effort and enterprise, as in future the additional supply must be made by constructing a dam at the outlet of a lake at the head of Finlay Creek or come from the Jocko River, entailing the construction of a flume and more work and outlay of money than an individual Indian can do or make.

I recommend the enlarging of the present flumes and ditches to a capacity of 4,000 inches each and the construction of lateral ditches; also the construction of two additional ditches, each of about 2½ miles in length, in the Mission Valley, to irrigate the farms and ranches of the Spokane Indians recently removed to this reservation. Without this needed improvement I fear they will become discouraged and disheartened in their attempts to farm and support themselves.

Many other portions of this reserve can be improved and made productive by a proper system of irrigation canals and ditches, but with an outlay of money perhaps not now available for this purpose; but should the commission now negotiating for the cession of a portion of this reserve succeed and a fund be derived from the sale, I certainly think that a large portion of it should be set aside for irrigation purposes and improvements.

Cattle.—A very important industry here is cattle raising, and thousands of fat cattle are annually shipped from here to the Chicago market and many sold to the local butchers and dealers throughout the State. The number of cattle sold and shipped this season will probably reach 6,000, and there will remain upon the range at least 10,000 head. This is a profitable industry and should be fostered in every way.

I regret to report that the range is fast deteriorating, and will soon be ruined by the countless ponies (in Western vernacular, "cayuses") that cover this reserve. They number over 15,000, and at least one-third of them belong to the Umatilla allotted Indians. Some immediate steps should be taken to reduce the number of horses. A rule or law that is in force throughout the State prohibiting stallions from running at large, if enforced here, would in a few years reduce the number of useless and scrubby animals. If possible, such a law should be enacted.

The cattle ranging here are owned largely by a few mixed bloods and Indians, and several white men married to Indian women hold and graze large bands,

claiming their wives own the same. Some outside white men persist in allowing their cattle to graze here, though their cattle are repeatedly driven out by the Indian police. These conditions should be changed and remedied by fencing the north line and expelling such squaw men.

Commission.—On April 4, 1897, two members of the commission appointed to treat with these tribes for the cession of a portion of their lands visited this reserve and held a council, or talk, with these people, and the strong aversion and opposition to the sale of any portion of their lands at once developed, and after stating their business and their desire to be fair and honest with the Indians should they consent to treat, they were met with the flat refusal to sell any portion. Chief Michel, of the Lower Kalispels, said:

Just ten years ago three commissioners (Wright, Andrews, and Daniels) came here, who told us they were authorized by the President to make a treaty with my people. They talked just as fair, just as honest, and made much the same promises that you do. Twenty-five families signed the treaty, and we left our lands and homes in the Kalispel Valley and moved to the Flat-head Reservation, and where are the things they promised us? We have not received them. Go back to Washington and tell the President that when the promises of ten years ago are kept we will listen to new proposals.

The treaty referred to by Chief Michel was one made at Sand Point, in February, 1887, by Commissioners Wright, Andrews, and Daniels, but I am informed it has never been ratified by Congress, for what reason is of course unknown to me; but these Indians left their homes and came here in good faith, and the terms of that treaty should be carried out to the letter. It would not require a large appropriation, and I desire earnestly to recommend that the necessary steps be taken to obtain Congressional action in this matter. Unless this is done, I am satisfied it will be useless to attempt to treat with the Indians of these tribes, for this is not their only grievance and accusation of bad faith on the part of the Government.

Farming.—During the past year favorable and timely rains have fallen, and the crops promise to be very good except in a few localities, where the ravages of the grasshopper has ruined the grain and vegetables. This pest seems annually to scourge the valley known as Camas Prairie, where the Lower Kalispels have settled, and has well-nigh discouraged their attempts at farming. Little except hay will be harvested there this year. The wheat and oats elsewhere look splendid, and a slightly increased acreage over last year was planted. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant and good.

Police and judges.—The police force numbers 11 privates and 1 officer—a captain—and, although it is difficult to obtain good men for \$10 per month, their service has been usually satisfactory and their duties well performed; in some respects it might be bettered. Some provision should be made to defray their legitimate expenses when dispatched to distant points and to feed their horses while on duty at the agency.

During the past year the Indian judges have been regularly called to sit in judgment of the petty offenses committed and to adjust the differences of neighbors. Some of their left-handed decisions would provoke a smile, but by dint of advice and explanations of the law somewhere near justice is meted out.

Several prisoners have escaped from the guardhouse at this agency. It is unfitted for the detention of prisoners, and should be provided with iron or steel cells of some sort.

Two serious fires occurred upon the reserve during the past year, one consuming the agency office and principal warehouse, October 21, 1896, and the other, occurring a month later, burning one of the three-story school buildings at St. Ignatius Mission. Both seem to have been of incendiary origin, but the self-confessed perpetrator of the crime at St. Ignatius could not be convicted under the rulings and instructions of the Federal court judge for the district of Montana.

Roads and bridges.—Satisfactory work has been done during the past year upon the roads and in the construction of bridges. No aid from the Government has been asked or received. A very important grade from Ravalli Station to St. Ignatius was completed and put in good repair. Recent rains have made the old road impassable and it has been entirely abandoned. Bridges and culverts over numerous streams have been repaired by agency employees, assisted by Indians; but while much has been accomplished more must be done to insure safe and easy traffic over the mountain roads and passes of the reserve. A new bridge over the Jocko River should be constructed in the canyon. The Indians take some pride in the fact that the roads of the reservation are better than those of the adjacent county.

The reservation is divided into districts, and each district has its road supervisor, whose duty it is to keep the roads under his jurisdiction in repair, and the work divided so that each is allowed to do his quota of work as near his home as possible, but occasionally it is necessary to establish a camp at distant points. In view of the fact that high water and heavy rains at certain seasons entail a great amount of work upon the roads annually, their condition is satisfactory.

Education.—The education of the Indians of these tribes has heretofore been entirely let by contract, under the superintendence of the Jesuit Fathers—the larger boys directly under their control, the larger girls under the Sisters of Providence, and the kindergarten taught by the Ursuline nuns.

It is an industrial school, one-half of each day devoted to study, the other to work, with ample recreation hours. A large play yard, a portion of which is covered, secures to the pupils outdoor exercise in any sort of weather, and in winter a large ice pond and toboggan slide furnishes sport and amusement for recreation hours. The shops are arranged along the playground and consist of a shoe shop, saddlery, printing office, tin shop, carpenter shop, and blacksmith shop, and are in charge of competent teachers and instructors. Besides the trades the boys are taught on the large farm and garden the industries of horticulture and farming, and the use of modern machinery as well as the commoner tools and implements. They are also taught in the saw, planing, and shingle mills how to manufacture lumber, in the flour mill modern milling, and in the dairy how to make butter and cheese.

The school buildings proper are large three-story structures, fitted with all modern conveniences, steam heat, hot and cold water, baths, water-closets, fire hose, and two exits from all dormitories and schoolrooms. A large plunge bath is fitted up for the enjoyment of boys. Each room is well lighted and ventilated, with high ceilings and ample floor space. Each pupil has to himself a single bed, with ample and clean covering. The sanitary arrangements are well-nigh perfect.

In the department for the larger girls is the same division of study and work and recreation; the course of study laid down by the Department is followed as nearly as practicable and the girls are taught plain and fancy needlework, baking, cooking, dairying, butter making, carding, weaving, and poultry farming. The most scrupulous cleanliness pervades this department, and the happy faces of these children and the persistency with which they cling to these Sisters, few caring to take their annual vacation except when accompanied by them, speaks more in their praise than words of mine can do.

The kindergarten is perhaps the most satisfactory department of this school. These tots are taught and trained by Sisters whose trade is teaching little ones, and this primary work fits them for intelligent study in the more advanced grades. Here they quickly forget their native tongue and speak English without accent. This department is filled to its present capacity, and good health prevails among the children. As in the other departments, the dormitories and class rooms are well suited to their use and purpose; are well lighted, airy, and comfortable.

The completeness and good work of this industrial school is not perhaps appreciated by the Department, but certainly is by the agent and the Indians themselves. Its buildings, plant, and machinery, costing in the neighborhood of \$175,000, is the result of years of industry, frugality, and good management.

Here they have built the largest and finest church edifice in the State of Montana.

It is to be regretted that the opportunity for extending so good a work and school is being gradually curtailed by adverse legislation.

Agency school.—At the agency is a small two-story school building, constructed by the Jesuit missionaries for the benefit of the children of Charlo's Band of Flat-heads. It is a branch of the mission school, and the same methods and work are here carried on.

Kootenais.—This tribe has made the least progress of any upon this reserve. Despite the fact that a farmer has been placed among them, little progress has been made. They live largely by hunting and fishing, and they spend their large leisure in drinking and gambling. Their chief, Eneas, strange to say, is far better than his people, but seems to fear his own, and is therefore of little assistance in the enlightenment and civilization of this tribe. They are the only tribe living here who do not respect the marriage vow.

Charlo's band.—Chief Charlo is, without doubt, the most nonprogressive type of Indian who now stands in the way of the progress of these tribes. He is always on hand with a grievance, and accusing the Government of bad faith and broken promises. He does all in his power to stay the civilization of his people—to keep children from attending school. Jealous of the authority of the Indian court, he does what he can to hamper and defeat their decisions and the actions of the Indian police. The evident leaning of some of the police and judges toward this nonprogressive chief and their resentment toward breaking up of tribal customs has caused me to make several changes in the personnel of the court and police force.

Missionaries.—The missionaries upon this reserve belong to the Jesuit order. They have been among these Indians for over fifty years, and have Christianized practically all of the members of these tribes. Four churches have been built upon this reserve, and all religious ceremonies, marriages, baptisms, and funeral rites

are performed by the Catholic priests. The missionaries, exclusive of those engaged directly with school work, number six. To their influence and control over these people is due in a great measure their progress and peaceful disposition, and caused the "old timers" of Montana to say at one time "it was safer to camp with Flathead Indians than with strangers." Too much can not be said in their praise, and the people of this State delight in honoring the memory of those self-sacrificing pioneers.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH T. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY,
Harlem, Mont., August 9, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

The post-office and telegraphic address of the agency is Harlem Station, Mont., on the Great Northern Railway, 4 miles distant from the agency.

Population.—The census taken June 30 last shows:

Males	634
Females	671
Total	1,305

Of which number 711 are Assinniboines and 594 Gros Ventres, divided as follows:

Males over 18 years	341
Females over 14 years	300
Children between 6 and 16 years	269
Children under 6 years	395
Births during year	35
Deaths during year	42

Reservation.—This reservation contains, approximately, 500,000 acres of land situated in the northern part of Montana, within 50 miles of the Canadian line. It is estimated that 50,000 acres is suitable for farming, the remainder being grazing and hay land.

No survey nor allotments have been made on the reservation, it being stipulated in the agreement of October, 1895, that the Indians would not be required to take their lands in severalty.

Agency.—While the buildings at the agency have been subjected to severe criticisms in former reports, I have, by putting on some labor and material in making storm doors and windows for winter, screens for the same for use in summer, also two coats of paint for each building, made them as comfortable as the general run of buildings I have seen at Indian agencies. They are now in a reasonably good state of repair.

Habits.—The habits of these Indians are improving from year to year. They are making commendable efforts in adopting the ways of the whites; nearly all of them wear citizens' clothes. They live in fairly good houses, and are deserving of much credit for their advancement in the matter of cleanliness about their homes.

The Indians, generally, are very fond of whisky, and I suppose these are no exception to the rule; but I believe there has been during the past year very little indulgence in this vicious habit. Every effort has been used to prevent it. They consent much more willingly than heretofore to parting with their long hair, many frequently coming to the office and asking for someone to relieve them of their surplus hirsute appendages.

Condition.—As predicted in my report of last year, fully 75 per cent of the Indians of this reservation are now living in the vicinity of the Little Rocky Mountains. The Assinniboines who left Milk River seem to be pleased with the change and agree that their condition is improved thereby. They have much better houses, and every family is located on a separate ranch, with their own fields and other improvements; this being a notable departure from their life on Milk River, where

they lived in villages. They have built sheds and corrals, and are now much better prepared to engage successfully in the industry of stock raising, which is their only way or hope of becoming self-supporting.

The Gros Ventres, who have resided at the mountains for several years, have improved their houses, enlarged their ranches, and are steadily advancing in the way of civilization and the accumulation of property.

Several new ranches have been located during the past year by young men, who, having attained their majority, married. They have worked faithfully and manifested much interest in building their houses, establishing fields, and making other necessary improvements in order that they might have a good, comfortable home and be in a condition to earn a livelihood.

Agriculture.—The Indians have shown considerable zeal in the pursuit of farming the past year. Much new ground was broken and quite a number of new fields established. They were anxious to try the irrigation systems, and were much more hopeful of raising a crop than heretofore. They put their fields in good order and have worked faithfully.

A sufficient quantity of oats, potatoes, wheat, and garden seeds were furnished and issued to the Indians. They were planted in due season, but the results of their labor will not be what we hoped for, nor what it should be, in proportion to the efforts displayed. Owing to the lack of moisture during the planting season, the grain and garden seeds were slow in sprouting, which gave the crops quite a setback and resulted in an injury from which they could not recover. The farmers in their several districts diligently looked after the cultivation of the crops and in making all possible use of the irrigation ditches. The prospects now are that a fair crop of grain will be raised, together with a quantity of vegetables.

Irrigation.—Two systems of irrigation have been completed and put into operation during the past year. The Peoples Creek system has been operated during the present season, with a fair degree of success. The drawback is, there is not a sufficient quantity of water flowing during the dry period to cover the ground contemplated.

The Lodge Pole system has been operated with only partial success; the trouble with this system being, likewise, an insufficient head of water. Both systems have been well looked after by the farmers, and all available water was used to the best advantage on the grain fields and gardens of the Indians.

The third system allowed under the authority dated June 25, 1895, known as the Peoples Creek system near Milk River, has been abandoned. Owing to the fact of the small quantity of water flowing in the creek in that vicinity, the results, I believe, will not justify the expenditure of the amount authorized in the construction of the system.

Stock raising.—The Indians, from experience and teaching, are fully impressed with the fact that the most profitable industry for them to adopt and the one that will afford them a greater revenue is stock raising. It is the only profitable one followed by the whites in this section of the country. Their reservation affords a splendid range, and with proper care and attention they could soon be independent, from this source. I am pleased to note that they are taking better care of their stock, especially cattle, than ever heretofore. They have built sheds and corrals and are diligent in their efforts to secure hay to carry them through the winter.

The sales of beef cattle they have made to the Government have had a good effect and been a good lesson in demonstrating to them the cash value of a 1,200 or 1,400 pound steer. Last year I purchased 250,000 pounds gross beef from them, and this year, I believe, I will have no trouble in buying 300,000 pounds, the amount estimated for and authorized by the Department, without depleting the breeding capacity of the herd.

One thousand head of 2-year-old heifers, furnished by your office, were received and issued to them in June last. They were much pleased with them and have displayed great interest and enthusiasm in their attention since receiving them.

Proper attention was paid to the round-up. Two parties, composed of the younger men of the tribe, headed by competent white men, went over the range adjacent to the reservation. The result was fairly satisfactory, several hundred head of cattle having been found and returned to the reservation, together with a good number of calves. The latter were properly branded and turned over to their respective owners.

Last winter was a severe one on cattle and there was considerable loss, but I do not think the Indians suffered any more, in proportion, than any other owners. It had a good effect, however, as it showed the Indians the importance of close herding their cattle and gathering hay to feed them during the winter months.

Education.—The industrial boarding school has had a prosperous year, and I am pleased to say much good work has been done. The attendance has at all times been kept up to its full capacity.

The schoolroom work has been very good, the several teachers displaying much earnestness and efficiency in instructing the children in the various grades of the school. The children have been contented and have evidently done their part toward securing an education.

The other departments have been presided over by competent and faithful employees, who have done their work well. Much improvement has been made in the industrial branch. The school farm and garden have been well cultivated by the boys, with the assistance and under the direction of the industrial teacher. The irrigation plant gave some trouble in the beginning, but the difficulty was finally overcome and an abundance of water was put on the ground under cultivation. The prospects for a good yield are flattering, which will afford the children a plentiful supply of vegetables.

A large pasture, containing about 600 acres, was added to the school grounds early in the spring. This will afford good grazing for their herd in the fall and winter, and be a means of holding them together and prevent them from straying away during stormy seasons. We also built a pasture and hay ground, for school use, about 6 miles from the agency, in the vicinity of Snake Butte. This inclosure can be watered from a spring by a system of ditches recently constructed, and will afford considerable hay, besides making a good summer pasture. The labor in making all these improvements, excepting the ditches, was performed by the schoolboys, with the assistance of the school employees.

Much interest has been taken with the school cattle, and the herd is in a flourishing condition. The boys take an interest in handling stock and I desire to give them all the encouragement in my power to foster the same.

The larger boys and girls have been kept at the school during vacation, and for the month of July there was an attendance of 30 pupils. This plan was inaugurated mainly to protect the larger girls from the evil associations of the camps and the temptations they would naturally be subjected to. I am pleased to say the plan is working satisfactorily.

The school plant should be enlarged to meet the demands of the reservation. A building containing recitation rooms and an assembly hall should be erected by all means.

The contract school at St. Paul's Mission, under the supervision of Father Charles Mackin, has been successfully conducted during the year. The terms of their contract have been faithfully and honestly complied with and much progress has been made by the pupils during this session. The schoolroom work is of a high order and all the other branches are maintained with equal proficiency. The buildings and grounds are always in good order and an air of general prosperity pervades the premises. The farm and garden are successfully operated, and the care and attention of the stock form one of the principal industries taught the boys. This school is deserving of much praise for its good work and influence on the reservation.

Sanitary.—There has been no sickness of a serious character during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the main afflictions of these people and demand the greater part of the time and attention of the agency physician. No epidemics or contagion have occurred, with the exception of a few cases of diphtheria. These were promptly quarantined, and the spreading of the disease prevented. By experience and teaching the Indians are realizing the importance of proper ventilation in their houses and the necessity of cleanliness in their habits, and with care and moderation in their diet good results will follow. They seem to be cultivating a taste for vegetables raised on their ranches. The physician has been faithful in the discharge of his work, responding promptly to calls and making regular semi-monthly trips to the Little Rocky Mountains, a distance of 40 miles.

Police.—The police have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, which consisted mainly of routine work, carrying the mail, and general watchfulness in the various camps throughout the reservation. No crimes have been committed and no disorders have occurred, and altogether it has been a quiet year in this branch of the service.

Missionary work and morals.—The only mission on the reservation is conducted by the Society of Jesus and Ursuline Order of Nuns of the Roman Catholic Church, located at the Little Rocky Mountains. They have done good work among the Indians, and their influence has been most beneficial. There are in the neighborhood of 400 communicants of this church.

The moral condition of these people is, I believe, slowly but steadily improving.

Subagency.—The subagency is located at the Little Rocky Mountains 40 miles from the agency. Owing to the fact that a large majority of the Indians are now living in that locality, the greater part of our improvements during the year have been made at this point. Under authority from your office a blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter shop combined has been erected, in order that the work

required in these departments might be done nearer the homes of the Indians and avoid the necessity of them traveling the long distance to the agency for repairs and other work needed. Under the same authority, three dwellings were erected, and the blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer now reside there. The plan works highly satisfactory. I have also had built, by the regular force of employees, two other buildings, one for office use and one for the use of the physician as a dispensary.

Indian traders.—There are two trading stores on the reservation—one at the agency and one at Peoples Creek near the Little Rocky Mountains.

Products of Indian labor.—During the year the Indians have earned:

From transportation of Indian supplies	\$1,372.41
From sale of wood	475.00
From sale of oats	847.98
From sale of beef cattle	7,068.09
From sale of lumber	1,067.56
From sale of house logs	170.00
From sale of shingles, stone, and sand	160.50
From labor on irrigation ditches	4,224.00
Total	15,385.54

Conclusion.—I desire to thank the Department for the assistance and support rendered me in the performance of official duties; also the employees for the prompt and faithful performance of their several duties pertaining to the conduct of the affairs of the agency.

Statistics and report of Superintendent Spray herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

LUKE C. HAYS, *United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL, *July 31, 1897.*

SIR: In obedience to orders, I arrived at this post and took charge on the 1st day of June last. My impressions are pleasant, both of the children and the work accomplished. The former use English surprisingly well, and appear intelligent and docile. The school seems to me to be very much crowded, and yet I notice children who are not in any school. I think the advancement of the pupils in the various branches of the work has not been all it should, but likely all that could reasonably be expected because of interrupted work and other conditions.

To my surprise and pleasure I learned that runaways from this school were almost unknown; and it is very gratifying to be able to state that all the more mature of the large girls will be kept at the school continuously; also quite a number of the boys remain, so that from twenty to thirty children will be at school during the months of July and August.

More room for the schoolroom exercises is very necessary. Additional dormitory space seems to be imperatively demanded in order that physical and moral health be maintained. The lack of an assembly room for general and special exercises is a great inconvenience, and thwarts the success of some branches of the work.

The water supply is totally inadequate, if indeed there can be said to be any. There is only one small cistern, which is not sufficient to supply water for drinking purposes. Milk River is, however, convenient, and from it, with wagon and barrels, the water used is taken; ordinarily it does fairly well for laundry, cooking, etc. The supply of ice stored is abundant, and adds much to comfort and health. Six miles, or near that, away there is a large spring giving an abundant supply of what appears to be water of an extra quality. This should be brought to the school.

Through the unremitting efforts of Agent L. C. Hays the school irrigation plant is in operation and an abundant supply of potatoes, cabbage, and such other garden vegetables as can be produced in this latitude seems assured.

The school herd of cattle is doing well and is a valuable means of training for the boys in a line of work most remunerative in this section. The milk supplied adds to the bill of fare, also giving the girls opportunity to learn how to care therefor and to know something of the art of making butter, as well as the other forms of food which a well-conducted dairy may be made to supply.

Very respectfully submitted.

HENRY W. SPRAY, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY,
Poplar, Mont., September 7, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, census and accompanying papers.

Census shows:

Sioux	1,219
Assiniboine	702
Total	1,921
School children	405

a decrease from last year by 95, accounted for principally in the mortality of the infants in arms and aged people. Syphilis (inherited) takes off a good many children in the first months of their lives, and bad whisky furnished by the law-abiding citizens of Montana on the edges of the reserve is not conducive to the longevity of the red man.

Crops.—The past has been a bad season for agriculture. There has been but one rain which wet the ground over one-half inch the whole year so far. Still, in some favored places on the reserve fair crops of corn and potatoes have been raised.

Irrigation.—The Poplar Creek ditch has done good service, and it is completed, and covers all the ground that stream can irrigate under the most favorable conditions. Wheat was not a success, but a very large crop of oats and some smaller grain and plenty of vegetables for the school. Timothy and alfalfa produced heavy yields. The latter has given two heavy cuttings. All hay put up at the agency proper (Poplar) has been cut from the irrigated fields under the ditch, fully 600 tons, at a cost of about one-half the amount allowed. The Indians have put up fair stacks of hay for their cattle and horses.

Stock.—These Indians are pretty well provided with horses and ponies. In cattle they have about 2,600 head; sheep (the Assiniboines), about 1,800—old sheep and lambs. They have done well with their cattle, under the fear of punishment in case they disposed of or neglected them—even that not successful in every instance. These Indians have sold to the Government and put in for contractors about \$20,000 worth of beef out of an original investment of 500 heifers and 50 bulls. The sheep out of 400 ewes originally purchased. When the present year's wool clip is sold they should have in the vicinity of \$1,500 to their credit for wool, and the sheep herd virtually self-supporting.

Education.—The Poplar River Boarding School, I believe, is the largest reservation school in the service, and with proper facilities the school could be run up to nearly, if not quite, 300 children. The school has never had the encouragement and aid it deserved, nor have these people ever received the credit they should have for the prompt manner in which they bring their children in when wanted for school.

Of the returned students from the higher aboriginal institutions of learning, I have but little to say in their favor. They certainly do not, as a rule, come back with very great desire for work. They can play baseball well, but when it comes to holding a plow handle, or hard manual work, at which they must eventually earn their own living, there are many old buck Indians on this reserve who can discount them altogether. The girls ought to be kept East, and not returned to the reservation. Their whole life is made abortive and the money spent on their education wasted, by allowing them to return. Government surveillance should follow them after graduation and find places for them in decent communities. In many instances the practical result of returning them to the reservation is to furnish a better class of prostitutes for the same; yes, and made prostitutes by the so-called educated young Indian men, not the camp Indians, though they naturally drift to becoming their wives. For the Indian youth who returns to his reserve imbued with the idea of the higher education for the Indian, unless he gets some easy, clean billet, as a rule, won't work, and acquires nothing, and the camp Indian, with his stock and house, is a far more eligible partner as regards one able to procure a few of the necessaries of life.

Religion.—The Rev. E. J. Lindsey, with native assistants, has charge of the religious instruction on the reservation. A Catholic church is in process of construction, however, which, when completed, will give those of that faith a place of worship. I sincerely hope, if I may be allowed the term, that the spiritual competition thus engendered will be productive of some good. A monopoly of anything is bad, even when it comes to converting the Indian. The possessors of the same become supine, stagnate, and, instead of following the example of the Great

Evangelist, take things too much for granted. They lose energy, are liable to meddle in secular affairs, and do not attend to their gospel strictly. I have traveled over this reservation a great deal in the last four years, and I never yet have found a missionary, white or Indian, doing what I considered his duty among these poor heathens.

Indian traders.—The reservation enjoys five against—you may say virtually—one when I came here. The Indian trader, however, like his brother, the old post trader, ought to go. The Government should own its own stores, where should be kept all the Indian requires, which could be sold to him at just sufficient profit to cover expenses. When the Indian trader is extinguished, Indian agents' positions won't be so valuable. In the meantime let the Indian have all the stores he wants; in the cutthroat competition of the traders Mr. Lo stands some show.

Crime.—I am happy to state that serious cases of crime have been rare. So much to the credit of the Indian, as the low class of whites which surround him on the edges of the reserve, and which pander to his lowest instincts, have not improved. There is one case of the introduction of liquor on the reservation and drinking with low breeds which I shall prosecute if I think a jury can be found to convict him—that of one R. X. Lewis, a member of the State legislature of Montana, and as low and depraved a specimen of humanity as ever walked on the earth.

Employees.—Have done good service, and no changes made among them at my solicitation, except in the case of a farmer who was discharged for drunkenness and general worthlessness. This man was a fair type of the political farmer. I carried him on here for years, more as an act of charity than anything else, on account of his wife, a decent Indian woman, and whom I knew would suffer in the event of his discharge, eventually in property, if not in person.

Conclusion.—This is my fifth report of affairs at this agency. This detail I never asked, but being ordered upon it I have done the best I could for the poor wretches placed under my charge. I believe this was about as rotten an agency as existed in the country. A corrupt Indian trader was de facto agent and controlled everything. Additional stores have been given the Indian, so that he could trade where he wanted to. He has been paid in currency and had the full control of his money.

A system of irrigation has been completed, which with proper care could be made to raise all the grain and vegetables required for these people. I should be sorry to see all the money and labor so expended brought to naught. The treaty of these people will soon expire. I sincerely hope that whatever treaty is made with them in the future it may be done by those not influenced by local race prejudices, but by men who will concede the Indian has some rights which our aggressive Western civilization must respect. These Indians will never give trouble if they are treated half wisely and fairly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SPROLE,

Captain, Eighth Cavalry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT PECK SCHOOL.

POPLAR RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
Poplar, Fort Peck Agency, Mont., August 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Besides having transferred 84 pupils from this school to Fort Shaw Industrial School, Montana, we have had an average attendance of 204. There are enough children of school age on this reservation to increase the attendance to 300, providing we could accommodate them. While the parents are very much opposed to sending their children to nonreservation schools, there are few, if any, but that would willingly place their children in the home school. The fact that they gave their consent to the transfer of 84 of their children speaks well for them.

The industries of the school are those of the farm, garden, dairy, carpenter, tailor, shoe and harness maker, bakery, sewing room, kitchen, laundry, general housework, etc.

The industrial work, although an improvement over the preceding year, has not been what we would have been pleased to have had it. The position of shoe and harness maker was not filled, although several appointments were made by the Department. It is very much to be desired that this much-needed employee will be with us the ensuing year.

It being the first year for the carpenter and tailor shops, and the supplies for same having had to be estimated for on a supplementary estimate and not arriving until third quarter of the year, there was not a great deal of manufacturing done in either of these departments. However, there was sufficient manufacturing and repairing to keep both tailor and carpenter, with their details, busy.

The yield from the farm and garden was abundant, as shown by statistical report, on which account we have been enabled to plentifully supply the pupils' mess with vegetables during the entire school year, which fact, no doubt, has added very materially to the children's healthfulness, and although new pupils entering school do not take kindly to a vegetable diet, they soon become educated to it and appreciate it.

The products of the dairy through the spring, summer, and fall are quite satisfactory, but the rigors of the winter months are not at all conducive to successful dairying in this locality. Unless warm sheds are provided, the cows fail almost completely. However, we will have much better quarters for our cattle the coming winter, and expect to at least have sufficient milk and butter for culinary purposes, small children, and hospital uses.

We are in hopes to make dairying, farming, gardening, and everything pertaining to them, important features of the industrial work of this school for both boys and girls, as stock raising and farming, by means of irrigation, will eventually be the principal occupation of these people.

The schoolroom work has been quite satisfactory. In addition to the regular half-day sessions, new pupils entering school have had the full day session, in consequence of which, when school closed, we had practically no "Indian talkers," and the coming year those pupils will be prepared to take up the work unembarrassed on account of not being able to speak and understand English.

Also, in addition to the regular schoolroom work each pupil has had, as evening work, two lessons each week in physical culture, two lessons in singing, one evening devoted to social enjoyments, those above primary grade five lessons in the reading room, one evening prayer meeting, and one evening church arranged in such a manner that pupils were continuously under the supervision of some employee, thereby giving them (the pupils) very little time for idle gossip, etc.

The reading room has been a very pleasant and profitable feature of the school work, and has been under the supervision of a teacher regularly detailed for that purpose.

Also entertainments appropriate to the various holidays have been given by the pupils, reflecting much credit upon them and their teachers.

The important need of this school is the erection, complete, of an industrial school plant with a capacity of 300 pupils, without taking into consideration any building now being occupied for school purposes.

The present school plant was not originally intended for school purposes, but was erected and used by the United States Army. The buildings are 37 in number and with 2 exceptions are constructed of cottonwood pickets about 6 inches in diameter. They were erected during the year 1881 and were abandoned by the War Department in October, 1893, since which time they have been used for school purposes. Anyone acquainted with the durability of cottonwood when exposed to the weather can readily conceive of the condition of these buildings sixteen years after erection. The pickets are fast becoming decayed, and where they come in contact with the earth many have rotted entirely through.

The present condition of these buildings will not justify the expense of material and labor that will be necessary to keep them in a tenable condition. It is only a matter of a short time when they will have to be abandoned for school purposes, and in order that these people may not be deprived of the privileges of a school, I respectfully recommend that the Department take immediate steps to the erection of a school plant, so that the same may be ready for occupancy by September 1, 1898.

There has been much for encouragement in the work of this year. The children have shown marked improvement in all departments and their parents a continued interest in the school.

Very respectfully,

F. C. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through acting United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT., *August 21, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

This reservation consists of about 580 square miles set apart by Executive order dated November 26, 1884, for the use and occupation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians; later about 600 square miles was withdrawn from settlement by order of the Secretary of the Interior for their use.

This land is almost entirely worthless for agricultural purposes; a few points, limited in area, can be irrigated from the four small streams that flow through the reservation. But these favorable locations are occupied by whites who settled in this country before it was set apart for the use of the Indians. The Indians each year have been provided with seeds, mostly corn, melon, and potatoes, but owing to the lack of rainfall the crops each year are only partially successful; this year was no exception. Even with the advantages of experience and irrigation the whites are not very successful in their efforts. I am convinced more and more each year that the Indians can not become self-supporting by this industry.

I am of the opinion that the only means by which these Indians can become self-supporting is by the raising of stock; and as this country is peculiarly adapted for this purpose, the hills being heavily wooded, serving for protection against storms, the valleys and hills being finely grassed, and the water being excellent and in great quantities, as there are numerous springs scattered throughout the hills, I earnestly recommend that native stock be furnished these Indians for breeding purposes. If this is done, and competent persons placed in charge of this industry, I believe that not many years will elapse before the Northern Cheyenne Indians will become self-supporting. The Indians themselves are very desirous of this opportunity of advancement.

There are quite a good many whites upon this reservation, some being bona fide settlers, others being only intruders with squatter rights. If the former could

be bought out and the latter ejected the greatest cause of friction between the Indians and the whites would then be eradicated. The reservation could then be fenced in on lines best suited to the highest interests of the Indians. I again earnestly urge that these matters receive early and favorable consideration.

I am heartily in favor of the establishment of a boarding school on this reservation with a capacity of not less than 250 pupils; this should also be done at once. There are 360 children of school age, and the only opportunities for schooling are the St. Labre's Mission school, with a capacity of 35 pupils, and the agency day school, with a capacity of 20 pupils. The children are very anxious for the advantages that a boarding school would give, and the parents are, as a rule, equally anxious.

The Indians are ready and willing to engage in any labor that will enable them to earn wages. These opportunities are very rare. They were paid \$2,000 last year for hay furnished the agency and about \$4,000 for the hauling of supplies; also a few were hired occasionally as irregular laborers about the agency.

About May 1 a white sheep herder was killed by Indians, and during the next forty-five days six Indians were arrested by the State authorities for complicity in this affair; they are now in jail at Miles City awaiting trial. The principal, David Stanley, confessed and was desirous of fighting the sheriff's posse, but of course such a proceeding could not be permitted. This caused a great deal of excitement among the white settlers. They fled from their homes, spreading all manner of tales about the fighting and outrages by the Indians. All these reports appeared in the papers, and I am glad to say they were all lies of the grossest sort. While I deemed it necessary for the peace of mind and the safety of all, employees and settlers, whites and Indians, to have four troops of cavalry and one company of infantry here in order to preserve peace and to stop any conflict that might arise, I was of the opinion that the Indians, with only the exception of Stanley, had no desire in the least to enter into any conflict. During all of the troubles the Indians were upon the reservation, perfectly quiet and obedient.

Owing to an epidemic of measles, many children died; these were mostly of one and two years of age, and some who were born since the census had been taken. Quite a few grown persons also died from this disease on account of being averse to receiving medical attention. They would give the patient a sweat bath and then plunge him into the creek; this treatment resulted in the death of the patient without fail. Wherever it was possible to find an Indian who was sick, the agency physician would take charge of him and would save his life.

While the progress of these Indians has not been apparently very great, they have arrived at such a stage as to be ready and ripe to receive all the seed of improvement. They know their condition, and realize that they must make efforts themselves if they would come into successful conflict with the whites. They know their children must receive an education, and they only await the opportunity to attend school. They receive rations and a small amount of clothing, but they have never had chances to labor for their living or to improve themselves in any way. If they had the opportunity, they would grasp it instantly.

The police force consists of 1 captain and 9 privates, a force entirely inadequate for the work devolving upon them. The force should be increased to 20 men at once. Their work is varied and incessant; at times all are out upon the reservation engaged in certain labor, and if other work is found necessary to be done just then something must therefore be neglected. While cattle-killing was not so prevalent as formerly, still several head are killed in the course of a year. A force of 20 men would enable me to cope more effectually against this crime. I oftentimes would have been able to discover the perpetrator if the police force had been adequate.

The agency buildings are all log ones except three. Their appearance has been greatly improved by the application of paint and whitewash. New fences have been built and other improvements made, which makes the appearance of things more attractive. Although the buildings are not very elaborate, still we are very nicely and comfortably situated.

I want to express my appreciation of the endeavors of the employees to make all things for the best; they worked together harmoniously, and are efficient and faithful and industrious.

I thank you for all the favors shown me during the past year.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. H. STOUCH,

Captain, Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *August 24, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the affairs of this agency, together with required statistics.

Having taken charge of the agency on June 20, 1897, I have not had time to familiarize myself with the needs of the Indians or the condition of affairs here to the extent that I am ready to make any recommendations or suggestions, but will make special reports from time to time, as I become familiar with the needs of the agency.

Location of agency, area, timber, water, and character of soil.—The Omaha and Winnebago reservations are located in the northeastern part of Nebraska, and embrace all of Thurston County, except a portion of the reservation which has been sold and is now occupied by the white purchasers. They are bounded on the east by the Missouri River, 18 miles from northern to southern limits, and extend west 30 miles, embracing one of the finest tracts of agricultural and grazing land in the State. The eastern portion is fairly well timbered with valuable varieties of hard woods native to this section. The central and western portions are made up of gently rolling prairies, wide and fertile valleys, well watered by the Logan, Omaha, and Blackbird creeks and their branches, and possessed of the finest soil. The Winnebago tribe of Indians occupy the northern portion, containing about 11,000 acres, and the Omaha tribe the southern, containing about 133,000 acres.

WINNEBAGOES.

Census.—The population of the Winnebago tribe, according to the census prepared recently, is as follows:

Total population	1,153
Males	583
Females	570
Males over 18	372
Females above 14	389
Children between 6 and 16	238

Education.—The Winnebago Boarding School has been well managed during the past year and the results from the year's work have been gratifying. A good general average has been maintained throughout the year, with an enrollment of 111 at the close of school.

These Indians, like all others, greatly prefer to send their children to the agency rather than to nonreservation schools.

There are five district day schools on the reservation, two of which have had contracts with the Government for the instruction of Indian pupils. General satisfaction seems to have been given by these schools, some of the Indians preferring to send their children to the day schools rather than to the Government boarding school.

Farming.—There has been a slight increase over last year in the breaking up of lands, but some of those cultivated by Indians last year were leased this season. A large acreage was planted this year, but it is reported by the Government farmer that owing to unfavorable weather in the spring the yield of small grain is light; the corn is looking very fine, but there is still some danger from frost. A number of Indians have recently signified their willingness to farm if they could be assisted by the Government in the way of good horses and the use of farm implements. Most of the farm machinery issued to them a year or two ago is unfit for service, and they are particularly in need of mowing machines. The few serviceable machines at the agency are now in constant use during the haying season, and many neglect to provide enough hay for their stock through the winter for the reason that they have no machines of their own and are unable to borrow the Government machines at the proper season.

Leases.—There are about 375 approved leases of allotted lands on the Winnebago Reservation in force, while many more white renters are actually occupying lands without approved leases. Nearly all the Winnebago Indians have their allotments, or at least a portion of their land, leased to white settlers. There are also 30 leases of tribal lands on this reservation in force.

Morals and crimes, marriage.—There is a marked public sentiment against the looseness of the marital relations of the Winnebagoes. The practice of assuming and dissolving the marriage relation at will, without form of law, is common. It has been the custom of these people from the earliest history, and is a vice difficult to remedy. Outside of the moral question, it will necessarily cause these people an endless amount of trouble in the future as regards the law of descent and in determining the legal heirs to property.

Allotments.—The manner in which the allotments to the Winnebagoes were made, namely, 160 acres to the husband and nothing to the wife, has been and will continue to be a source of great trouble. Thus, a woman who happened to be encumbered with a husband at the time the allotments were made, obtained no land in her own name. The law, I presume, intended the 160 acres for the husband and wife for a home; but as soon as the Indian becomes tired of his wife he leaves her, which constitutes an Indian divorce without further ceremony, and the deserted wife remains without land or means of supporting herself and children.

Sanitary condition.—The physician for the Winnebagoes, Dr. W. J. Stephenson, was transferred to this agency in May last and does not feel sufficiently familiar with the conditions which have existed previous to his arrival to report at any great length. He reports, briefly, as follows:

Since arriving at the reservation in May, 1897, I have visited Indians at their homes and rendered service to others at my office. The prevailing disease is tuberculosis, which is slowly but surely solving the Indian problem. With the exception of chronic troubles, a few cases of malarial fever, and the usual bowel troubles attendant upon the hot weather of summer, these Indians have enjoyed comparatively good health since my arrival in May last. There was an epidemic of measles last winter, and several deaths occurred from the disease itself and complications. At the present time the sanitary condition of the Indians is good.

The system now in vogue of leasing an Indian's entire allotment, including in many cases his comfortable house, erected at Government expense, deprives him of the use of the house in winter, and for this reason many Indians who have houses on their allotments do not occupy them, but live in tepees or huts. This condition of things may not be detrimental to their health in summer, but it is certainly not a good state of affairs for winter. With two or three families crowded into a hut or tepee 10 by 12 feet in size, where no ventilation whatever is provided and the impure air is breathed over day after day, there is every opportunity for disease to originate and spread, while it can not be successfully combatted under those conditions.

OMAHAS.

Census.—The population of the Omaha tribe, according to the census recently completed, is as follows:

Total population.....	1,170
Males.....	590
Females.....	580
Males above 18.....	290
Females above 14.....	336
Children between 6 and 16.....	227

Education.—The Omaha Boarding School has been satisfactorily conducted during the past fiscal year, with an average attendance of 87. The capacity of the school is about 85. There is urgent need of a steam heating plant, in place of the wood stoves now in use, the present arrangement being dangerous and unsatisfactory. A new dormitory for the school, to enlarge the capacity to meet the increasing enrollment, is a necessity, and this matter will be taken up in a special report as soon as practicable. Report of the superintendent of the school is transmitted herewith.

There are three district day schools on the reservation of which two have had contracts with the Indian Office for the instruction of Indian pupils during the last year. So far as I am able to learn, they have given good satisfaction.

Farming.—The Omahas have not increased largely the area of their farm holdings themselves; they find it easier to obtain money by leasing their lands. The majority do not seek to farm further than that which is absolutely necessary. There are some good farmers among them, but they are the exception and not the rule. Nearly all have houses, plant a small piece of ground, principally to corn, and raise a few vegetables, barely sufficient, however, to keep them through the winter.

Leases.—Nearly all the Omahas have leased their lands under Department regulations. A great many of the leases, however, remain in this office incomplete, having been held here by my predecessor, awaiting the action of Congress on the subject of leasing, or for other reasons.

Crime, morals, marriage.—The Omahas respect the marriage relation, and family ties are recognized. There are still a few polygamous marriages, but this evil practice is gradually dying out.

GENERAL REMARKS ON BOTH RESERVATIONS.

Field matrons.—The work of the field matron on the Omaha Reservation has been satisfactory during the year. A summary of her work shows that one hundred and twenty-five days have been devoted to visiting 186 Indian families at their homes; giving general instruction to all visited in the manner of preparing food and cleanliness; special instruction to 56 in the cutting and making of garments; and that medicine was given to about 100, and special instruction given to 50 mothers in the care of sick babies and children. Her home is always open to young people for singing and social gatherings, and her aid is also cheerfully furnished and encouragement given in work of Christian Endeavor and temperance societies.

A field matron has also been appointed recently for the Winnebago Reservation, and it is believed that much good will result from faithful work in this direction.

Liquor traffic.—The sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians of this agency, which has, in spite of the efforts of the agent, been carried on openly by saloon keepers in adjoining towns and ever extended to the reservations by the "bootleggers," will be noticeably checked in the near future as soon as the grand jury meets and suitable punishment is inflicted on a number of the offenders who have already been arrested. The act of Congress approved January 30, 1897, provides a suitable punishment for the introduction of liquor into the Indian country or sale to Indians, and a vigorous campaign has been commenced against offenders and will be continued until a proper respect for the law is shown. Heretofore it has been impossible to inflict proper punishment for this offense, owing to the lack of suitable legislation on the subject.

Indian freighters.—The Indians are good freighters; they keep their loads dry and open no packages. During the past year they transported with their own teams all the goods and supplies furnished under Government contract for the agency and schools.

Indian police.—The United States Indian police force of this agency consists of 1 officer and 16 privates. They furnish their own horses, and have performed commendable service in the suppression of the liquor traffic, guarding of warehouses and agency buildings, returning runaway pupils to the schools, etc.

Missionary work.—All the missionary work of this agency is conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. They have comfortable buildings and services are held regularly. The Winnebagoes are not a religiously inclined people and the attendance at Winnebago Reservation is small. On the Omaha Reservation they have a church organization and the meetings are fairly well attended.

For further report I respectfully refer to the inclosed statistics.

Very respectfully,

W. A. MERCER,

Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., July 24, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Omaha school for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

This school has been very prosperous during the year. The attendance, which was constant with but few exceptions and these for good reasons, was as follows: First quarter, 72; second quarter, 93; third quarter, 91; fourth quarter, 95. Runaways were very infrequent and the improvement in the general discipline of the school has been marked. The services of the Omaha police were very creditable and exceedingly helpful in many ways.

The visiting of the pupils by their parents has been regulated, and law and order, with a wholesome respect for authority, have been inculcated.

The improvements in the plant have not been extensive, but they have been of a very substantial character and have added much to the appearance of the plant and to its effective workings. They are as follows, viz: Oil house, 10 by 10 feet, brick, cement floor; outhouse (employees) 6 by 8 feet, brick, draw tank; outhouse (boys) 6 by 12 feet, brick, draw tank. A cement floor was put in the basement of the main building. One hundred and fifty square yards of cement walk was made. The interior of the schoolrooms was put in excellent condition. In the main building badly worn floors were replaced by new ones and the entire building was thoroughly renovated.

Twelve rods of board walk was laid; 60 rods of board fence was built and painted; 250 rods of wire fence was built. A natural water course, which caused much trouble after heavy rains, was changed in its course by a ditch. Considerable grading has been done on the yards.

The water system has been improved. A John base heater and boiler were purchased and a "ring system" of baths located in the basement of the main building.

A piano was purchased for the school during the year. Some of the pupils have made marked progress in music, and the instrument has been a source of much gratification to the entire school. A sitting room has been provided for employees and their guests. This has been neatly furnished, and is much appreciated. The roofs of the main buildings were painted.

By the purchase of another heavy draft horse, we have now two excellent farm teams, also a good team for driving purposes. Ten good grade cows and a fine Holstein-Friesian bull have been added to the school herd during the year. The herd now consists of 1 bull, 7 calves, 21 cows, and 2 heifers. If this herd is properly managed the dairy industry should soon become a prominent feature of the industries of this school.

It would be difficult to find a country better adapted to dairying than this, and, in my opinion, there is no other industry in which the Omahas could engage that would so soon break up their tribal habits, create an interest in and love for home, and bring such quick returns in wholesome products for their tables and money for their pockets than that of dairying. I am particularly anxious, therefore, that authority be granted to erect a small dairy building (plans and specifications for which have been forwarded), that the school may be able to acquaint all of the larger pupils with every phase of the work and with the most approved methods. From present indications it would seem desirable and necessary to maintain this plant for a good many years to come.

If the section of land now partly in use by the school were all made productive and the farm, garden, and stock judiciously increased and wisely managed, this school plant, when once well equipped, should be in a large measure self-supporting. The soil, climate, water privileges, and markets are all favorable to the development of agricultural and kindred industries.

Male employees for this school should be chosen, therefore, who are energetic, willing workers, well informed in these matters, and who have not had years of experience in getting along in old deeply worn ruts, with just as little personal effort as the law allows.

Manual labor.—The girls have worked faithfully during the hours in which they have been assigned to kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and general housework. Our only regret is that it has not been possible to afford them better opportunities to cook, sew, and care for a home under conditions such as the thrifty country homes afford. It seems to us that if we had a cottage in connection with our school, under the management of a competent matron, where every girl would spend considerable time during her school course, the practical education which could there be best given would yield very beneficial fruitage in the Indian homes when the girls left school. The boys have done a great deal of work in building fences, outdoor painting, preparation of firewood, care of stock, labor on farm and garden, etc.

We have had no room that could be utilized by the teacher of industries for indoor classes in manual training, as the school shop was used by the agency carpenter and the agency blacksmith.

Literary.—For the most part the schoolroom work of the year was ably conducted. Most of the work done was very creditable to the teachers in charge and showed considerable progress on the part of the pupils. The energetic labors of the Indian teacher, Miss Louisa Tallchief, are especially worthy of being mentioned.

The capacity of this plant should be increased from 75 to 150. Therefore a dormitory should be built to accommodate 75 boys and provide rooms for 4 or 5 employees. The need of this building has been recognized by the Indian Department, and the attention of officials has been called to it frequently during the past three years. We trust, therefore, that this much-needed building may soon be authorized.

Other needs have been previously mentioned in detail in special communications and need not be enumerated here.

Throughout the year public exercises have been held on all legal holidays. On Arbor Day a large number of native trees were planted, which are growing very nicely. Two hundred white and 300 Indian visitors were present at the closing exercises of the year.

Much interest was taken in the school during the year by Rev. W. A. Galt, Presbyterian missionary. Mrs. McArthur has been very helpful to me in my work in many ways.

Official visits were made during the year by Inspector Province McCormick, Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw, Superintendent of Indian Schools Dr. W. N. Hallmann, and Acting Indian Agents Capt. William H. Beck, Tenth Cavalry, and First Lieut. W. A. Mercer, Eighth Infantry, to each of whom we feel indebted for words of encouragement and active interest in the welfare of the school.

With confidence that the Omaha school will prosper and grow in influence and usefulness to this tribe until its members can stand alone as citizens of our great country, I am,

Very respectfully,

D. D. MCARTHUR, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through First Lieut. W. A. Mercer, acting Indian agent.)

REPORT OF WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR., July 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Winnebago School.

Pursuant to orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I reported for duty November 23, 1896. The time-honored and stereotyped "chaotic condition found and orderly condition evolved" would not strictly apply in this case, although I found evidence of neglect in many directions, too much attention apparently having been paid to one or two striking features at the expense of the institution as a whole. It will yet take some months and quite an amount of labor thoroughly to place the institution in full repair.

Many circumstances have operated to produce comparatively harmonious action among the employees, the most important requisite to the success of an Indian school. The tendency seems to be upward, and lethargy is giving way to energy and ambition.

Attendance and capacity.—The attendance has been, on the whole, satisfactory, yet not all that could be desired. It averaged 100, with an enrollment at the close of the year of 111. Stringent policing and firm insistence are necessary to secure prompt, full, and regular attendance.

The precedent of indiscriminately allowing pupils to visit their homes was a potent obstacle to overcome and it was with difficulty that the school finally triumphed, requiring all but the last two months to convince the parents that the school would not allow their personal whims or the passing pleasure of the children to override the true interests of the latter and of the institution. When, however, they finally had learned that "no" meant "no," the matter became comparatively easy.

By a slight rearrangement of beds in the dormitories and the erection of partitions over the laundry—the former already accomplished, the latter a matter of separate recommendation—the capacity might be slightly increased. Moreover, steps have been taken to exclude some of

the larger pupils, who are over age, and should properly be in attendance at nonreservation schools.

Health.—During parts of February and March the school was visited by an epidemic of measles and la grippe, the two combined affecting 90 pupils and all but four or five of the employees. At one time, for several days, there were 63 pupils and 8 employees requiring care and nursing; the rest of the school convalescing. Being allowed to visit frequently, the parents of the children were reconciled to leaving them in our care, and no difficulty was experienced with them.

One death resulted, that of a bright promising boy, casting a gloom over the school. Fortunately it did not affect the interests of the school so far as the parents of the remaining children were concerned; the parents appreciated the fact that everything possible had been done for him. The sympathy of the employees, so kindly shown, had also much to do toward reconciling the older Indians, the head of but one family remaining stubborn in the desire to remove his child.

With the exception of the epidemic just mentioned, the school has been remarkably free from all sickness, a condition which may be largely attributable to the fact that not much meat is eaten by the children. Instead, advantage has been taken of the governing regulation and a variety of fruits, vegetables, and cereal products placed before the children, for which they would invariably discard the meat. Clearer complexions and brighter eyes are the result, with a lessening also of the visible evidence of the scrofulous tendencies so prevalent among the race. It is to be hoped next year's contract may permit a continuation of the practice.

Sanitation.—A source of much "not feeling well" was found to exist in an abandoned cistern just in the rear of the girls' building, into which it had been customary to empty dish water, slops, etc. That practice has been discontinued, and the place filled in and sodded over. By this the danger of typhoid and malarial maladies from that source was effectually removed. The proximity of the slop barrels and outhouses was another source of danger; these, too, have been removed to safe distances.

The buildings are sadly in need of ventilating appliances. Apparently they were constructed without thought of ventilation, and it is only by constant watchfulness that the dormitories are kept partially supplied with pure air. Steps have been taken to remedy this.

Industries.—The domestic industries have been in the hands of able managers, the girls making commendable progress and evincing an agreeable interest in their industrial lessons. An abundant supply of clothing and other necessary articles was manufactured in the sewing room, the girls taking great interest also in fancy sewing and hemstitching. This interest was fostered and augmented by permitting them on suitable days to take their work out of doors in cool shady places instead of confining them to the sewing room.

The kitchen and dining room were places of great interest to the girls, the latter more especially. The dining room was kept as "clean as a parlor," and the ornamentation of the walls with pictures, curtains at the windows, etc., acted imperceptibly as a means of discipline. The variety of food enabled the girls to learn more of cooking than would otherwise have been possible.

The industrial shopwork in charge of an able teacher of industries has been quiet satisfactory in spite of a serious lack of facilities. It was deemed wise to instruct at first only a few boys, for this work was a novelty, and success depended upon making haste slowly. These few boys were treated to many surprises in the work and their interest aroused to an extent hardly expected, taking into consideration the reservation conditions. Deliberation, application, and thoroughness were the points made most of and with gratifying results.

On the farm the boys received good instruction. Farming, including the care of stock, is distasteful to them; yet patience produced as good results as might be expected, and the improvement was quite noticeable. The crops bid fair to yield acceptably, in spite of the retarding cold spring weather. The variety planted promises to yield sufficient feed to winter the stock, a desirable result not obtained within late years.

School work.—Under the direction of an able principal teacher, thoroughly interested in her work and admirably equipped for it, the schoolroom work has flourished beyond expectation. In the absence of all enlightened methods of instruction, the pupils had developed an aversion to the schoolrooms which it was difficult to overcome. However, by the introduction of nature study, geography, interesting history, pen and ink writing (vertical system), singing, and language, the apathy of the pupils was eventually overcome and a delightful interest developed.

The kindergarten has been an invaluable aid in the acquisition of English by the little ones. It is a matter of congratulation that our school is so favored. The relaxation of strict ruling with reference to the use of Winnebago talk has operated to the benefit of the pupils to a surprising degree, producing among even the smaller ones an ability to act intelligently as interpreters, and giving to them a due respect for both languages.

Discipline.—Proper and effectual disciplinary measures were matters of early necessity in order to overcome impudence and defiance and substitute obedience and respect. The abolition of corporal punishment, glaringly prevalent and indiscriminately administered, was the first step. The substitution of humane and civilizing measures produced eventually the desired result. Politeness, too, became noticeable; hitherto an obsolete quality. Instincts of punctuality, system, and orderliness followed in due time.

Employees.—There were a number of changes by transfer and resignation in the corps of employees during the year, principally in the ranks of the assistants. In this connection experience prompts the assertion that the assistants should come from a tribe other than that for which the school is maintained. It has happened invariably here that a Winnebago assistant would not last more than a few months at best. There has been one exception, that of the assistant cook, who held out for more than a year. But even she finally followed the example of her colleagues and predecessors and resigned without notice, i. e., went away and did not return. Since that time the assistants have been drawn from other tribes—Omaha, Chippewa, and Sioux—giving to the school faithful, efficient, and interested workers, and perceptibly raising the standard of assistants, hitherto at a low ebb.

The holding of monthly employees' meetings has proved of benefit to the school, as have also the Friday evening assemblages of pupils and employees and the Saturday evening social hour. These were occasions of much pleasure and profit to the children, eradicating their bashfulness and instilling politeness and confidence. Marches, games, and an occasional square dance enlivened the evenings. It reduced the restless desire to go home of Saturdays quite perceptibly, and on several occasions friends and parents were interested visitors.

The school closed with an entertainment which was largely attended by the parents and friends of the pupils. The latter seemed remarkably free from embarrassment, a source of gratification to all concerned, the parents, with few exceptions, paying interested attention.

Improvements.—During the spring advantage was taken of opportunities, and the front yard graded down 18 inches, to prevent washing, and seeded with blue grass, the buildings surrounded with sod, and gravel roads built. Employees and pupils took interest in the ornamentation of

the grounds with profitable results. Some sixty or seventy shade trees—ash, elm, and maple—were planted and are doing fairly well, though greatly retarded by the late cold spring. The erection of a suitable pole and resurrection of the school flag added patriotism to the ornamentation. An amount of painting in suitable lighter hues produced a desirable contrast with the green lawn.

Several internal improvements were made during the Christmas holidays—the alteration of the toilet facilities in the girls' building from tin wash basins to a pipe and tray system, rendering it impossible for two pupils to wash in the same water. Lack of material and inability to secure authority prevented the installation of a much-needed similar system for the boys. Considerable painting and papering was done at that time also, including the painting of the dining room, play room, and wash room in the girls' building, as well as of the schoolrooms, all greatly in need of freshening up. Steps were taken also to move and remodel the shop building, decidedly inadequate in its present condition.

Inadequacies and needs.—The school is in need of several improvements, principally in the way of alterations and supplies. These have been made the subject of detailed communications. An additional building—an evident need—has been repeatedly recommended, and need not be here urged.

Conclusion.—Appreciative acknowledgment is due the Department for its approval of nominations and for efficient employees furnished, as well as for such authorities as were granted upon request. Also, to Lieutenant Mercer for promised and evidenced interest in the welfare of the school.

Very respectfully,

W. H. HAILMANN, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through W. A. Mercer, First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the consolidated agencies of Santee Sioux and Ponca Indians of Nebraska and the Flandreau Indians of South Dakota.

The census roll, herewith submitted, shows the following number belonging to each agency on June 30, 1897:

Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska	989
Flandreau Sioux Indians of South Dakota	293
Ponca Indians of Nebraska	214
Total	1,496

Divided as follows:

Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska:	
Males above 18 years	284
Females above 14 years	299
School children between 6 and 16, attending school or not	253
Flandreau Sioux Indians of South Dakota:	
Males above 18 years	93
Females above 14 years	106
School children between 6 and 16, attending school or not	54
Ponca Indians of Nebraska:	
Males above 18 years	50
Females above 16 years	62
Children between 6 and 16, attending school or not	68

Santee Agency is located in Knox County, Nebr., 3 miles east of Springfield, S. Dak., which is the nearest railroad town, and is beautifully situated on the first bench above the Missouri River bottom land.

Buildings.—The agency buildings present a very creditable appearance. Many convenient improvements have been made during the past year. The water from the artesian well has been utilized in many ways, water being furnished at all the employees' houses, as well as at the stables, cattle and hog yards, and at other places for the use of the Government stock. The gristmill has been improved by the addition of necessary machinery, and the flour made here is of a good quality and compares favorably with that manufactured in the mills of the neighboring towns. All the wheat the Indians bring in is ground into flour without any expense whatever to them. An addition has been built to the carpenter shop in order to put in a turning lathe and circular and gig saws, to be propelled by the same power that runs the gristmill.

Advancement.—There is a growing demand among the Indians on this reservation for articles to improve the interior of their dwellings, such as cupboards, tables, wardrobes, and bedsteads, which we have been unable to supply, but which now

we expect to be able to satisfy. I am pleased to report a great advancement along the line of improving their homes. There has been a great demand for paint, in some instances lime for whitewashing, and for lumber to make brackets and shelves; and it is a noticeable fact that the Indians are much more particular in regard to their dress. The remark has often been made by the citizens of the surrounding towns that they never presented so creditable personal appearance as they have during the past year.

But I regret to report that the farming has not been as successful as a year ago. Some of them did not seem to take the interest they should, for the reason that I had been making large cash payments and they were too rich. Others put in their crops very creditably, but just about the time wheat and oats were sown we had very dry weather and the wheat did not start to grow and much of it failed to come up, and the result was a poor stand of wheat with some and a total failure with others. The yield was from 2 to 6 bushels per acre, which was about the amount some of their white neighbors had. Oats were nearly a total failure. Corn made a splendid showing up to the 15th of August, when the prevalent hot wind—lasting ten days, with dry weather—dried up the corn, which was soft at the time, so that there is but little good corn to be found on the reservation.

Payments.—I have made large cash payments to the Santees and Flandreaus under the Sioux agreement act, approved March 2, 1889, and April 10, 1896. This agreement gave to each one who took his land in allotment 2 mares, 2 cows, 1 wagon, harness, plow, harrow, hoe, fork, and axe, and the amendment of April 10, 1896, gave the same benefits to all those who received money in lieu of land. Privilege was then granted each to express their desire of what they wanted—property or cash or part property, at contract prices, and the balance cash. This made a complicated and altogether a very hard and tedious payment to make, as many of the Santees took their allotment in 1885 (which allotments were confirmed under the Sioux agreement, 1889), twelve years previous to this payment. One hundred of their number had died in the meantime, and I had to make the payment to the heirs. Most of the shares had to be divided among several, and it was no small undertaking to find the heirs of some of these Indians. Some of them did not make very wise use of their money; others made improvements on their allotments and paid their debts.

The Santees received within the year the following stock and articles: 224 cows, 176 mares, 100 wagons, 92 sets harness, 84 plows, 83 harrows, 83 hoes, 83 axes, and 83 forks, the total cost of which was \$18,498.13; also \$89,015.75 cash.

The Flandreaus were paid cash to the amount of \$43,516.80. They made very good use of their money, paying the mortgages on their farms and making improvements on their homes.

To the Poncas were issued: 72 cows, 78 mares, 47 wagons, 47 sets harness, 31 plows, 32 harrows, 31 hoes, 31 forks, and 31 axes. The Poncas requested and received more stock and implements in proportion to their numbers than the Santees. They have not received the money payment yet.

Education.—I am pleased to report that we are again to have a creditable school. The contractor has just completed, at a cost of \$17,700, a neatly arranged building that is an ornament to the agency and a credit to the Government. It is substantial, convenient, and well ventilated; hot and cold water in the lavatories and in the bathrooms, which are equipped with shower baths so that there is no danger of two children being bathed in the same water. The building is nearly fireproof, being plastered on the brick, which were hollow, so as to insure a dry wall. Four standpipes, with hose attached, were placed in the halls, and the floors can be flooded with water from the artesian well. There are fire escapes from the balconies that open off the dormitories. The Indians are very proud of the building, and I expect an attendance of from 75 to 80 children and to have a first-class school in a short time.

Hope School.—Hope School, which is under my charge, located in Springfield, S. Dak., is a girls' school, and there is none better. A large, comfortable, stone building, situated in the eastern part of the town; beautiful trees shade the blue-grass lawn in front of the building, overlooking the Missouri River, on which the pupils enjoy themselves exceedingly. Good work has been done in the past year, and under the same management I again look for good results.

Ponca Day School.—This school made a good showing last year under the efficient management of Mrs. Tryon, teacher; the attendance has been good and regular.

Sanitary.—The general health of the Indians is fair; they appreciate and avail themselves of the services of the physician. For further information see the report of the agency physician.

Liquor.—Selling liquor to and debauching Indians has been the business of some unprincipled men in the neighboring towns for the last few years. The United States court rulings of both South Dakota and Nebraska threw wide open the doors

of the saloons to Indians. It was useless to make complaint, but under the new law—I refer to the act approved January 30, 1897—I believe we are going to be able to accomplish something. Four liquor dealers, or "boot-leggers," of Springfield, S. Dak., received the full extent of punishment for the first offense at Sioux Falls in April last, and I have made complaint and have now indictments against sixteen persons in the neighboring towns in Nebraska, all of whom are under bonds to appear at the United States court in Omaha in October. If the witnesses will only be firm and tell the facts as they gave them to me we will have no trouble in convicting them all. Some of these persons under indictment still continue to sell liquor to Indians, alleging that the law is unconstitutional, and I understand that they have combined and employed a prominent Omaha attorney to test the law and carry these cases to the Supreme Court; but if I find sufficient evidence to make complaint I will continue to do so. In spite of the violations of the law above noted, I am glad to report that at present drunkenness is on the decline among the Santees.

Crime.—A few of the Indians have been fined for drunkenness, and there are two cases where men are living with women who have been previously married to other men, from whom they have not been divorced. I made complaint to the United States attorney, who replied that the Federal courts had no jurisdiction in the matter. I then made complaint to the county attorney, who informed me that, as the Indians did not pay taxes, he did not like to commence action and put the county to expense; so these offenders seem to be in a position where the law can not reach them. I think it but just and right to the county where Indians have allotments that taxes should be paid, in order that more prompt action would be taken in such cases. There is also some petty stealing going on among the Indians, but they seldom, if ever, will make a complaint against each other.

Missionaries.—The spiritual wants of the people at this agency are not neglected by any means. The Congregationalists and Episcopalians occupy the field, with very efficient help. The Congregational church is under the able management of Dr. A. L. Riggs, of the Santee Normal Training School, who has several native pastors under him. The Episcopal church work comes under the charge of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, and is supervised by the Reverend Joseph Cook, of Yankton Agency, who visits Santee every four weeks. The Reverend William Holmes, a native clergyman, has the immediate charge, and is a good man and a very faithful and zealous worker among his people, and they have a great respect for him. There are a good many Indians on this reservation who, in the early days, in Minnesota, belonged to the Catholic Church and still adhere to that faith. There is talk of building a church at Santee. I most heartily approve of this, and hope the time is not far distant when these people will have a shepherd of their own.

Employees.—Much of the work and success of an agent depends upon his assistants, and for the support and willing manner the employees have attended to their duties my thanks are due, and I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the present force.

For the support received at all times from the Indian Office and for kind and courteous treatment shown during the past year, I desire to acknowledge my sincere appreciation.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOS. CLEMENTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PONCAS.

PONCA RESERVE, NEBR., *October, 1897.*

SIR: In making my annual report of work among the Ponca Indians I am inclined to look back over the six years of my service and note the changes which appear. Such a period of time ought to show something decisive. Are they improving, and, if so, to what extent? Facts will tell something of the story.

On that August day in 1891 the first family I visited was where a woman was sick. She lay upon the floor on a pile of filthy rags; no bedstead, no table or chair in the house, no sign of comfort anywhere. Some of the more civilized women who were there told me that her food had been the dried skins of the entrails of the animals killed at the agency. Some were hanging about the room in proof of the story. Now when I go to that house, I find a clean bed, a cupboard filled with dishes, good bread, and a well-set table, pictures upon the wall, curtains at the windows, and a line of white clothes drying in the yard. But this is rather more than ordinary progress.

There were on my first coming here 50 families on the list. There is about the same number now; but then, as now, the number to be visited varies from time to time from the fact that many marry into other tribes, and part of the time the home is here and again for months it is on another reservation. I can think of but one family entirely broken up by death, and there have been several new ones formed by marriage. In many cases, however, they live with the parents, counting all as one family. Wherever they have started in separate homes it has been

on a scale far above that of their parents, and they are going right along to better ways of life year by year. Several have married into white families, which gives them still more of a start in the race. A few such families can not but have an influence upon the others. The mothers visit the new homes and see the improvement, the daughters go home and clean up the old house, and thus step by step the work goes on.

Many of the houses have been enlarged at their own expense. Fifteen of the original Government houses have been thus remodeled, with two or three new rooms added, and a veranda, making pretty cottages.

Many good pieces of furniture have also been purchased. There are 20 sewing machines, 6 organs, and bedsteads, rocking-chairs, and bureaus are in almost all the houses.

Outside of the houses, too, among these young people the flowers, vines, and shrubbery add much to the homelike appearance of the places. Wells have been dug, thus doing away with the water barrel, which was an offense to all decent people, as every man, woman, and child drank from it, pouring a part of the contents of the cup back each time, until not a quart was left.

In washing and ironing the improvement has gone on in keeping with the sewing. My own house has helped me much in encouraging them to improve their own. When they come here and look about, as they have perfect liberty to do, and say, "Oh, how nice," I always say, "There is nothing here you could not have if you would save your money and buy some piece of furniture each time you have a payment." Most of them have been here to take dinner with me, and I note the effort toward improvement on my next visit. I try to make my housekeeping an object lesson for them.

We have kept up a Sunday school all these years, with an average attendance of 17 to 20. There is now an Episcopal church being built, the Indians themselves contributing something in labor and money toward the expense.

All this is one side of the picture. There is another side. I do not by any means consider all the progress made in the six years due to my efforts. The agents (there have been three), teachers (the same number), Indian Evangelists (who have been sent over from Santee by Dr. Riggs), and the Episcopal mission, all have had a part in the work, to say nothing of the work done years ago by Mr. John Smith, who was here for eight years as teacher, preacher, and agent, all in one.

The other side of the subject—which is like a cloud over us all the time—is the beer and whisky drinking. No law controls it. If it is a good law, judges and juries all unite with the saloon keepers to evade it. One of our best young men is now dying from having laid down in a drunken stupor with a box of matches in his breast pocket. Some movement ignited them, and he was burned nearly to the vitals before the smoke was discovered. This drinking habit, and the practice of keeping up the old Indian dances, where beer flows freely, are a great hindrance to a better life, especially among the young men.

We also need very much a small hospital, where such cases as this I spoke of can be properly cared for. It is impossible to give such care as is needed in a daily visit. The good food which a hospital would furnish would induce them to come readily. I would respectfully recommend this need to your notice.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. H. DOUGLASS, *Field Matron, Ponca Reservation.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY,
Wadsworth, Nev., July 30, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, together with statistical information called for:

Agency.—This agency is located on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, 18 miles from Wadsworth, Nev., a town of 600 people, on the main line of the Central Pacific Railroad, which point is the post-office and telegraphic address of the agency, and the delivery station of all our supplies.

Census.—A census of the Pah-Ute Indians residing on the Pyramid Lake Reservation, taken June 30, 1897, is as follows:

Males over 18 years of age.....	167
Females over 16 years of age.....	185
Children between 6 and 16 years of age.....	153
Children under 6 years of age.....	57
Total.....	562

Reservations.—In compliance with instructions contained in office letter dated February 26, 1897, the Walker River Reservation containing 318,815 acres, with a population of over 600 Pah-Ute Indians, was transferred to the control of the superintendent of the Carson Indian School. The Pyramid Lake Reservation of 322,000 acres, which includes Pyramid Lake, a body of water 45 miles in length by 12 miles wide, is the only reservation now under the control of this agency.

Condition of Indians.—The Indians at this agency are improving in every way. They are well contented and peaceable and in a fair way to soon become self-supporting, if unmolested and protected in their rights against the encroachments by the whites.

The 29 dwelling houses occupied by the Indians, an increase of 2 over last year, are good and comfortable cabins, and with assistance from the Government a great many more would be built.

Farming.—With the 154 acres of land under cultivation I estimated that 52 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of barley, 500 tons of alfalfa hay, and 150 melons will be raised. In addition there are about 828 acres of pasture land under fence, from which they will cut nearly 200 tons of grass hay. This is all the land that the present water facilities will permit of cultivation.

Irrigation.—The present dam and ditch are inadequate to supply sufficient water for irrigating what land is now under cultivation. The dam, while in fair condition, is only a temporary affair, being constructed of rock and brush, and requires constant work and attention to supply what little water we now get. With a dam constructed permanently and the ditch enlarged sufficient water at all times could be obtained for all the lands under cultivation and for hundreds of acres of new land that could be brought into cultivation.

This office has repeatedly recommended the building of a new dam and has submitted to your office full and complete plan, specification, and detailed estimate of cost, but all to no avail.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is composed of three representative men of the tribe, who administer justice in a fair and impartial manner, and all their decisions give general satisfaction.

Roads.—Road making and repairing is done by the Indians, without compensation, willingly and cheerfully. They appear to recognize the fact that good roads are as much or more to their advantage than anyone else.

Education.—The Pyramid Lake Boarding School, the only school under the jurisdiction of this agency, is in a much better condition than heretofore. All of the employees are working in harmony and for the general good of the cause. I see a more marked improvement in every branch than ever before.

The Indian youth have but a poor chance at this agency for industrial work. The boys in the cultivation of the school garden and assisting the mechanic in the carpenter and blacksmith shop, the girls assisting the seamstress in the sewing room and cooks in the kitchen and dining room is about the extent of the industries taught.

The bath house, completed last year at a cost of \$1,990, is first class in every particular, supplying a long-felt want and necessity, and is ample for all purposes. With the new buildings, steam pump, water tank, and electric plant recommended in my letter of the 29th instant the school plant will be in a first-class condition.

Missionary work.—The Indians are very proud of the little chapel built during the past year by the Protestant Episcopal Church at a cost of over \$1,200. Its civilizing influences are being rapidly felt, as already 8 adults and 38 children have been brought to the church to be baptized. Sunday school is conducted every Sunday morning by the missionary in charge, and the church is filled to overflowing each time.

I inclose herewith agency and school statistics and list of agency and school employees for fiscal year 1897.

Very respectfully,

I. J. WOOTTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WALKER RIVER RESERVATION.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carson City, Nev., August 20, 1897

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the Walker River Reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

On the 1st day of April, 1897, this reservation was turned over to this school, it formerly having been under the control of the Nevada Agency. The following report, therefore, will be confined to what knowledge I have gained of it since that time.

Reservation.—I understand this reservation contains 318,815 acres, including the Walker Lake, a body of water perhaps 35 miles long and an average of 4 or 5

miles wide. The major portion of this land is now an arid waste, but it is traversed for about 20 miles by the Walker River, which empties into Walker Lake, and there is quite a large body of land along this stream that is now partly under cultivation, and many times as much can be brought under, besides several thousand acres that are good grazing land. There are now farmed, approximately, 1,100 acres, and there are beyond doubt 10,000 acres additional which can be brought under cultivation with but little expense. I have already asked your office for authority to have an engineer placed upon this work to ascertain the most feasible plan to run water on this large body of land.

Buildings.—There is but one building upon this reservation that really is worthy the name of such, and this is the new school building erected two years ago. All the balance are mere board shells, built of rough lumber, and all but one were strangers to paint until within the past six weeks. The place bore a generally dilapidated appearance, but within the last few weeks these buildings have been painted and some straightening up done.

Farming.—Farming here among these Indians is purely a secondary matter, as they pay more attention to securing work in adjoining valleys than they do to caring for their crops, and they commonly arrange these, as nearly as possible, so that they will not mature at the same time as those of the ranchers near, that they may secure work from these ranchers. Their land is not properly tilled, and not so much from a lack of knowledge, but from the above cause and a lack of a sufficient quantity of and the proper kind of agricultural implements.

All this work, with probably the exception of hay making, is carried on in the most primitive manner. They have out quite an acreage of wheat and barley, approximately 200 and 80 acres, respectively, and to my surprise on my recent visit there I learned that the only available means of harvesting this grain was to cut it with butcher knives. Think of it, at this day and date of the world, attempting to teach a class of uncivilized people to be self-supporting, and ask them to harvest grain with butcher knives. This is not a particular case by any means, but it is their general mode of harvesting. It seems to me that these people could have been provided with sickles at least, but I understand there is but one of these modern implements on the reservation, and that is broken.

Last spring I provided these people with quite a quantity of garden seeds, and they purchased some themselves, and some of them have quite good gardens. Within the past three years, I have been informed, there has been quite an increase in acreage, and previous to that time there was little done in the way of gardening and vegetable raising, but now they are broadening out to quite an extent in this direction.

Condition and moral status.—As I have stated, "these Indians make farming a secondary matter, and seek work on adjacent ranches." This tends to a nomadic condition which exists here in the extreme. The Carson and Colorado Railroad passes through this reservation, and up to recently there was a constant coming and going of these people, with no object whatever in view. This practice has been discouraged as much as possible, and the railroad has been instructed not to carry them unless they are provided with the proper pass, signed by either the farmer in charge or myself; and while it is stopped at this end of the line there is no possible way to prevent them from leaving on their ponies, with which commodity they are multitudinously cursed.

In my report on this reservation, on the 26th of April last, is embodied the following:

These Indians are in a very unenviable condition. The agency buildings are located about 4 miles north of the north end of Walker Lake, and about the same distance south of the south end of the lake is the town of Hawthorn, which is unfortunately infested with a gang of opium-smoking and whisky-selling Chinese. These Indians take what little produce they have to sell to this town, and almost invariably the Chinamen get it for whisky and opium. I visited these dens, but I found no Indians there, as the Chinamen would not allow them there as long as I was in town, but the best people in the place assure me that it is no uncommon thing to see a hundred Indians there, and many of them drunk on both opium and whisky. The whisky is sold to them clandestinely, but the opium is given to them openly. These Chinamen bend their efforts to secure the young Indian girls as their victims, and they have succeeded so well that it is difficult to find an Indian woman or girl that visits Hawthorn that is not debauched, that is not diseased, or is not an opium fiend, or that does not get drunk.

In that same report I also suggested a plan of campaign against these gentlemen, but hearing nothing from it, I followed the course laid down, and the result is that seven Chinamen are now in the county jail at Carson awaiting the action of the grand jury, and I can assure you they will get the limit of the law for this offense. The town of Hawthorn is not the only place that offers this obstacle in the way of their civilization, but owing to their nomadic habits these Indians are scattered all over this State, and in consequence of this they have been compelled to come in contact with a class of beings that have reduced their women to a state far below that of untutored heredity.

Stock and grazing.—As far as these Indians' stock is concerned, it is like the stock of all Indians, the selection of which is wholly left to them. It consists of a lot of worthless ponies that are next to valueless; in fact they are valueless, as they are fed during the winter months nearly all the alfalfa they raise, and during the summer they graze on land that should be stocked with cattle. To state even approximately the number of these ponies on this reservation is impossible, as they roam all over it in large bands. Against all this worthless stock I presume there are not over 25 good horses and between 35 and 40 head of cattle on the entire reservation, excepting the cattle of white men, that have been permitted to graze thereon without authority to do so.

School.—There is a day school established here, which last year had an average attendance of 30 pupils, but as no housekeeper was provided, and no clothing, and but scanty subsistence furnished them, but little was accomplished. It seems to me for the Government to establish a school, and then to expect reasonable results where the pupils are expected to attend in winter time where the snow is commonly deep, without either shoes or stockings and not clothing sufficient to hide their nakedness, is a mistake, and that this school should be better provided for or abandoned. But the former course is the proper one, and I shall ask your office to furnish these children with clothing and other necessary supplies to enable the employees in charge to make a shadow of a showing in an educational way.

Irrigation and water supply.—The water for irrigating the farming land mentioned above is taken from the Walker River by means of a ditch about 5 miles long. At the head of this ditch there is a dam placed in the river, which I think, if the files of your office are examined, will be found to have cost the Government \$10,000, and still it is no dam. Two years ago about \$2,500 was expended upon it, and in order to save it from going out during the freshet the coming spring I have requested of your office an appropriation of \$500 to properly repair it, and after it is repaired it will not be a good dam; but I am of the opinion that it can be made substantial enough to stand for several years.

There is an abundance of water in this river to properly irrigate all the available land on the reservation. There may be years when there might be a shortage for the second crop of alfalfa, provided all the land were cultivated, but this is mere conjecture, and I am of the opinion there would not be.

Statistics.—The following statistical table will show the number of Indians who claim this reservation as their home:

Males above 18 years of age	182
Females above 14 years of age	222
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	76
Females between 6 and 14 years of age	53
Males under 6 years of age	30
Females under 6 years of age	26
Total	589

Very respectfully,

EUGENE MEAD, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.,
August 12, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report.

According to the census taken June 30, 1897, the Indians of this reservation number 645, as follows:

Shoshones:	
Males	228
Females	195
Total	423
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Males above 18 years of age	151
Females above 14 years of age	134
School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years—	
Males	51
Females	37

Piutes:

Males	107
Females	115
Total	222
Males above 18 years of age	61
Females above 14 years of age	76
School children between the ages of 6 and 16—	
Males	27
Females	21

The Western Shoshone Agency is located on the Duck Valley Reservation, which was established by Executive order April 16, 1877, and is said to contain 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres, principally of mountainous country, about two-thirds in Nevada and one third in Idaho.

Only a very small portion of the reservation is fit for agricultural purposes, because of the mountainous character of the country, but what little there is in the valleys and bottoms is good so far as the character of the soil is concerned; but owing to the high altitude the climatic conditions are such and the water supply for irrigation so limited in July, August, and September that it is impossible for the Indians or white people to become self-supporting as agriculturists here. White people in the adjacent country have long since turned their attention to stock raising as the only means of being self-supporting in this section of country.

As has been stated in previous reports, these Indians should be moved to a different section of country if it is desired to make them self-supporting as agriculturists. The Indians here are good workers and understand irrigation and farming and are capable of making a living for themselves in a country where it is possible to raise good crops once in a while.

If the Indians are to be retained here they should be supplied with cattle and alfalfa seed and the lands fit for raising alfalfa fenced off and divided among them, and a dam built at the head of the valley in which all the farms on the reservation are situated, for the purpose of holding enough of the water that goes to waste in spring to make irrigation possible during the summer months when water is most needed, it being impossible to raise anything here without irrigation. They could then come much nearer being able to do for themselves than they ever can under existing conditions.

This reservation is peculiarly adapted to the successful raising of stock. The mountains and valleys produce an abundance of bunch grass and wild rye, and the country is full of small streams and springs, making this section a wonderfully fine grazing ground. These Indians are familiar with the proper ways of treating and handling stock, as many of them are almost constantly employed by ranchers in the care of their cattle and are considered good stock handlers by them, and particularly good as "vaqueros." It is to be most earnestly hoped that the Department will decide to issue stock to the Indians on this reservation, or else move them to a country where it is possible for an agriculturist to be self-supporting.

These are simple, kind, and gentle people, and disturbances are not as frequent among them as they would be among an equal number of white people dwelling together. They are willing workers, and whenever there is any work to be done that they are capable of doing they are desirous and anxious to do it. They have done all the work on the irrigating ditches, dams, etc., and freighted practically all the supplies from the railroad, a distance of 120 miles, 212,935 pounds, for which they received \$4,072.46 in cash. No trouble whatever has been experienced from the lack of sufficient Indian help.

The alfalfa seed distributed among the Indians and planted in the spring of 1896 has done very well with but one or two exceptions. The Indians who have cattle and work and saddle horses have put up sufficient alfalfa and wild hay to keep their stock through the winter.

The crops set out this spring promise a fairly good harvest if not seriously affected by frosts or the scarcity of water before they are ready to be gathered.

The spring floods were unprecedentedly high this year and caused considerable damage to the ditch banks and dams, and to the bridges on the main road to the agency and to the road itself. While considerable work has already been done to repair the damage, there is still a great deal of work that ought to be done.

The work of education in the boarding school has progressed rapidly and the year has been a successful one. The present school accommodations, however, are not nearly sufficient for even its rated capacity, which is fifty, and totally inadequate for the accommodation of all the children of this reservation who ought to be in school. During the last quarter of the fiscal year 1897, 56 children were in

attendance at the agency school and 13 were away at nonreservation schools, making a total of but 69 children receiving educations out of 136 who belong to this reservation of school age and who ought to be in school.

During the year a building for the storage of wood and containing quarters for school employees and mess was erected and has added much to the comfort and convenience of the school. A line of water pipe was also laid between the school and agency for the purpose of giving the agency a supply of good water, something it has not had in the past, and it is therefore much appreciated by all here.

The roads on the reservation are in good condition except in a few places where damaged by the spring floods. The usual amount of work was done on the roads this spring, as they require constant attention to keep them in good repair at that season of the year.

In closing I desire to express sincere thanks for the consideration your office has shown this agency and my appreciation of the excellent service rendered by both agency and school employees during the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. HARGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY,
White Rock, Nev., Aug. 7, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to make this, my second annual report of the Western Shoshone Boarding School, for the year ended June 30, 1897:

At the opening of the school there were 23 boys and 23 girls promptly on hand to go through the different processes which are usually performed on the first days of the opening of the schools. There were enrolled during the year 68 pupils. The greatest number of pupils in attendance in any one month was 56. On the 18th of February 6 boys and 4 girls were transferred to Grand Junction Training School, Colorado, and 10 children fresh from the camps were put into school to take the place of those transferred. At the end of the school year I had 56 pupils in attendance, being about 11 more than the proper capacity of the building. Had we the building, making the capacity as has been asked for and recommended by you, I am confident that the number of pupils would be readily increased to 75.

The literary work at the beginning of the year was not what it should have been for the reason that some of the industrial departments were minus employees and the large pupils had to be taken out of the school room to do the work; but after a full set of employees was sent, the progress and work of the pupils in the school room were excellent.

The general housework as taught to the girls by the matron was done in a manner as near home like as such work could possibly be done in any reservation boarding school, overcrowded as this school was, during the past year. Under the direct supervision of the matron, the boys have been taught to care for their dormitory, and I must say that they have done so in a very satisfactory manner.

The work taught and performed in all the industrial departments has been well done, with the exception of a few instances.

The buildings are all in good repair. Last fall the outside of the main building and hospital was treated to two good coats of paint, and I therefore recommend that the inside be treated in like manner as soon as possible.

At the beginning of the year one new building was erected, 48 by 24, which was originally intended for a woodshed, but by permission from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, half of the new building was converted into a mess kitchen, dining room, and quarters for mess cook and the upper part made into quarters for one employee. This provided a great convenience and long-felt want, necessary for the proper conduct of the school.

A short time after school opened up, the agency spring wagon and driving team were transferred to the school, making a convenience very much needed at the school, as the agency team was not able to do all the driving necessary for both school and agency.

The school farm produced a great variety of vegetables and almost enough hay to feed the stock the entire year.

The stock belonging to the school consists of 21 head of cattle and 3 horses—2 work horses and 1 worn-out pony, the driving team mentioned above having been sold at auction, by authority from the Indian Office. And now, as the school has a spring wagon left and no driving team, I therefore recommend that the school be supplied with one, as the farm team is too heavy to do the driving necessary for the school. I also earnestly recommend that the pony now belonging to the school and used for driving the cows be replaced by a good one, as the one now in use has passed his usefulness; as any horse running over these stony mountains will do.

The school farm this year promises a very fair crop of hay, and the garden, planted and tended under the supervision of the industrial teacher, seems fair to yield a very good crop of vegetables.

The health of the school was very good the entire school year.

The children were allowed to visit their homes, as a rule, once each month, all going the same day, being allowed to go home in the morning and to return in the evening, and not one time did a child fail to return.

At the first of the year there were several runaways, but they were promptly returned, and after a few months runaways were not thought of.

The school year just closed has resulted in great benefit to the children, and they have profited by their opportunities, and in many cases marked improvement can be noted. We realize that a great work is needed and that much more may be accomplished in the coming year than was done in the one just closed.

The employees were earnest in their work to make the school a success and rendered excellent service.

Before closing, I desire to thank you for your untiring efforts to supply all the needs of the employees and school, and further for your good advice and assistance throughout the entire school year just ended.

Very respectfully,

W. L. HARGROVE, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

G. W. MYERS,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

Census.—The census of June 30, 1897, shows the population of this tribe (including children away at school) to be 447. Of these, 199 are males and 248 are females.

Males over 18.....	91
Females over 14.....	168
Children, 6 to 16.....	90
Attendance at Mescalero Boarding School.....	103
Attendance at Fort Lewis (Colo.) Boarding School.....	2
Deaths during the year.....	20
Births during the year.....	16
Left reservation.....	1

Reservation.—This comprises about 450,000 acres in southern New Mexico, varying in altitude from 4,000 to 11,000 feet; mountainous, with good growth of pine, spruce, cedar, piñon, and post oak; a fine grazing section, but scarce in tillable land. There are some springs, but only one flowing stream, the Tularosa Creek. The agency is on this creek, 18 miles from Tularosa, N. Mex., and 110 miles from the railroad and telegraph station, Las Cruces, N. Mex., on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Mail daily, except Sunday, from that point by buckboard.

Houses.—These Indians have made commendable progress in building houses. Forty-five have been completed during the year and the Indians have moved into them. A cook stove has been put in each, and no chimney being allowed, camp cooking is not possible. These houses are log cabins, with frame roofs, floors, and windows. A great many others (thirty) are in place, with the lumber on the ground waiting the services of the carpenter. Besides, there are a great many logs at the mill ready to be sawed into lumber. The sawmill is a great help. All logs are cut and hauled to the mill by the Indians. Once there, they are sawed by the herder with a detail of Indian police.

Freighting.—All supplies are hauled from the railroad to the agency by the Indians, who are entirely satisfactory freighters. Occasionally they haul for other parties. During the fiscal year they hauled 255,025 pounds, earning thereby \$1,912.69.

Allotment.—No land has been allotted to these Indians. I have recommended it, for then it will insure the boundaries of each family's possession and give them assurance of permanency. I find in the Three Rivers section that the Land Office has issued patents to whites covering 240 acres of the most fertile and tillable land there. This land has been occupied by the Indians for years and is being farmed. There are about twenty-five Indians there, and they are always sure of a crop. They raise fine wheat, corn, and melons; they can get an easy support there. This land should be allotted at once. This section is some 50 miles from the agency, only 3 miles of this road being within the limits of the reservation. The Indians are isolated from the rest of the tribe. The section is claimed to be rich in mineral resources. All of these are of no use to the Indians, and it would be good policy to allot the land and cut these townships off and throw them open for entry and development.

Produce.—Commendable progress is being made in raising grains and vegetables. Particularly is this true with wheat. An increased acreage over the preceding year was put in in the spring of 1897. The miller reports that he has ground more corn and wheat in 1896 for the Indians than in all the preceding years combined. This is doubtless due to the continual pinching off and cutting down of rations. Indians resemble other people in not working for things provided gratuitously.

They are gradually working into the raising of potatoes, which succeed well in the higher altitudes of the reservation.

These Indians are fine basket makers, but none are to be found on sale outside, and very few are made. There is a constant and growing demand for them; but while drawing rations the incentive to work is stifled. "Sufficient unto the day" is one of their maxims, and the future must take care of itself.

Sheep.—Some 5,000 sheep were purchased and issued during the year. They were distributed in the ratio of 10 per capita as near as practicable. A number of the Indians bought sheep in addition, and some goats. Others have traded for them, disposing of surplus ponies. I brought to the agency in December a number of Navajoes, expert blanket makers. They have taught a number of the Mescalero women how to card, spin, dye, and make a blanket. These women can now make a blanket in every respect as good as the Navajo. There was a good clip of wool and a large crop of lambs. I believe the majority will look well after their herds. The good price obtained for their wool was an encouragement to them. Sheep will be a predominant factor in the self-support of the tribe.

School.—Pursuant to my policy to maintain the rising generation in school our attendance at the boarding school reached 97, which with 19 at Fort Lewis made a total of 116 children at school out of a total population of 447, 100 per cent of attendance. It became necessary to send several home on the doctor's advice, and our attendance was reduced to 87. In June I placed 16 five-year-olds in school, and the attendance June 30 was 103.

All the children except two at Fort Lewis returned June 26. The services of the larger boys are needed with their parents on the farms. Of the four girls who returned one was broken down with tuberculosis and was permitted to go home. Two were retained at this school and appointed laundresses at \$10 per month and board. This will save them from going to ruin. The remaining one is at service in the family of the clerk.

The dormitories are badly crowded. To this may be attributed the mortality during the year. The new assembly and class room will be completed before the beginning of the new school year. This will enable us to expand our kitchen and dining room somewhat. We need more dormitory space and porches. New privies have been built, as also a house where the girls can learn to weave.

The new water system is complete and a success. Water is pumped vertically 75 feet into a 30,000-gallon tank by a hydraulic ram that keeps the supply far in advance of the consumption. We have three fire plugs and 500 feet of fire hose to protect us against fire.

The farm keeps the school supplied with an abundance of vegetables—lettuce, radishes, rhubarb, asparagus, peas, beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, turnips, corn, pumpkins, summer and winter squashes, celery, etc. All the hay fodder is raised on the farm. There is at all times plenty of water for irrigating purposes.

The stock is all in good condition.

Health.—Extracts from the report of the agency and school physician, W. McM. Luttrell, are herewith:

The prevailing diseases found on this reservation are consumption, scrofula, and inflammation of the eyes. A large proportion of the Indians have consumption and scrofula in one or the other of their various forms. The diseases are due in nearly every case to hereditary influences. Living in poorly constructed teepees, brush tents, etc., has not retarded the spread of the diseases in any manner whatever, but has been conducive to their propagation. The Indians have begun to live in their houses now, and with the increased comfort and protection from inclement weather, without the quantity of fresh air being diminished, these diseases will rapidly abate. The various diseases of the eyes found here are directly traceable to the method the Indians use in heating their teepees. They build a fire in the center of their conical-shaped teepees or tents and expect the smoke to go out at the top, but before doing so it invariably gets into the eyes, causing irritation with excessive lachrymation, redness, swelling, and inflammation. This condition is aided by the wind and consequent dust. About nine months out of the year the wind blows a perfect gale here, night and day, without ceasing. There has been less eye trouble here this year than last, for the reason that a great many Indians live in houses now and the old women have been forced to quit sitting around "tiswin" fires. As they become more accustomed to their houses, to cleanliness, and to civilization the eye diseases will in great part disappear.

The sanitary condition is much better than it was last year. Those Indians who live in houses keep them and the surroundings comparatively clean. Their houses and persons, as to a matter of cleanliness, will compare very favorably with those of their neighbors, both Mexicans and Americans.

The reservation, situated as it is in southern New Mexico, enjoys all the advantages that climate can give. There are no diseases here due to location or climate. The temperature in summer never goes over 80° F. or in winter below 14° F°.

These Indians have completely abandoned the Indian "medicine man." The three here have not had a case, so far as I can learn, since January, 1896. By judiciously permitting them to have only those cases where death would inevitably take place in a very short time, and by the agent not permitting them to receive any pay for their services or else compelling them to return it after having received it, has destroyed all the "medicine man's" influence and also any desire on his part to practice his profession. They have been forced to go to work, and as a consequence all the mystery that clung about them has disappeared.

One hundred per cent of the Indians apply to the agency physician for treatment when they repeatedly are sick or injured. Within the last six months even the "medicine men" have called for treatment.

With the exception of a very few old Indians who have tertiary syphilis there are no venereal diseases among these Indians now.

The general health of the school is good. There is not sufficient dormitory space, but improvements are being rapidly made. One more dormitory is needed for the boys. Several girls contracted consumption last spring, which was thought to be due principally to overcrowding in one of the dormitories. Ventilators were put into all the dormitories, some of the children put into the hospital rooms, and the dormitories disinfected. Since then no new cases have appeared. Several of the children have been annoyed with a slightly contagious skin disease. This disease was first noticed among the Mexicans and then among the camp Indians. Several times it has disappeared from the school but breaks out again on the children visiting camp. It is not serious enough to warrant isolation.

The sanitary condition of the school is now excellent. During the year new privies have been built and a good sewerage system put into operation. There is a fine flow of water and all refuse is carried away at once. There are ample bathing facilities and all the children take a full bath with plenty of soap and warm water once a week. The water here is very hard, and soap prepared especially for such water should be furnished.

There is no hospital here, but one room is set apart for the use of sick boys and one for sick girls. At present no nurse is employed at this school, nor will one ever be needed. There are several of the larger girls and boys who, with a little instruction from the physician and the matron, can take care of the sick and also learn something that will be of use to them in after life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. STOTTLER,

First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Apache Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Assigned to the duties of this agency as recently as the 1st of April last, an exhaustive résumé of its affairs prior to that date can not be expected of me. Much, therefore, of what is herein set down must of necessity be the result of a reference to the records of the office and largely of verbal information from the employees.

PUEBLOS.

Population.—A few weeks prior to the close of the year census blanks were sent to this office, accompanied by a letter directing that an accurate census of all the Indians of this agency be taken for submission with the annual report. Considering the magnitude of such an undertaking one would naturally expect that these instructions would have been accompanied by the means to carry it into effect, but search failed to discover anything more substantial than words, which, at the conclusion of the letter, were as follows: "As no provision is made in the act for any extra expense connected with this census, you must not incur any."

Without money it is simply impossible to take any census, accurate or otherwise, of the Pueblo Indians. The formula, which has become stereotyped by use in past years, can therefore only be repeated here: "Total population, 8,536; males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14 years of age, 2,657; children between 6 and 16 years of age, 2,323." Under natural conditions, by which is meant absence of epidemics, there should have been during the years since this census was taken an increase in these figures, but whether slight or the reverse I have no means of knowing.

I have endeavored to supplement the above statistics with respect to the number of school children in those pueblos where schools are located by requiring the teachers to take as accurate an inventory of them as possible. These reports show that there are in the pueblos of Acoma, Cochiti, Isleta, Jemez, Laguna, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Pahuate, Taos, Zia, and Zuñi 1,340 children of school age. This leaves 8 pueblos unaccounted for, and takes no note of the children belonging to the above-named pueblos in attendance at the various industrial and boarding schools throughout the country.

In this count Zuñi pueblo is credited with 347 children of school age. Owing to the generally scattered condition of this tribe at this time of year, many families being what may be called "out of town" attending to their crops, it was not practicable to obtain the correct figures, and those given may be considered under rather than over the correct ones. I am informed by those entirely competent to

give an opinion on the subject that there are between 400 and 500 children in the Zuñi pueblo. Between 45 and 50 of these attend school—spasmodically.

Schools.—Since the date of the last annual report of my predecessor, Maj. John L. Bullis, all contract schools, with one exception, have been abolished, principally by absorption into Government day schools, so that now there are 13 day schools and 1 contract school attached to and under the direction of this agency.

The school plant at Zuñi, formerly conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, has during the year become the property of the Government by purchase, and may be said to be the only school worthy the name attached to the agency. The superiority of this school is due to greater numerical and more constant or rather less inconstant attendance than obtains in the other schools. This, again, is due not to a desire on the part of the children to acquire learning, nor to a wish of the parents to see their children obtaining an education, but to the fact that in this school the scholars are furnished with a noon-day lunch—a pretty substantial meal—and at the beginning of each school term a very good outfit of clothing. And even with these incentives the average attendance during the quarter ended with the year was but a fraction over 50 per cent.

The condition of the various day schools may be stated as follows:

Acoma.—Number of children in pueblo, 55; number enrolled, 41; average attendance, boys, 12; girls, 14; average of both sexes, 26; average age, 9 years. The teacher of this school has since its close been dismissed from the Indian service for cause. Originally a Catholic mission school, it is now rented by the Government, and is the only building deserving the name of "school" in the whole list. The Government should acquire possession of it.

Cochiti.—Number of children in pueblo, 98; enrolled, 33; average attendance, boys, 4; girls, 12; average both sexes, 16; average age, 9 years. The condition of this school is decidedly bad. The attendance, though shown by the report of the teacher on the 30th of the month to be 29 (19 girls and 10 boys), was but little more than half that at the time of my visit. The excuse for this nonattendance is that the services of the larger pupils are needed at this time in the fields. The school-house and teacher's room adjoining, an adobe building with a mud roof, leak like a sieve when it rains and are uninhabitable. The Government should acquire a piece of land here and build a proper building for the school and teacher's residence.

Isleta.—Number of children, 56; enrolled, 46; attendance, boys, 14; girls, 2; average of both sexes, 21; average age, 7 years. Complaint having been made that the parish priest of this pueblo had used his position to prevent the transfer of the day school scholars to the Government boarding schools in the Territory, I addressed him a letter of which the following is a copy.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., July 27, 1897.

The Reverend Father in charge of the Parish of Pueblo of Isleta, Isleta, N. Mex.

REV. SIR: In view of certain information recently communicated to this office I deem it proper to inform you that the educational policy of the Government toward the Indians contemplates that pupils in the day schools, as soon as they shall have reached a certain standard of proficiency in their studies, shall be transferred to certain other schools, denominated "nonreservation schools," where they enter upon the study of a higher grade of subjects, are taught a trade, and generally fitted to go out into the world and take care of themselves and support those who may be dependent upon them. The Government is very anxious that these nonreservation schools shall be kept constantly filled, and therefore any influence which discourages day-school pupils from wishing to join the higher grade of schools becomes highly detrimental to the policy of the Government.

The information in the possession of this office is to the effect that the parish priest of Isleta has discouraged by every means in his power the transfer of children from the day school in that pueblo to the industrial school at Albuquerque, even going so far as to threaten the parents with excommunication and the children themselves with other pains and penalties of the Church should they consent to be so transferred.

The pursuit of such a course as is herein indicated is so entirely at variance with that dictated by common sense that I hesitate to believe any sensible man would be guilty of it; but in order to divest the problem of Indian education in the pueblo of Isleta of a factor which might, if suffered to exist, cause incalculable harm it becomes my duty to inform you that further persistence in the course you are reported as pursuing will be the signal for your name to be sent to the archbishop of this diocese with a recommendation for your removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. NORDSTROM,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

A week or ten days subsequently the reverend father called at my office; but finding me out he departed for home, where he wrote me a letter in Spanish, of which I have, unfortunately, no copy, having sent original and translation to the Indian Office soon after its receipt.

The reverend gentleman, however, made no attempt to deny the allegations reported against him, but labored, on the contrary, to justify his action, saying that he "did not know any State law which compelled Catholic children to go to

schools not Catholic." He modestly disclaimed the power to invoke the power of the Vatican, with which he evidently thought my letter invested him, saying that I and my informers should know "that the Church of Rome does not give a priest power to excommunicate." No one said it did. This unique epistle was brought to a conclusion as follows (I think I quote his exact words): "I will tell you friend, that if you do not in eight days give me a satisfaction, I will send your letter to the Catholic Bureau in Washington." * * *

As stated, this correspondence was forwarded to the Department. Accompanying it was an affidavit of an employee of the Indian school in this city, deposing that in September last he had been sent to the pueblo of Isleta for the purpose of obtaining pupils for the school, and that while he was there the parish priest seized the occasion of the celebration of the feast of Saint Augustine to say to the people, all of whom were assembled in the church and participating in the ceremonies of the feast, that if the parents allowed their children to go to this school, they need never come to him or the Church for anything thereafter; that he would not marry them; he would not bury them in consecrated ground, nor give them any of the rights and privileges of holy Church. The character of the opposition to the policy of the Government, which this correspondence leaves no doubt is being carried on in Isleta, will, if not changed, render that policy a farce.

Though the Pueblo Indian can not be said to be religious in any proper acceptation of that term, he is superstitious to an extent almost inconceivable, and when he is threatened, by one whom all his teaching has brought him to look up to as the veritable vicar of God on earth, in the daily habit of wielding supernatural powers, with "excommunication" and "deprivation of burial in consecrated ground," he is extremely liable to heed the commands such a terrible personage may condescend to honor him with. In an ignorant community such a man is all powerful, and if suffered to continue in the course he is evidently pursuing will render nugatory the strongest policy of the Government. I respectfully submit that the Department should mark its sense of this priest's conduct by at once initiating remedial measures becoming the sovereignty of the Government, which he defies every day.

Jemez.—Number of school children, 109; enrolled, 47; average attendance, boys, 13, girls, 21; average of both sexes, 34; average age, 9 years. This school is distinguished by being the only one attached to the agency where the regular daily attendance exceeds the capacity. There is a pretty good plant here, capable of being enlarged sufficiently for the accommodation of 100 pupils. The census shows between 125 and 150 children here of school age.

The buildings are owned by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, but the land, unfortunately, belongs to the Indians. An attempt was, I believe, made to acquire the whole plant, but owing to the refusal of the Indians to deed the land it fell through. I would respectfully recommend that the effort for ownership be renewed (the teacher thinks it would be successful if tried again), and the school be made a semiboarding school to the extent of furnishing a noonday lunch to the children, who should be properly clothed.

"Dancing" largely prevails in this pueblo, which some years since was the scene of the murder of a San Juan Indian for attempting to pry into the mysteries of one of these secret orgies. A short time after the teacher, Miss Dawson, arrived in the village the "headmen" visited her, with the information that "there was going to be a dance, and that she must lock herself in the house and not come out until it was all over." This impudence naturally aroused Miss Dawson's spirit of American independence, and she very pluckily, as well as properly, told the visiting delegation to mind their own business; that this was her house, and that she was going in and out of it whenever she pleased. Since she took this stand she has not been troubled.

Laguna.—Number of children, 79; enrolled, 28; average attendance—boys 7, girls 11; average of both sexes, 18; average age, 8 years. The condition of this school, though better than some, is adequate only in size. The teacher's residence is about three-fourths of a mile from the schoolroom, which, during the extremely hot weather of summer and the frequent inclemency of the winter, constitutes a hardship in getting to and from the school. Both schoolhouse and teacher's residence leak, and afford but little protection from the weather during the winter snows and summer rains. A suitable building should be constructed.

The title to the land on which Laguna is situated still being unsettled, and as yet vested in the Government, the difficulties usually accompanying the purchase of land from Indians would not arise here, and a suitable site for a school building should be set apart by Executive order for this purpose.

The missionary here, who misrepresents the evangelical body to which he is accredited, has set himself up as a critic and censor of the Government's policy. According to his dictum the Indian should be taught in his own language and children

should never be separated from their parents; the transfer of children to nonreservation schools is therefore a "cruelty." Consistently with some of his avowals, he has constructed a ritual in the Laguna vernacular, divine worship being celebrated accordingly. Ten pupils were reported as eligible for transfer from this school, but owing to the influence of this missionary not a single case of "consent" was recorded. And Laguna is considered as being among the foremost in "advancement" of all the pueblos. * * *

Pahuate.—Number of school children, 71; enrolled, 20; average attendance—boys 1, girls 4; average of both sexes, 5.2; average age, 8 years. I reached Pahuate on June 18, and proceeded immediately to the schoolhouse, where I was met by the teacher, Mr. Moll. Seeing no one in the schoolroom, I asked, "Is your school not in session, Mr. Moll?" For answer he pointed to one solitary little girl, about 8 years old, whom I had overlooked, and said, "Yes, sir; school is in session, but the scholars are absent." There are 71 children between the ages of 6 and 16 in this village—39 boys and 32 girls—and although it has a "school officer," a graduate of Carlisle, whose duty it is made by village mandate to see that the children attend school, Mr. J. Alfred Moll, teacher, was, on the 18th of June, 1897, paid by the Government of the United States the sum of \$3.64 for endeavoring to make one juvenile savage spell and understand the momentous question, "D-o y-o-u s-e-e t-h-e c-a-t?"

I immediately assembled the headmen of the pueblo, the school officer among them, and inquired if they thought it right that the Government should go to the expense of keeping a teacher in their village just to teach one little girl. This phase of the subject proved not only new to them, but invested with mirth-provoking qualities, as they immediately set up a hearty laugh. Observing that I did not join them, they, after a short time, calmed down and commenced to offer excuses, none of which accounted for the absence of the children, whose places, by virtue of tender years, should be in school and nowhere else. Finally the "school officer" said the parents would not allow their children to go to school where the teacher got mad at them. The foundation of this excuse, like all the rest, was inadequate, in fact utterly baseless.

Santa Clara.—Number of children, 78; enrolled, 38; average attendance, boys 7, girls 10; average both sexes, 17; average age, 7 years. The condition of this school is rather encouraging, due almost wholly to the influence of the lieutenant governor, himself educated at the Albuquerque Boarding School, and to a former teacher, now married to one of the Indian women, and a resident of the pueblo.

One drawback to further improvement exists in the fact that the teacher, who is married, lives some distance from the village. His wife is an unpaid but constant laborer among the Indians, and does much good in teaching the women and children how to sew and "keep house." Her services would prove of much greater value could she and her husband live in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the pueblo. In this connection I deem it proper to invite attention to my various letters advocating the construction at Santa Clara of a schoolhouse and teacher's residence combined. All the preliminaries looking to this result have been made. All that is required now is the approval of the Department.

Santo Domingo.—Number of school children, 154; number enrolled, 27; average attendance, boys 12, girls —; average age, 17 years. The establishment of this school, effected on the 5th of April last, was the cause of some little anxiety, it being at first thought that influences more salutary than persuasion would be required to accomplish the end.

It will be recalled that in December last or the January following a lady teacher was sent to this pueblo to open a school, pursuant to the consent of the governor and other head men of the tribe; but on reaching her destination and announcing her purpose she found that "the powers" had changed their minds, and declined to treat with her. The project remained in abeyance some months, when the Department transferred to this agency a teacher in the person of W. S. Holsinger, who upon his arrival was assigned to Santo Domingo, where by the exercise of much tact and patience the school was put in running order. This result, however, was not reached without considerable annoyance and delay.

Mr. Holsinger entered upon his duties on the 5th ultimo, being met at the outset with a flat refusal from the governor either to turn the schoolhouse key over to him or give him possession of the school property sent to the pueblo by my predecessor, Major Bullis. The justification of this second act of bad faith on the part of the authorities of the pueblo was found in their assertion that "this is a feast week" (there is always a feast or a fast among these people), "when every-one, young and old, without regard to age or sex, is engaged in a secret dance, and no stranger is allowed to come inside the village on any pretext whatever."

On receiving this information, I confess to no little chagrin and irritation. That the execution of the matured policy of the Government should be blocked,

and repeatedly blocked, by the ignorant fanaticism of a few savages, was, to my mind, an anomaly which should not be brooked for an instant. My predecessor, Major Bullis, present at the time, and more familiar than I with the unprogressive spirit displayed by these people, was, if anything, more indignant than myself, and advised me to temporize with them no longer, but to summon to my aid a troop of cavalry, arrest, and convey to Fort Wingate the recalcitrants, where, in the seclusion of the guardhouse they might have the opportunity of contrasting their abridged liberties with the unbounded freedom they had hitherto enjoyed; but, much as this course commended itself to a correct estimate of their just deserts, the reflection that its adoption would render me liable to the suspicion of desiring to see my name in the newspapers worked its rejection.

Under the influence, therefore, of more pacific counsels I contented myself with addressing to the governor a letter couched in tolerably energetic language, which, as the sequel has shown, has answered every purpose.

Without exception all the scholars in this school are young men, the majority of whom have attended school elsewhere. There are no means of proving its truth, but it is strongly surmised that the governor, finding he must have a school, compromised with his principles (?) by inducing these young men to compose the scholarship, reasoning, doubtless, that what they had already learned had ruined them anyway and their attendance would have the effect of shielding his girls from the baneful influences of education and "keep them from running off."

The quotation requires explanation. When making my quarterly inspection of this school I asked the governor why he did not send his girls to school. He coolly and with a nonchalant shrug of the shoulders replied that "education might be all very well for boys, but it wouldn't do for the girls, who as soon as they got educated wanted to run off."

Considering the policy of the Government; considering that I as the agent and representative of that policy was spending the public money in an inspection the object of which was to learn how that policy was being carried out, I should have had the power, having in mind the dignity of the Government, to have said to that impudent old savage, "Mustering your officers and headmen and immediately go through this village warning every parent in it that they must send every one of their children not otherwise necessarily employed to the schoolhouse at once and keep them there until the end of the term. Disobey my order and I will depose and send you to the guardhouse at Fort Wingate." This is the action a strong policy would have dictated, and the action I was strongly tempted to take. But ignorance of the reception the pursuit of such a course would be accorded by my superiors I was compelled to content myself with endeavoring to persuade this ignorant stumbling-block that he was wrong and ungrateful; that the Government in expending upon him and his thousands of dollars every year had only their good at heart, and that gratitude at least, if nothing more, should prompt him to exert all the influence of his office to keep the school filled to overflowing. Gratitude, forsooth! They have as much conception of the meaning of the term as a hog has of the differential calculus. What, sir, do you imagine was the result of this interview—this "inspection" which I am compelled to make every three months? This—the governor, astonished to find his official head still attached to his official shoulders, and knowing that it was occupying anything but its proper place, could only reconcile the fact with the belief that I was afraid of him, that I did not dare give him the order he knew in his heart I ought to have given him. The situation is infinitely humiliating.

San Felipe.—Number of children, 97; enrolled, 39; average attendance, boys 14; girls —; average age, 10 years. No girls attend this school, but whether for the same reason as that assigned to Santo Domingo can not be learned. The people are great "dancers" and very jealous of the secret mysteries enacted during the progress of these ceremonies. When a dance is about to come off the teacher is notified beforehand what he shall do. If it be an ordinary occasion he is locked in his room until it is over; if of a deeply religious character they compel him to leave town entirely.

San Juan.—Number of children, 84; enrolled, 23; average attendance, boys 7; girls 5; average of both sexes, 12; average age, 8 years. The usual complaint of nonattendance prevails at this school. The pueblo contains 84 children of school age. Twenty-two of these are pupils in St. Catherine's School (Miss Drexel's) in this city; 17 are boarders in the Government school here; 17 are fairly regular in making their appearance at the school in the pueblo; 8 attended for a few days, and 20 went to no school. Presumably, these 20 are mostly composed of the older children whose services are of value to parents or other relatives in the fields.

Taos.—Number of children, 76; enrolled, 31; average attendance, boys 11, girls 5; average of both sexes, 16; average age, 8 years. The teacher of this school having been appointed superintendent of the school at Fort Defiance, Ariz., leaves a vacancy here, which should be filled by a lady.

At my inspection of this school I found that it was uniformly opened by the scholars repeating in concert, after the teacher, the Lord's prayer in Spanish. Asked why it was not taught in English, the teacher replied that the parish priest had requested him to teach it in Spanish, that being the tongue in which he preached to his congregation. I am of the opinion that this custom should be discouraged. While the knowledge of any civilized language can not but be beneficial to the Indian child, still English is the language of his country, the one in which he will ultimately conduct all his business transactions, through a knowledge of which he can only hope to cope with the sharper who would overreach him, and therefore the language he should take up the moment he comes inside the school-house. And, aside from these most important considerations, it would seem that the time and labor devoted to teaching this invocation in Spanish would accomplish the same result in English.

Zuñi.—Semiboarding school. Number of school children, 347; enrolled, 37; average attendance, boys 22, girls 10; average of both sexes, 32; average age, 7 years. Although this is called a "boarding school" by the Department, it is, with the exception of a luncheon furnished the children at noon and a supply of school clothing, as much a day school as the others of that name. The children live and sleep at home, and are under the control of the teachers only while in the class room.

As has been said, it is the only school under the control of the Government worthy the name—the only one where the scholars have gotten understandingly beyond the reading chart, and the only one where the attendance approaches that degree of regularity necessary to the evolution of results. It is also distinguished from other schools in that it supports a principal and assistant teacher, a matron, and an assistant matron. The first mentioned, by her long residence in the pueblo, extending over a period of nine years, knows every child in it, how they are employed, and the disposition of the parents toward the cause of education. This knowledge, united with an indomitable resolution to succeed, accounts, in a great measure, for the results achieved.

Pursuant to the present policy of the Government, this plant should be enlarged sufficiently for the accommodation of 100 or 125 pupils, and two other schools capable of accommodating as many more each should be constructed at convenient points on the Zuñi Reservation. Plans and specifications are now in preparation covering the first proposition, and will be forwarded for the consideration of the Department when they shall have been completed.

The village of Zuñi was recently the scene of an occurrence recalling all the horrors of the days when our God-fearing ancestors of New England piously devoted their neighbors and friends to the stake. A poor old woman, 75 or 80 years old, having been reported as a witch, the society of the "priests of the bow" ordered her torture until she should confess. The emissaries of the society accordingly went to her house in the dead of night, dragged her from her bed, and, almost literally throwing her down the five stories to the ground, carried her off to the "torture corral," where, tying her hands behind her, until, unable to endure the agony longer, she confessed to—no one knows what. It was, however, sufficient to satisfy her judges, for she was let down and allowed to crawl back to her miserable abode as best she might. Here she lay for days, no one caring to go near her, or if they had any compassion for her they were afraid to display it for fear of sharing her fame as a witch, together with the infliction of the same punishment.

Two or three days afterwards, a rumor of what had taken place coming to Miss Dissette, the estimable principal of the school, she, accompanied by her assistant, Miss Faurote, went to the old woman's house, where she was found more dead than alive. For days this noble woman, at the probable risk of her life, and at the certain risk of the undying enmity of the "priests of the bow," persisted in her heavenly ministrations to this poor old creature, until finally she was restored to life again and the enjoyment of such health as her shattered constitution will be able to support. This tragedy—tragic in more than one sense—happened last February. At my visit in the June following I saw the victim of this barbarism, who bared her poor old shriveled arms and showed me where the cruel cords of the torture had cut the flesh through to the bone. As Miss Dissette, her eyes filled with sympathetic tears, her voice trembling with indignant emotion, described the particulars of this unspeakable horror, my own cheek blushed that thirty-six years of my life had been spent in the service of a Government under which such things could be done.

Since the conquest of the Pueblos in the early years of the seventeenth century, pious men and women have preached to these people Jesus, and Him crucified; but to-day, after nearly 300 years of civilized example, they are as devoted to their pagan form of worship, joined as firmly to their idols, as they were when they massacred the Franciscan martyrs. And it is expected that a people like this

is to be civilized through the medium of the common school, attendance upon which depends wholly upon their volition.

This case was duly reported to the Department, from which it was referred to the governor of the Territory, who was requested to initiate the proper measures for the prosecution of the criminals. On March 22 his excellency replied that "steps would be taken at once to prosecute the Indians to the fullest extent of the law." Nothing, however, was done at the last term of court, but the district attorney for the counties of Bernalillo and Valencia informs me, under date of the 16th instant, that it is the intention to arrest the offenders, provided the Government will furnish a detachment of troops to assist the sheriff, and have them before the grand jury at the next term, which commences the third Monday in September, when, "*if an indictment is obtained, we will try to have the case heard at the same term of court.*" (The italics are mine.) * * *

Conduct.—So far as known but one case of conflict with the laws has taken place among the Pueblos during the year and that, being a violation of the game laws, can hardly be said to be an offense in an Indian. To an Indian, "Thou shalt not kill a deer, neither shalt thou make a breakfast off a jack rabbit," is an extremely novel commandment, no matter in what time of the year it may be fulminated; and it is a matter of surprise, as well as congratulation, that the record should show such convincing proofs of self-constraint on the part of thousands heretofore accustomed to look upon the game of the country as their property. It is, however, only another proof of the Pueblos' fear of the law, which is intimately associated in his mind with the jail, and abridged liberties. If he can possibly avoid it, no Pueblo can be induced to go to law. The unscrupulous have not been slow to learn and take advantage of this pacific disposition, and cases are frequently reported of infringement on property rights of every description.

This disinclination to call in the law to their assistance results in many cases of complaint to the agent, who is expected to definitely settle, offhand, any question which may be submitted to him, no matter how comprehensive. Scarcely a day passes that a case of disputed title is not brought before him in some form, either in writing or by personal presentation, every one of them pointing to the necessity, which grows more imperative every day, for the appointment of a special attorney to take charge of and prosecute them before the Court of Private Land Claims, created by Congress to hear and determine this class of cases. I had the honor, as late as the 7th of June, to recommend such an appointment, but beyond a notification that the matter had been appropriately referred nothing has been heard from it. It is a subject fraught with great interest to the Pueblos, and should receive definite official countenance as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Prosperity—Self-support—Issues.—With but one exception, the Pueblo villages are in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The people are hard working and industrious, and the unprecedentedly heavy as well as timely rainfall which has prevailed throughout the Territory this year has amply rewarded their labors, so that all the Pueblos, with the exception mentioned, will have an abundance to last them until the harvesting of next year's crop.

The exception to this happy state of affairs is unfortunate Zia, the people of which have been almost wholly supported by the Government through this agency during the past year. This was no fault of theirs, but due to a failure of their last year's crops, which died on the drying up of the River Jemez, on which they depended for water. As if this were not enough, the people, old and young, were stricken with an epidemic of sore eyes, the origin of which remains and will, in all probability, continue to remain a mystery. Its effects on the afflicted are, however, palpable, nearly every case attacked being left with impaired vision, some with none, and very many losing the sight of one eye entirely; the affected organ having, in some instances, the appearance of having burst and lost a portion of the fluid, others, again, being left with what seems an excrescence or fungous growth attached to the pupil. I saw several of these cases myself, one little baby whose mother had died appealing especially to my tenderest feelings.

Through it all, Miss Hosmer, the devoted teacher of the day school, herself so badly afflicted as to be totally blind for a few days, was physician, nurse, adviser, friend. The almoner of the Government, through whom provisions and medicines were distributed, she devoted herself to the welfare of these people with a single-mindedness and an utter disregard of self rarely equaled, never surpassed. I am happy to be able to state that she has almost entirely recovered the use of her eyes, which, but for a little tendency to weakness, are as good as before the attack.

The worst yet remains to be told. Owing to a plentiful supply of water, the crops gave promise of an unprecedented yield this year, but a short time before the wheat had ripened sufficiently to cut a devastating hailstorm took Zia in its path of destruction, and in fifteen minutes totally swept from sight every vestige

of that upon which the people had depended for bread for the next year. The people are therefore absolutely without the means of support. I commend them to the charitable commiseration of the Department.

The pueblo of San Ildefonso has also had a hard struggle during the year "to keep the wolf from the door," but has managed to get along without appealing to the Government. This situation is owing to the want of water. Heretofore they have depended upon the Nambe, a small tributary to the Rio Grande, for their irrigating supply, and last year this stream went entirely dry. In one of my visits to this village it was learned that it had been five years since they had made a full crop. This year they will have an abundance. And that they may no longer be dependent upon Nambe for this water supply a ditch has been taken out from the Rio Grande, which, when finished, will obviate any future danger of short water. Three miles of this ditch have been completed, but the poverty of the people makes it impossible to hire a surveyor, whose services now are necessary to a continuation and completion of this ditch. The Government should step in here and finish the work, when the people of San Ildefonso will be entirely self-supporting.

The people of Laguna, numbering all told about 1,000, may be said to be exceptionally prosperous, and have made more rapid strides on the road to civilization than any of the Pueblos. This condition is entirely due to the advantages which inevitably come in the train of education. Between 125 and 150 of the young men have been educated at Carlisle and other industrial institutions provided by the Government, and these, almost without exception, are profiting by what they have learned. Nearly all of them are employed in some capacity or other by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which runs through the village, the authorities of the road informing me that they prefer Indian labor to that furnished by the native Mexican. Laguna, in addition to its agricultural returns, by no means inconsiderable, derives a monthly income from the railroad of between \$3,500 and \$4,000. The constant flow of this money into the coffers of the family fortunate enough to possess an educated boy—which means steady employment—is an object lesson of immense value to all.

An amusing anecdote will not be amiss here: A Laguna youth having gone through the curriculum of Carlisle and learned the blacksmith's trade, returned home for good, having been absent seven years. His father, a large sheep owner, said to him: "You have been away a long time now; I have had no advantage of your services, and I want you to help me herd those sheep now." The boy replied: "I didn't stay seven years at Carlisle to learn to herd sheep, and I'm not going to. I do know how to shoe a horse, though, or to set a tire, so you hire a Mexican to herd your sheep and I'll pay for his wages from my trade." Result: That boy is now employed in a machine shop in Albuquerque, where he is paid \$3.50 per day, the fractional dollar being sent home to pay the herder the father was going to convert his boy into.

The usual amount of tools, implements, and barbed wire have been issued during the year. I have, however, reason to doubt that these have in all cases been put to the uses designed by the Government. A short time after the assumption of the duties here a merchant of the city, a dealer in hardware, complained to me that unless I went out of business he would be compelled to; that my goods didn't cost me anything, while his not only had to be paid for, but he had to pay freight on them, the bills for which were oftentimes more than the original cost of the goods. I naturally inquired what he meant by such an enigmatical statement, when he said: "It's this way; You give your Indians a hoe, a hammer, a try square, or a broom, or anything else you have for issue, and they, instead of carrying the article home, immediately bring it down town and sell it to ———," naming an enterprising Hebrew trader, "for one-tenth its value, who, in turn, can, of course, afford to undersell me or any other honest merchant who comes by his goods legitimately. Now, do you see why I can't compete with you?" I saw, and immediately commenced an investigation, which convinced me of the honesty and truthfulness of this merchant's statement. Since then I have stopped the issue of anything at the agency, or if any has been made it has been on the eve of departure for home of the donee, whose footsteps were attended by some employee of the agency, who had instructions not to lose sight of him until he should be beyond the city limits. Since adopting this course this office has not been accused of competition in the hardware business.

In the last two years the Pueblos of Santa Clara and San Ildefonso have had issued to them in the neighborhood of 7,000 pounds of barbed wire. I have seen some wire stretched in Santa Clara, so there is some evidence that some of it was put to legitimate use; but two visits to and fairly diligent search in San Ildefonso failed to discover a yard of wire standing in the village. A fruit ranch, however, about 3 miles above San Ildefonso is beautifully fenced with barbed wire, for

which, it is said by the people living in the neighborhood, the owner paid the Indians about one-fourth its value. I have reason to doubt if that proportion of its worth was paid for it. Hereafter the pro rata of wire belonging to a village will be sent to the teacher of that village, who will issue it under instructions from this office.

JICARILLA APACHES.

Census.—The census of this tribe of Indians, taken at the close of the year, shows a total number of 841, which is a decrease of 12 during the year, the number at the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, being 853. There are 343 families, averaging a little in excess of 2.4 to the family.

Of children between 6 and 16 there are 171, of whom there is not one in school. By a reference to last year's report, I find it stated that 19 children were in school in Fort Lewis, Colo., who had all been allowed to come home for vacation with the understanding that they were to return at the commencement of the term in September. It would appear that the "understanding" was not thoroughly understood by the parents of the children, who have, as usual in such cases, broken their promises and kept their children at home. While at this agency, in July last, many of the Indians, among them the head men of the tribe, petitioned for the establishment of a school, to which they might send their children. A recommendation that this request be granted was made the subject of a communication not long afterwards. During the year the arrangements mentioned in the last annual report looking to the purchase of a piece of land containing about 160 acres, and situated about a mile south of the agency, to be set apart for school purposes, have been consummated, the Government being in the possession of a clear and unencumbered title to the same. It is recommended that the buildings on this land, so far as they can be made adaptable to the purpose, form a part of the school plant, which should be large enough to accommodate at least 250 children. There is quite a variety of building material near to select from—stone which can be easily quarried, clay suitable for brick, and all kinds of mud from which to make adobes.

A boarding school on this reservation could be made to realize the maximum of educational results. The great trouble to be contended with in all schools pupilled by Indians being attendance, schools, in my opinion, should be placed on reservations where the factor established by law of the "parents' consent in writing" would be eliminated.

Farming.—The major portion of the Jicarilla Reservation being of a mountainous character, I question if, even under the most favorable circumstances, the Indian could produce sufficient by farming the irrigable lands to support them. Many of the best farms have been taken up and patented by Mexicans, whose holdings should be purchased and allotted to the Indians. A map of the reservation is now in preparation, showing the location of these squatters, the nature of their improvements, and amount of land cultivated, to be forwarded to the Department as soon as completed. This will be accompanied by a list of the names of the owners and a statement of the probable sum which will be required to purchase the holdings.

The decrease in the number of horses belonging to these Indians during the year is due to two causes: First, during the summer of 1896 from June until September no rain fell at all, entailing, of course, little or no grass from which to cut hay; second, the deep snows of the following winter, which made it impossible for the ponies to dig to what little grass the drought had allowed to grow. The limited rainfall operated also to produce short crops, and, the ration being inadequate to wholly support them, many of the Indians resorted to killing their sheep and goats to eke out their scanty subsistence. When it is stated that the last annual report shows these people to have been the owners of 3,000 sheep and 500 goats, a reference to the accompanying table, which shows that they now have but 600 of the former and 200 of the latter, will constitute a pretty accurate estimate of the nature of the straits they were put to to keep the wolf from the door. The numerical decrease in the goats amounts to but little, but the loss of four-sixths of their sheep was a serious blow, from which they will not soon recover. Under such exigencies as these it would seem to be but proper to invest the agent with authority to increase the ration to a living quantity.

The statistics herewith, which it is requested be made a part of this report for publication, are replete with figures of some importance bearing directly on the condition of these people. I beg to invite attention to but one item, viz, the number of births during the year. In 343 families there are but 42 births reported, a fact pointing to the startling conclusion that infanticide must prevail to an alarming extent among these people.

I desire to make my acknowledgments to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for many favors granted during the short time I have been in charge of these agencies. No reasonable request has failed to receive favorable consideration, and, as none others have been preferred, all have been granted.

Respectfully submitted.

C. E. NORDSTROM,

Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY, *Olean, N. Y., August 12, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my third annual report of the New York Agency, N. Y.

Number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the New York Agency are divided by tribal organizations, as follows:

Cayugas	164
Onondagas	546
Oneidas	275
Senecas	2,639
St. Regis	1,188
Tuscaroras	381
Total	5,193

The Senecas and their reservations.—The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations. The Allegany Reservation is located in Cattaraugus County and lies along the Allegany River for a distance of 35 miles, the eastern terminus being near Vandalia and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation is from one to two and one-half miles in width, the lines having been run so as to take in the bottom lands along the river. There are 30,469 acres in this reservation, of which about 11,000 acres are tillable; but of this not one-half is cultivated or in pasturage. Nearly all of the valuable timber has been cut off and sold.

The Indians on the Allegany Reservation, as a rule, pay but little attention to farming. There are a few good farmers among them, but the majority farm just enough to get a scanty subsistence, and the most of that is obtained from labor among their white neighbors. There are residing on this reservation 941 Senecas and 84 Onondagas.

On the Allegany Reservation are located 6 villages, laid out under an act of Congress passed February 19, 1875, which authorized leases to be made by the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians to white lessees for periods not exceeding twelve years. In 1890 this act was amended, authorizing leases to be made for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years. The twelve-year leases within these villages expired in 1892, and were then renewed for ninety-nine years. The rentals from these lands are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, and amount to about \$12,000 per year. The funds which come into the treasury of the Seneca Nation from these rentals and other sources are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk of the Seneca Nation, authorized by vote of the council.

I have reason to believe from well-directed inquiries made by me that the funds of the nation are improvidently expended. After quite diligent inquiry I am satisfied that the funds of this nation are absorbed to a large extent by the officers of the nation, and that they collude with white men to discount the orders issued for the payee named in the order when the treasurer has the funds to pay the same in full. Quite a large sum is expended each year to the councilors, who procure meetings of the council unnecessarily and without any business to transact of any consequence. The officers and councilors also perpetuate themselves in office by corruptly using the funds of the nation among the ignorant and illiterate Indians to purchase votes, so that it is almost impossible for the honest Indians to get rid of the corrupt dynasty which has conducted the affairs of the nation for many years.

In my judgment the rentals and funds belonging to the Seneca Nation of Indians should be collected by and paid to the Indian agent and disbursed by him upon proper vouchers so far as the payment of the current expenses of the nation is

concerned, and the balance be distributed to the Indians per capita at the time of the payment of the annuities. This would insure an economic expenditure of the funds of the nation and prevent the dishonest and corrupt Indians from using the same as a corruption fund to perpetuate themselves in office. As it is now it is difficult to see where any considerable amount of the moneys received by the Seneca Nation of Indians for rentals is expended for the benefit of the Indians as a body.

The descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, numbering about 90, occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., just south of the line between New York and Pennsylvania. There are about 720 acres in the reservation, and it was given to Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania as a token of appreciation of his valuable services to the whites. His descendants own the land in fee simple, and it is divided in severalty among them.

A controversy has recently arisen between the Cornplanter heirs and some whites. The heirs of Cornplanter claim that the whites are occupying valuable lands belonging to them. I have not been able to obtain all the facts relating to this controversy, but it seems that the serious question in the matter is whether or not the statute of limitation applies to the Indians. If it does, the Indians have no title to the lands, even though they were conveyed to Cornplanter. The conveyance having been made so many years ago, and the lands having been in the adverse possession of the whites for so long a period, the claim of the Indians is barred by the statute of limitation, providing the statute applies to them.

The Cornplanter Indians are enrolled upon the Alleghany census and vote on that reservation.

The names, respectively, of the villages on the Alleghany Reservation and the approximate number of acres of land in each are as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Vandalia	240	Salamanca	2,000
Carrollton	2,200	West Salamanca	750
Great Valley	260	Red House	40

The approximate value of the improvements in each village is as follows:

Vandalia	\$8,000	Salamanca, exclusive	
Carrollton, exclusive of railroad property	30,000	of railroad property	\$1,200,000
Great Valley	20,000	West Salamanca	50,000
		Red House	50,000

The Cattaraugus Reservation is located in the counties of Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. It lies on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Gowanda and running to Lake Erie. It embraces 21,680 acres of land. The total number of Indians residing there is 1,404, of which 1,218 are Senecas, 22 are Onondagas, and 164 are Cayugas. Many of the Cattaraugus Indians are good farmers, and have good, well tilled farms, good stock and comfortable buildings. The majority, however, cultivate only small patches of land. A large portion of the lands upon the Cattaraugus Reservation are valuable, and lie within the grape belt and fruit-growing section of western New York, but a large portion of these lands has been allowed to grow up to brush, second growth timber, and such other vegetable growths as are indigenous to the locality. If these lands were properly cultivated and improved every Indian on the reservation would be independent and have all the comforts of a civilized life. This is also true of the other reservations.

The Senecas on the Alleghany and Cattaraugus reservations are a corporate body under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and have a common interest in the lands of both reservations. They are incorporated under an act of the legislature of the State of New York, and have a constitution for their government. The president is the executive officer of the nation, and sixteen councilors, chosen in equal numbers from each reservation, compose the legislative branch of the government. There is a clerk and a treasurer for the nation, and on each reservation a surrogate, three peacemakers, a marshal, and an overseer of the poor. All the officers are elected for one year except the surrogate and peacemakers. The surrogate holds for two years and the peacemakers are elected for a term of three years, expiring in alternate years.

The peacemakers are judicial officers and the peacemaker's court is a court of general jurisdiction as to all controversies between Indians, including the title to real estate and all controversies pertaining to real estate, although the practice prescribed by the legislature of the State of New York is the same as that followed in courts of justices of the peace. This jurisdiction of the peacemakers is exclusive, and appeal lies from the decision of the peacemakers to the council, and the decision of the council is conclusive. This gives the peacemaker's court juris-

diction over all actions at law and in equity without any prescribed practice except such as is had in courts of justices of the peace, which are not courts of record and are courts of limited jurisdiction and are only organized to determine petty matters; and there is no practice in justice's court regulating actions involving the title to real property. It will be seen, therefore, that all controversies between Indians as to their real estate and all property rights must be determined finally and conclusively by this peacemaker's court and the council and without any practice suitable or proper for the determination of such controversies.

In all controversies between Indians the Indian is practically without remedy at law. The peacemakers are men unlearned in the law and are entirely without the knowledge of the rules of practice in any court. They have not the least notion whatever of equity and no knowledge of the rules of evidence. In fact, they do not know what is or is not legal evidence of a fact. They are captious, arbitrary, and frequently mercenary, and many times arbitrarily refuse to issue process or entertain an application for process, and in cases where important rights are involved. There is no power to compel them to issue process or entertain a cause, however just it may be, and if the applicant chances to be inimical to any member of the court he is likely to have his application arbitrarily refused. If a cause is entertained by the peacemakers' court and an appeal taken to the council, the same incompetency is found there, as the members of the council are without any learning in law and without any knowledge of the rules of evidence.

Under direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs a petition has been prepared to the legislature of the State of New York, and is being circulated for signatures among the Indians, praying for appropriate legislation to limit the jurisdiction of the peacemakers' court to petty matters, such as justices of the peace have jurisdiction over, and giving to the State courts jurisdiction of all other matters.

The law of descent among the Indians has in many instances worked great hardship and injustice. The common or unwritten law of descent among the Indians is among the Senecas that no Indian except a Seneca can own lands or inherit lands upon the Seneca reservations. It has been held, I believe, by the Department of the Interior that Cayuga Indians and Onondaga Indians have a right to a home among the Senecas and to inherit property. Several instances have occurred where a Cayuga woman has married a Seneca Indian, borne children, and the peacemakers' courts and the council have deprived the children of the Cayuga woman of their inheritance. The peacemakers' courts have exclusive jurisdiction and the decision of the Indian courts being conclusive, there has been no remedy for this evil. The legislature of the State of New York has also been memorialized to change the law of descent among Indians and enact the same law of descent as exists among the whites, and it is to be hoped that suitable legislation will correct the evils above referred to.

The Tonawanda Reservation is located in the counties of Genesee, Erie, and Niagara. It lies along the Tonawanda Creek on each side of the stream and contains 6,549 acres. It is occupied by about 500 Senecas belonging to the Tonawanda Band of that tribe, a few Oneidas, and a few members of other tribes. This reservation is a fertile tract of land and there are a few good farmers among the Tonawandas. A large part of the 2,000 acres under cultivation is tilled by whites under leases authorized by a State law. The government of the Tonawanda Band is by chiefs, who are elected for life according to the Indian customs. There are elected by popular vote each year a president, clerk, treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers.

The Tuscaroras.—This tribe is located on a beautiful reservation in the county of Niagara, a few miles northeast of Suspension Bridge. The Tuscaroras are good farmers. Their farms, fences, and buildings will compare favorably with those of the white farmers in that locality. There are 6,299 acres in this reservation, and the Indian population aggregates 427, of which 46 are Onondagas.

The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs chosen according to the Indian laws and customs. There are but few pagans among the Tuscaroras. On all of the other reservations the pagans are in the majority.

The Onondagas.—This reservation is located in the county of that name, about 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. It is about 2.3 miles wide and 4 miles long and contains 6,100 acres. The topography of the reservation is quite broken and the steeper hillsides are worthless except for woodland and pasturage. The arable land is largely cultivated by whites under leases authorized by a State law. Some revenue is derived each year from stone quarries on the reservation operated by whites. There are several Onondagas who are good, thrifty farmers, and have homes as comfortable as the average white man.

The government of the Onondagas is by chiefs chosen for life according to Indian customs. Nearly all of the chiefs are pagans, who are antagonistic to any

innovations upon their ancient Indian customs and religious observations, and are also antagonistic to any progression which interferes with their Indian customs. The Onondagas on this reservation number 382, and residing with them are 108 Oneidas.

The St. Regis.—This reservation is located on the St. Lawrence River, in the county of Franklin, and on the northern boundary of New York. The Canadian St. Regis Reservation is just over the boundary line. There are 1,188 American St. Regis and about the same number on the other side of the line in Canada. The reservation in New York embraces 14,640 acres. A considerable portion is good farming land, but a part is very stony and a part low and swampy. The reservation is 7.3 miles long and about 3 miles wide. The government of the St. Regis is in the hands of chiefs chosen according to Indian customs. The St. Regis have of late years neglected farming to engage in basket making. They are adepts at the work, and the product aggregates a considerable sum each year.

The Oneidas.—This tribe has no reservation. Most of the Oneidas removed to Wisconsin in 1846. Those who remained retained 350 acres of land near the village of Oneida, in the county of Madison. This land was divided in severalty and the Indians are citizens. Something over 100 Oneidas reside in the vicinity of Wind Fall, near Oneida, and most of the remainder reside upon the Onondaga Reservation. But few of the Oneidas are now landholders. Their total real estate will not exceed 100 acres. Although the Oneidas are citizens and entitled to the elective franchise, a large majority of them refuse to exercise it.

The Cayugas.—This tribe has no reservation. They number only 164 and reside, principally, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. They receive annuities from the State of New York.

Schools.—The schools on the several reservations are supported by the State. The State builds and maintains the schoolhouses, pays the salaries of the teachers, and in some instances buys the fuel. The Indians do not seem to properly appreciate the school advantages furnished by the State, and do not require such regularity of attendance on the part of their children as is needed to produce good results. Within the last year, however, the better class of Indians have manifested a desire to have those Indian children who have already received a common school education given opportunities for a higher education. I am glad to state that this has been responded to by the Department, and recently many Indian children from the reservations in this State have been furnished opportunities for a higher education in the Government schools.

The following is a tabulated statement of the statistics relating to the schools on the several reservations:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number attending some portion of year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany	6	200	143	79	6	\$2,003.30
Cattaraugus	10	325	254	136	10	3,772.85
Onondaga	1	130	104	42	2	1,510.78
St. Regis	5	325	145	60	5	1,763.55
Shinnecock	1	55	51	24	1	457.76
Poospatuck	1	19	13	10	1	380.57
Tonawanda	3	137	117	53	3	1,302.35
Tuscarora	2	105	87	32	2	700.00
Total	29	1,296	914	436	30	11,891.16

An industrial school for Indian children is supported near Tunesassa, on the Allegany Reservation, by the Yearly Meeting of Friends in Philadelphia. The school is a most excellent one and gives instruction in all the substantial branches of education. The annual cost of maintenance is about \$3,200 in addition to the income of the farm of 464 acres, upon which the school is located. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45.

It has been suggested by the Society of Friends who maintain this school that the farm should be exempted from taxation in this State, and in view of the fact that the same is supported by voluntary contributions of the Society of Friends in the city of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Indian children an effort will be made at the next session of the legislature of the State of New York to exempt from taxation the farm and property used in connection with said school.

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Indigent Indian Children is supported by the State. This institution is beautifully situated on a farm of 100 acres in the valley of the Cattaraugus Creek on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The State pays

\$100 per capita annually for the support and education of 100 Indian children, in addition to the income of the farm. Extensive improvements have recently been made and more are contemplated in and about the asylum, for which special appropriations have been made by the legislature of the State of New York. The superintendent, Mr. George I. Lincoln, has proved to be an efficient manager of the asylum and farm, and his wife a very competent matron. This asylum is under the management and supervision of the State board of charities.

Mission work.—The whites prosecute religious mission work upon the several reservations with a fair degree of success. On the Allegany Reservation there are two Presbyterian Churches with a reported membership of about 125. There is also a Baptist Church with a membership of about 40. Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian mission work on the Allegany Reservation, and also on the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation the Presbyterians support a resident missionary. Rev. George Runciman has had charge of the work for several years. He reports a membership of over 100. Services are regularly maintained at the commodious church and at several outside stations. There is upon this reservation a Baptist Church in charge of a native preacher, which has a membership of over 125.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian Church. The Baptist Church work is directed by Rev. Frank Mount Pleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher; and the Presbyterian Church work is directed by Rev. John Gansworth, a native Tuscarora. The membership of the Baptist Church is about 200.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Presbyterian Church. A native preacher has charge of the Baptist Church, which has a membership of about 60. The Methodist Episcopal Church has only a small membership, and is under the charge of the Rev. W. B. Cliff. The Presbyterian Church has a membership of about 60, and the services are conducted by the Presbyterian pastor at Akron.

On the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. John Scott has had charge of the former for a number of years. Rev. Abram Fancher is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Thomas La Forte, a brother of the noted chief and president of the Six Nations, Daniel La Forte, is the leader of a Wesleyan Methodist class.

The religious interests of the St. Regis Reservation are looked after principally by the Catholic and Methodist Episcopal Churches. There about 750 American St. Regis who are communicants in the Catholic Mission, which is in charge of Father M. Manville. Rev. A. Wells is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has a membership of about 60.

Legislation.—The legislature of the State of New York, at its session in 1894, passed an act providing for the maintenance in county almshouses of all poor Indians who are so disabled that they can not maintain themselves. Such pauper Indians are to be committed to the almshouses by the poor authorities, and will be subject to the supervision of the State board of charities.

Oil and oil leases on the Allegany Reservation.—On or about the 3d day of December, 1896, the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians granted to a concern known as the Seneca Oil Company, composed of white men residing principally in the village of Salamanca, a grant, contract, or lease for oil purposes, of a portion of the Allegany Reservation. Said contract or lease embraced all the lands of said reservation east of Salamanca to the eastern boundary of the reservation, and is estimated to contain about 4,000 acres, exclusive of the lands embraced within the village limits of Carrollton and Vandalia. The terms of said contract or lease are substantially that the said Seneca Oil Company pay to the Seneca Nation of Indians the sum of \$4,000 bonus, and render and deliver to said Seneca Nation of Indians one-eighth part of all the oil produced from said premises as royalty. Said lease or contract was afterwards ratified or confirmed by Congress. The said Seneca Oil Company has paid, as I understand, \$3,000 of the bonus, which has been distributed among the Indians per capita.

The said Seneca Oil Company commenced operating for oil upon said reservation lands about the 1st of April, 1897. The lessee does not run or deliver the oil produced from said lands to the pipe-line transportation companies, but delivers the same in tank cars, and for that reason the amount of oil produced from said lands is not ascertainable by the usual method and only by inquiry from the lessee. The Seneca Oil Company have completed 11 oil wells, 8 of which are producing oil in paying quantities. From the best information obtainable the average daily production from said 8 wells is 100 barrels.

Annuitities.—The United States holds in trust \$238,050 for the Senecas and \$86,950 for the Tonawanda Band of Senecas. The interest on these funds, amounting to

\$11,902.50 and \$4,349.50, respectively, is disbursed per capita by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was \$4.20. Each of the Tonawandas received from their fund \$8.15, in addition to the general Seneca annuity, making a total to the Tonawandas of \$12.25 per capita.

In addition, the Federal agent disburses each year \$4,500 worth of sheeting and gingham among the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations of New York November 17, 1794.

The State of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, \$2,340; Cayugas, \$2,300; St. Regis, \$2,130; Senecas, \$500.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. JEWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE SCHOOL.

CHEROKEE TRAINING SCHOOL AND AGENCY,
Cherokee, N. C., July 12, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the Eastern Cherokee Agency.

The lands owned and controlled by the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians comprise the Qualla Boundary in Swain and Jackson counties, and various isolated tracts in Swain, Graham, and Cherokee counties. The agency and training school are located at Cherokee, in Swain county, 6 miles from the station at Whittier, on the Southern Railroad.

The total population is 1,312, and as shown by the census taken in June is as follows:

	Males.		Females.		School age.
	Total.	Over 18.	Total.	Over 14.	
Yellow Hill	91	53	81	44	56
Big Cove	135	63	114	65	83
Cherokee	14	9	15	12	11
Graham	56	32	62	55	33
Birdtown	150	79	141	90	104
Nantahala	40	21	39	26	24
Soco	189	105	185	117	93
Total	675	362	637	409	404

Land is owned by the band, and each individual is allowed to cultivate as much as he chooses to pay taxes on, usually from 10 to 20 acres. Farming is the exclusive occupation, corn and beans being the chief crops. There are few horses and mules, farm work being done with one or more oxen, usually one. Tools and methods are primitive, and, while apparently adapted to the country, it is probable that more modern methods, especially as to rotation of crops and sowing tame grasses, would preserve the soil much longer.

Taxes are heavy considering the income, and as personal property is subject to seizure and sale for all unpaid taxes many delinquents are put to considerable trouble and expense through ignorance and inability to pay the taxes at the proper time. Probably arrangements can be made with the sheriffs for the collection of taxes through this office, so that unnecessary expense to the Indians can be avoided. Taxes on unoccupied Indian lands amounting to \$671.28 have been paid from funds in the United States Treasury belonging to the Eastern Band of Cherokees. No income is derived from these unoccupied lands except about \$100 per annum for grazing privilege on part of the Qualla Boundary.

In May the council gave A. B. Casselman an option for one year on the 33,000-acre "Love" tract at \$50,000. While this sum seems small, the tract is remote from railroads and is valuable only for the timber, which will require large outlay to market. At present taxes on this land amount to \$330 per annum, with no income from the land.

There are many small tracts scattered through Swain, Graham, and Cherokee counties, on which the band pays taxes and from which they receive no benefit. A few Indians occupy portions of these tracts, but it would be more satisfactory to sell all these outlying tracts and locate all Indians on the Qualla Boundary, where

their interests could be better protected and their children receive the benefit of the training school.

As a rule, the Eastern Cherokees are honest, peaceable, and industrious, and if it were not for the temptations offered by the distilleries near by they would be much more prosperous.

Within the year two Indians have been killed, one by another Indian, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and the second by a white man, who is now under arrest.

School.—At the suggestion of the Indian Office, the council has made a deed to the United States for school purposes of all the land occupied by the school, together with some adjoining property that it was desirable to secure, amounting in all to about 160 acres, the council paying \$905 from the funds of the tribe to secure possession from individuals, the remaining sum of \$540 being paid by the United States. The necessary deeds and other documents have been filed with the Department, and the school now has possession of the land, together with the water privileges which are essential to the prosperity of the school. The appropriation for this fiscal year will enable us to construct a commodious school building, which is now the most urgent need. By the recent purchase 100 acres of farm and grazing land have been added to the farm, giving needed room for pasture and forage, and allowing opportunity to improve and beautify the approaches to the school grounds.

The school now has a good water supply for domestic and fire purposes. The dining hall has been enlarged to provide quarters for all the girls under one roof, with ample bathing facilities. The dining room in this building has been enlarged and improved and a suitable kitchen added. In time the boys' quarters can be removed to the higher ground, where there is now ample room.

Attendance at the training school has been very satisfactory, the total enrollment being 178, with an average attendance of 129. Within the year four pupils were sent to Hampton and six others are now awaiting transfer.

Outside of purely school-room work instruction has been given to girls in all branches of housework and sewing; to the boys in farming, gardening, care of stock, and to a limited number in use of tools in carpenter and blacksmith shops. All carpenter work in constructing additions to and making repairs on buildings has been done under direction of the carpenter by Indian labor, a considerable part being done by boys detailed for the purpose. Much work has been done by the boys in clearing and fencing the grounds recently purchased, both to fit the land for raising crops and to add to the beauty of the premises.

The school band has done very creditable work, though their instruments are now nearly worthless and should be replaced.

Several entertainments, to which parents were invited, have been given by the school, the commencement exercises being attended by 150 of the older people, who expressed great satisfaction at the fine appearance made by their children. These exhibitions have required hard work on the part of the teachers, but will bear fruit in the promptness of attendance and interest in the work next year.

Two day schools have been maintained during the year, one at Big Cove, 10 miles north from the agency, and one at Birdtown, 3 miles south. Attendance at these schools has been as follows:

	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Average.
Birdtown.....	40	26½	24	16	23
Big Cove.....	18	12½	10½	12½	12½

Attendance at Birdtown was largely of older pupils who should have been at the training school, but could not be induced to attend. At both schools attendance was very irregular, and by order of the Indian Office they were closed June 30 and the teachers assigned to other positions.

The council have been very cordial in their support of the school and have contributed very willingly from their scanty funds toward the purchase of the lands desired for school purposes. I am under obligation to the council, as well as to individual Indians, for their prompt and unanimous cooperation in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the band or of the training school.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown us, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. HART,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 28, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of the Devils Lake Agency for the fiscal year 1897:

The Devils Lake Agency is composed of two reservations, the Fort Totten and Turtle Mountain, situated about 100 miles apart. The Turtle Mountain is composed of two townships and occupied by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, and will receive full consideration under the report of Mr. E. W. Brenner, farmer in charge, which is hereto attached.

Fort Totten is located on the south shore of the lake from which the agency takes its name and which forms its northern boundary, while the Cheyenne River forms its southern. The reservation being about 35 miles from east to west, and from 8 to 18 miles north and south. It is composed of the whole and parts of 19 townships, and contains 166,400 acres of high, rolling lands, sparsely timbered, well watered and adapted to farming and stock raising, more particularly the latter.

Buildings.—The buildings (except the gristmill) are located at Fort Totten, on the south shore of Devils Lake, about 15 miles from Devils Lake City, on the Great Northern Railroad, and 12 miles from Oberon, on the Devils Lake branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and about midway of the reservation from east to west. The buildings used by white employees are adequate for their use and in fair condition, except that they all need painting badly, both on the outside and roofs, and here and there new floors in kitchens. The barn is a large two story building with basement for stabling, the side next to the bank being boarded up and the dirt filled in against it; and it has been constantly settling and crowding the barn over, so that unless soon repaired it will become unsafe and injure the frame work of the building.

The Indian employees are compelled to live in small low rooms over the carpenter shop, which are uncomfortable and inadequate. There should be a couple of small houses built for them, that they may have better accommodations and be encouraged to live in a better manner, both for their own convenience and an example for their own people.

The gristmill is 7 miles east of the agency. It is run by steam and has four run of stone in it, but it is not supplied with sufficient water for continuous work and is in need of belting and some other repairs. It was run a short time last winter grinding flour and feed for the Indians.

Number of Indians.—The number of Indians shown by the census is as follows, and varies but little from that of the preceding year:

Males	500
Females	534
Total	1,034
Males over 18 years	304
Females over 14 years	380
Total	684
School children between 6 and 16:	
Males	114
Females	103
Total	217
Children under 6 years:	
Males	81
Females	76
Total	157
People over 60 years	114

Agriculture.—There are 285 families residing upon and cultivating lands in severality, with a few old and single people belonging to these families who have separate lands and cultivate small pieces, raising potatoes, corn, and some wheat.

There are about 5,833 acres that were sown or planted to some kind of crop during the past season. This includes all that was in crop during the season of 1896 and the new breaking, excepting about 1,000 acres of old land that had been cropped so long that it had become so foul as to necessitate summer fallowing it, which is being done this season. The acreage is but little more in crop than it was in 1896, but considering the amount of breaking done last season, the old and worn condition of their tools and the lateness of the last spring in this locality, we feel there was still an improvement over that of the season of 1896 in the amount of labor performed in the spring. But notwithstanding the fact that there was the usual amount of crop put out, there will not be harvested more than half the number of bushels of wheat that there was in 1896, and some have none that is fit to harvest, owing to the late frosts in the spring that so materially injured the crop, set it back, allowing the weeds to get the start of the grain, and making some of it so late that the fall frost will destroy it.

The oat crop is doing well and will be better than for several years. Potatoes and corn will be a fair average. The following is the estimated amount of each kind of grain raised during the season by Indians of the reservation:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	24,000	Potatoes	11,000
Oats	45,000	Turnips	600
Barley and rye	8,000	Onions	300
Corn	3,000	Beans	75

Stock.—There are about 600 head of horses, 150 head of cattle, 50 hogs, and 400 domestic fowls on the reservation owned by Indians, being a slight decrease over that of 1896, caused by the length and severity of last winter and scarcity of meats, on account of which some of them killed some of their cattle, notwithstanding my best efforts to prevent their so doing, an act white people would do under similar circumstances. Under this head I can not refrain from adding that the Devils Lake Reservation is supplied with such an abundance of hay and grass lands, with good water privileges, as to be capable of keeping and sustaining 12,000 to 15,000 head of cattle, or 12 to 15 head to every Indian on it. Had they this number, the agent could make them entirely independent of Government aid, which he will not be able to do by any other method for several generations to come.

Police and courts of Indian offenses.—The Indian police have had but little difficulty during the year, their presence and faithfulness in the past being sufficient to deter and prevent lawlessness, disorder, and trouble on the reservation. Consequently the court of Indian offenses have had but little to do and that of a minor character. They are as law abiding as the same number of any class of people.

Sanitary.—The health of the people has been generally good. Notwithstanding the length and severity of last winter, the mortality has been but little more than half as great as for the fiscal year 1896, being but about 25 to the thousand.

The water for agency use is poor, but little of it being used without filtering or boiling. The soil being underlaid with a quicksand formation and there being but one well, and that situated at the foot of the hill upon which the agency buildings are located, the water has become so impregnated as to be insidious to the health of the persons using it. The water is pumped and forced up into a tank by a windmill that has been in use for twelve or fifteen years and has to be repaired often, so that in the near future something will have to be done to provide water for agency use.

Schools.—The school facilities consist of the Fort Totten Industrial Indian School, which includes the old military post, and the buildings formerly occupied by the Grey nuns, of Montreal, as a contract school, but more recently purchased by the Government, and now a part of the industrial school in which the Grey Nuns are employed exclusively as instructors, the whole being under the control and management of Supt. W. F. Canfield and constitutes the entire school privileges of the reservation.

Missionary and church work.—This work is conducted by the Catholic, Presbyterian, and Episcopal denominations. The Catholic, under the charge of Rev. Jerome Hunt, have three church buildings—one located at the agency, one in the eastern, and one in the western portions of the reservation. The Presbyterians have two, one 5 miles west, the other 12 miles southeast, of the agency, both under the charge of Rev. Samuel Hopkins, who is an educated full-blood Sioux, and who is succeeded at the close of the year by the Rev. Alfred N. Coe, a mixed-blood Sioux and a graduate of Omaha theological school. The Episcopal has one chapel at the agency, under the charge of Rev. W. D. Rees. Each denomination has a liberal

following, and seems to be doing all it can in the upbuilding of character and the moral training of the people.

Conclusion.—In looking over the past year I can see a considerable improvement on the part of the Indians of the reservation so far as character, responsibility, and good habits are concerned. Also, that there has been as much labor performed during the year as there was during any year since I have known them; but the results from that labor will not be what I had hoped for or what the Indians had reason to expect; so that financially they are no better off than one year ago, and so far as their living and self-support is concerned they are in a poorer condition to go through the coming winter than they were last season. When it is known and remembered that only about half of the reservation is adapted to agriculture, and that below the average of the valleys and plains of the adjoining country, where failures have occurred, and that the people are but poorly supplied with tools and implements for cultivating the soil, with but little experience in this direction, it is little wonder that they do not succeed better.

There are a few persons who are favorably situated that will reap such a harvest as to give them the means of obtaining a comfortable living, and were it not for this fact the Indians would be more discouraged than they are.

There are 114 people on the reservation that are over 60 years of age; 45 widows with 10 children under school age (6 years), making 169 people that are almost entirely dependent upon Government support.

There are about 80 young men who have been allotted lands, but have never received any Government aid in the way of tools and implements or stock, some of whom have been partially educated in the Government schools, that have nothing but their hands with which to earn a living. There is but little demand for day labor on the reservation, and they would not prove satisfactory, as a rule, if allowed to seek work outside, and I see no way for them to get a start under the conditions of the past and present. They are growing and living in idleness, acquiring habits of laziness, and will soon become old men, still dependent upon the charity of the Government, unless assisted now, at a time when they can be taught to become industrious and self-supporting citizens.

Hoping that a greater success will crown the labors of both employees and Indians during the year to come, I return my sincere thanks for courtesies and attention received from the Department, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

RALPH HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FARMER IN CHARGE OF TURTLE MOUNTAIN CHIPPEWAS.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,
Belcourt, N. Dak., August 12, 1897.

STR: According to instructions, I respectfully submit the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the people belonging to the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians residing on the reservation or in the immediate vicinity.

The census was taken during the month of July, and every place was visited or reliable facts obtained, and is as correct as thorough canvassing can make it. The reservation is made up of two townships, i. e., townships 16² north, ranges 70 and 71 west, located in Rolette County, N. Dak. The population is as follows:

	Adults.		Aged 6 to 18.		Aged 1 to 5.		Total.	Total females.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Full bloods.....	72	84	44	31	23	17	271	92	5	3	12	8
Mixed bloods on reservation.....	368	296	231	211	139	143	1,388	312	37	28	18	24
Mixed bloods outside of reservation.....	96	89	77	62	46	42	412	93	9	5	5	7
Total.....	536	469	352	304	208	202	2,071	497	51	36	35	39

Agriculture.—There was issued for seed 2,500 bushels of wheat and 750 bushels of potatoes, and some had saved a little, others purchased some, giving liens on their crops, which was added to the issue made by the Government.

The census finds plowed land in the condition as itemized below. Much of the plowed land reported as unseeded has been summer-plowed (and is being worked on yet) since the census was taken. The fencing is for pasture, as we have a herd law, and the fields are not fenced.

By whom.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Vegetables.	Summer plowed.	Breaking.	Old land unseeded.	Fencing.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Full bloods.....	20	2½	3½	-----	11	-----	-----	98½	50
Mixed bloods on reservation.....	2,655	400	73½	20	144	292	486	564½	2,005
Mixed bloods outside of reservation.....	1,445	151½	52	50	52	55	417	157	115
Total.....	4,120	554	129	70	207	347	903	820	2,170

The yield this year will be small. The early spring was cold and there were several frosty nights, which nipped the tops of the growing crops, killed some of the vegetables, and retarded the growth of everything; and such as have raised any vegetables, such as ree corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, etc., had to replant their gardens several times. At one time it was feared that the whole crop would be a complete failure, but the weather changed for the better, and by present appearances we will get about one-half of an average crop. I estimate that the average yield will be about 8 bushels of wheat per acre, 20 bushels of oats, 25 bushels of barley and rye, and such vegetables as potatoes and turnips 80 bushels per acre, the ree corn and smaller vegetables in proportion. The crops will vary in quantity according to the location of the land and the manner in which it was worked.

The plats farmed are in the main of small extent, ranging from one-eighth acre to 100 acres. We have only a few who have over 30 acres, and the shortness of the crop will make it particularly hard for those with little land, as the yields will not be sufficient to add much to their support. Many of these would increase their acreage if they had room; but the land not being surveyed, everybody has plowed where the land was suitable, and by this means some of the more energetic or better prepared have broken up and are using land at the expense of their neighbors.

A number of Indian homesteads have been taken in the vicinity of the reservation, and those taking them are improving them, still holding their residence and farms in the reservation. It is supposed that in due time such will be obliged to live on their homesteads and give more space within the limits of the reserve, which will enable those remaining to till enough land to support their families properly.

Education.—The school facilities are 1 boarding school, under contract with the Sisters of Mercy, who own their buildings and appurtenances; 3 day schools located at convenient points on the reservation, each employing one teacher and one housekeeper. A midday meal is furnished at the day schools. This adds to the regularity of the attendance, and is also the cause of bringing many of the children to school who would not come otherwise. The following are the school statistics for year ending June 30, 1897:

Schools.	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.
Boarding school (St. Marys).....	160	140
Day school, No. 1.....	62	31
Day school, No. 2.....	58	22
Day school, No. 3.....	72	30

In addition there are 60 children at the Government school at Fort Totten, N. Dak.; four at Haskell, Lawrence Kans.; two at Clontarf, Minn.

The full-bloods will not send their children to school, even when they live near them. Little-shell, the chief, is the only one who has his children go with any attempt at regularity. Some of the others send them long enough in the fall to get some clothing given to them and then keep them at home. One reason for this is, the full-blood and mixed-blood children do not get along together and fight among each other, but the main cause is the indifference of the parents. When they are spoken to about it, they answer, "Wait until our treaty is fixed, then you can boss us."

Churches.—There are 3 churches with about 1,200 communicants, 2 Catholic and 1 Episcopalian. The latter, having no pastor, is not in operation. The mixed bloods are all Catholics. Some of the full-bloods are Episcopalian, but the largest number follow the old ways. Although medicine dances are not permitted, they slip over into Canada, and meeting other Indians hold their dances.

Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is made up of three men appointed from the reservation—two mixed bloods and one full-blood. They are men of age and experience, and representative men among the people.

During the year 33 cases have been brought before the court. Eleven cases were criminal, being for wife beating, drunkenness, fighting, and bringing liquor on the reservation. The men were punished by fines, or paying damages to offended parties. Twenty-two cases were disputes about land and debts. Three cases in which nonresidents were involved were brought before the United States court and punished.

Conclusion.—The full-bloods are badly demoralized; a great many live away from the reservation on land to which they have no right. They do not farm, and have no implements to farm with. Many of them are enrolled on Canadian reservations under other names and go over every year to get their annuities. Many of these, if brought under strict control, would prefer to live in Canada rather than stay here, and the remainder could be found all the land they needed for farming, by removing from the reserve the unrecognized mixed bloods who have been allowed to remain here since being rejected by the treaty commission of 1892. They should all

be forced to live on the reserve and land and implements provided. To-day, while they are not vicious, they are wanderers; they are not near schools and none of the children go to school, and are growing up in ignorance and idleness, and all their surroundings and influences are against civilizing progress.

On the whole, we have had a quiet and uneventful year. The people, as a rule, are well disposed and do their best to make an honest living, but they are hindered by the small space to which they are confined and the large number of them and the necessity of doing something which makes the price of their work cheap. For instance, the roots which they dig for sale, and which is an important item in their support, have fallen from 25 cents per pound to 15 cents because the market is overstocked. Cord wood they have to haul nearly 10 miles to market and get from \$1 to \$1 25 per cord for poplar and \$1.50 to \$2 for oak wood, and the wood has been cut and hauled away so long that the time is fast approaching when the reservation will either have to have more timber land attached or abandoned for the want of fuel. The sale of wood has been a great item in their support, especially to those who have little land and do not add to their support by farming. Game is very scarce, and the support derived from that amounts to very little. Fishing amounts to nothing.

The people realize that if their treaty now before Congress is acted on it will make a great change for the better in their condition, and are most anxious to have final action on it as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your cordial support and kindness, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH HALL, *United States Indian Agent.*

E. W. BRENNER, *Farmer in Charge.*

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 21, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency for the fiscal year 1897.

The census taken during the month of June shows a total population of 1,160, divided as follows:

	Aricka- rees.	Gros Ventres.	Mandans.	Total.
Total population.....	424	469	267	1,160
Number of males.....	198	233	135	566
Number of females.....	226	236	132	594
Males between 6 and 18 years.....	52	69	30	151
Females between 6 and 18 years.....	44	48	24	116
Number of births.....	13	24	11	48
Number of deaths.....	12	21	12	45

The agency is in McLean County, 70 miles southwest of Minot, on the Great Northern Railway, and about 120 miles northwest of Bismarck, on the Northern Pacific. The reservation comprises about 1,300,000 acres, principally in McLean County, although Ward, Wallace, Dunn, and Mercer counties each contain a portion, while a small but valuable part lies in unorganized territory known as the "Little Missouri country." The agency is well located in nearly the geographical center of the reservation, as well as in the center of the Indian population.

Assuming charge June 14, 1897, relieving F. Glenn Mattoon, late agent, this report will necessarily be limited and chiefly statistical, and owing to my short term of service my observations will be meager. Judging of things as I found them and from a careful observation, I am convinced that affairs were administered by my predecessor, Mr. Mattoon, in a manner creditable to himself and in the interests of both the Indians and the Government.

I found a good feeling prevailing among the Indians, who are and have been for several years steadily improving. They seem contented and comparatively happy. Comparing them with other tribes with whose condition I am somewhat familiar, they are far advanced, and with judicious and persistent effort along the lines already marked out they ought, ere many years, attain the object sought—civilization and self-support.

Industries.—The industries engaged in by these Indians are stock raising and agriculture. Owing to the aridity of the climate the former must always take precedence. The white man who settled on Government land in this section and depended solely on agriculture for a living failed in every instance. Under such adverse conditions the Indian could not be expected to succeed. As to stock raising the case is different. While the climate here is more severe than in some sections farther south, where cattle, horses, and sheep thrive, yet the native grasses are probably the most nutritious in the world. The annual losses from storms are

less than in other sections, and cattle from western North Dakota bring the highest prices in the market. These Indians, judging from appearances, have made good progress in stock raising during the past seven years. Their cattle seem fairly well bred, and at this season of the year are in fine condition. Under proper direction and favorable conditions they can be made progressive stockmen. There are now about 3,098 head of cattle and 1,316 head of horses on the reservation. Last year the Indians furnished from their own herds about one-half of the beef required for issue, while this year they will furnish the entire amount needed—400,000 pounds.

Bids for furnishing 800 heifers and 40 bulls to the Indians were opened by me on June 28, but the time of delivery being late, the grass short, and the price of cattle high, none of the bids were accepted by the Department. The question of cattle for next year will be made the subject of a communication by me in due time.

Employees.—Having been relieved July 1 of two employees whose services were not deemed satisfactory, those remaining are faithful, competent, and industrious. Each one seems to know his own department thoroughly, and attends strictly to the duties thereof.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are well located, and being comparatively new are in a fair state of repair, excepting the hospital and drug store, which are scarcely fit for occupancy. One more dwelling house in place of the one burned three years ago is a necessity.

The Indians seem interested in securing better houses, and not a few of them have already built substantial log dwellings with stone foundations and wooden floors. The larger number, however, are poorly built, badly lighted and ventilated, with dirt floors and roofs. From these floors arise the germs from the sputa of the sick which help to spread that fatal disease, consumption, that causes over one-half of all the deaths on the reservation.

Allotments.—These Indians took their allotments gladly two years ago, and in nearly every instance are steadily improving them.

Road making.—This subject has received but little attention, as but little work is necessary to keep the roads in repair.

Court of Indian offenses.—A court was established seven years ago, consisting of three Indian judges, one from each tribe, and it has proven to be a highly useful auxiliary in governing the people. Its findings have always proven satisfactory. As these people are remarkably peaceful in their disposition, there is rarely anything of a criminal nature to come before it.

Indian police.—The force consists of one captain and thirteen privates, who are full-blood Indians. They are selected for their special fitness for police duties. They represent different neighborhoods, and report everything of importance occurring in their precincts every two weeks at the agency headquarters. As far as I can see, they are a very worthy and useful body of men.

Field matron.—One female industrial teacher is allowed this reservation for this work. While the assistance rendered by many families has undoubtedly been highly beneficial, the field is altogether too large to be covered by one person, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of an additional field matron.

Education.—The educational interests of these Indians are provided for by one boarding and four day schools supported by the Government and one boarding school supported by the American Missionary Association. I have personally visited all these schools and believe from what I have seen that they are all doing good work. All the employees of these schools, it seems to me, are very worthy people and unusually proficient in their respective callings. For a detailed report on this subject I respectfully refer you to the annual report of Superintendent O. H. Gates, submitted herewith.

The American Missionary Association, in addition to the boarding school located in the Ree settlement, supports two missionary stations, one at the agency and one at Independence. The school and the mission stations are under the supervision of the Rev. C. L. Hall of the Congregational ministry. Reverend Mr. Hall seems an earnest worker, and I am convinced that his influence is for good.

In conclusion I would say that these Indians are making commendable progress, their advancement being manifested by a changed appearance, a spirit of contentment, and a desire to accumulate property.

To know, to foresee, to provide, I believe to be the three principal objects of an Indian agent. While I have no promises to make, if industry and attention to the business for which I am employed shall count, I may succeed.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOL.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 21, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the third annual report of the Browning Boarding School. The past year has been one of quiet, steady progress. The employes have worked in perfect harmony. Consequently their work has been more satisfactory than ever before. The conduct of the pupils has also been a source of encouragement. The intellectual progress has been as rapid as could be expected. A few more schoolroom appliances are needed by the teachers.

A number of our pupils have completed the work outlined in the course of study. We have urged them to avail themselves of the advantages offered by Eastern training schools, but, with few exceptions, the parents object to their children going away to school. This feeling among the parents is a purely selfish one, and consequently most difficult to overcome. It is expected, however, that a few children will go to an Eastern school this fall.

Our teachers are studying the works recommended for use in reading circles in the Indian school service. The teacher who will not be benefited thereby is either already an excellent educator or possesses none of the faculties necessary to become such.

The pupils do more reading every day. Newspapers and magazines are in demand. The advanced pupils show a surprising knowledge of the topics of the day. Through the kindness of the "Ready Workers" of St. Paul's Chapel, New York, we are receiving several valuable periodicals direct from the publishers.

Industrial training has received its share of attention. The girls' cooking, laundry work, and dressmaking would do credit to white girls of the same age. The work of the boys shows a marked improvement. Their pride seems to be awakening. The only regret is that we can not do more for them in this line.

The matters of food and clothing have received our particular attention during the year. The food provided has been without fault both as to quality and quantity. We have found that variety tends rather to lessen than to increase expenses. While pupils are yet too careless of their clothing, they are growing more careful day by day.

There has been considerable correspondence relative to a heating system for the school buildings, but as yet nothing definite is known. I repeat the statement made last year that the present method of heating the buildings is inadequate, dangerous, and expensive. It is hoped that something will be done in this direction in the near future.

I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to the Indian agents for the support given and the courtesies extended; and to the employees of the school, who, by their strict attention to their duties and their loyalty to the superintendent, have made possible whatever was achieved during the year.

Very respectfully, yours,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Thomas Richards, United States Indian Agent.)

O. H. GATES, Superintendent.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Reservation.—A minute description of the location, boundaries, and extent of this reservation appears in almost all of the agents' annual reports since the agency was established. It may be shortly described as follows: That part of the reservation north of the agency proper is situate in Boreman County (unorganized), State of North Dakota, and that part lying south of a point 7 or 8 miles south of the agency proper is located in the same county, but is in the State of South Dakota. All of the reservation is on the west side of the Missouri River, which forms its entire eastern boundary, beginning at the mouth of the Cannon Ball River, North Dakota, about 35 miles south of Mandan, N. Dak., and extending down said Missouri River to the mouth of the Moreau River in South Dakota.

Location of agency and subissue stations.—The agency proper is located on a level plateau about 1 mile from the bank of the Missouri, and lies about 25 miles south of the Cannon Ball and about 60 miles south of the town of Mandan. Fort Yates, N. Dak., adjacent to the agency building, is the post-office and telegraphic address.

There are four subissue stations lying, respectively, north, west, southwest, and south, from 25 to 40 miles distant from the agency proper. At each of these sub-stations biweekly issues of subsistence are made to Indians living in the vicinity, and the stations are in charge of the additional farmers who make the issues and are accountable to the agent for all public property thereat.

Population.—The census of the Standing Rock Indians taken June 30, 1897, is as follows:

Families	959
Males over 18 years	998
Females over 14 years	1,356
Males under 18 years	752
Females under 14 years	614
Total of all ages	3,720

Males between 6 and 16 years	362
Females between 6 and 16 years	322
Total	684
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Males between 6 and 18 years	422
Females between 6 and 18 years	369
Total	791

The census shows a decrease in the male population of 15, and a decrease in the female population of 5, equalling a net decrease of 20. There were 169 births and 154 deaths during the year, an increase of 15 births over the deaths. The decrease in the total population is accounted for by the large number of authorized transfers to other agencies during the year. The population is divided about equally between North and South Dakota.

Agriculture.—This has been an exceptionally favorable year for crops, but less than the usual amount of seeding was done by Indians in the spring, as they were discouraged by the results of former years arising from droughts and hot winds. Had all the broken land been seeded this year there would have been an immense crop of cereals to be harvested. The crops for the year are estimated as follows:

Oats	bushels..	12, 168	Onions	bushels..	957
Corn	do	26, 565	Beans	do	306
Potatoes	do	15, 055	Other vegetables	do	4, 952
Turnips	do	1, 685	Pumpkins	number..	6, 540
Melons	number..	13, 400			

The long-promised artesian well plant has not yet put in an appearance at this agency, and until it does, and is successfully operated, agriculture will be a precarious source of livelihood for the Standing Rock Indians.

Allotments.—None have yet been made at this agency.

Education.—The Government has 3 boarding schools on this reserve, viz: The Industrial Boarding School, located at the agency; the Agricultural Boarding School, located 16 miles south of the agency; the Grand River Boarding School, located 32 miles southwest of the agency.

At the Industrial Boarding School the total enrollment during the ten months of its operation was 144, with an average attendance of 116. At the Agricultural Boarding School the total enrollment for the same period of operation was 129, with an average attendance of 113. At the Grand River Boarding School during the same period there was an enrollment of 95, with an average attendance of 69.

The discontinuance of the Bullhead Day School on November 30 last leaves but four Government day schools on the reservation. The total average attendance at these four day schools during the ten months they were in operation was 81.89. The severe winter, deep snows, and blizzards during the whole time between November and April prevented many children from attending the day schools regularly, otherwise a better attendance for the year would have been shown.

A new addition, 26 by 50 feet, to the Industrial Boarding School at the agency is now being erected and will soon be completed, which will give greater accommodations to this school, heretofore overcrowded. It is also contemplated to put in a steam-heating plant, proposals for the work having already been invited.

The St. Elizabeth's Mission Boarding School, 38 miles south of agency, had an average attendance of 54 in the month of September, 1896, and during the second quarter of 1897 an enrollment of 54, with an average attendance of nearly 50. For the month of January, 1897, the enrollment was 54 and the average 53. On January 27, through the carelessness of one of the older female pupils, a fire broke out, and the main building and the new schoolroom were burned to the foundations. There was no loss of life, but a great loss of clothing, stores, and furniture to the value of at least \$12,000, including entire cost of the buildings. The principal of the school, Miss M. S. Francis, reports in her monthly report for January, 1897, that almost before the smoke ceased to rise from the embers the parents and friends of the pupils had contributed several hundred dollars toward a new building. The school is being rebuilt under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is believed will be ready for the reception of pupils by the commencement of the school year. This school is aided by the Government to the extent of rations and clothing for the pupils, the salaries of teachers and employees and other running expenses being paid by the Protestant Episcopal Mission. I have no annual report from this school, as all the attaches of the school left the Reservation immediately after the fire.

I invite attention to the reports of the superintendents of the three Government boarding schools, which show the condition and progress of each school.

Field matrons.—The institution of the system of civilizing Indians by means of the employment of field matrons was a step in the right direction. We have four matrons on this reservation; one for each of the following districts: Agency district, Cannon Ball, Oak Creek, and Porcupine districts; and they are doing good work in promoting industry, morality, and civilization.

Missionary work.—The missionary work on the reservation is conducted by the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Congregational churches.

In the mission work of the Roman Catholic Church 4 males and 13 females are engaged. The superintendent of the mission gives the following statistics for the past year: Communicants, 1,037; marriages, 29; Catholic families, 339; baptisms, 152; Christian funerals, 68; churches, 7. There are also two religious societies belonging to this church, the St. Joseph's, with a membership of 414, and St. Mary's, with a membership of 901.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in South Dakota reports 1 missionary, 2 native catechists, and 2 native helpers, 246 communicants, 3 church buildings, 12 formal marriages, and 14 Christian burials in connection with the missionary work of this church.

The Congregational Church has 5 males and 7 females engaged in its missionary work. There are 285 communicants, and 3 churches, 2 parsonages, 1 hospital, and 5 log meetinghouses used in the work of this denomination. Six formal marriages were solemnized during the year.

Marriages.—Licenses to marry are issued by the Indian agent upon application of one of the parties, and without this license priests or missionaries are forbidden by the rules of the agency to perform marriage ceremonies. This serves (more particularly) the purpose of guarding against impediments to a marriage, and provides a record in the agency office of all marriages on the reservation.

Court of Indian offenses.—Three judges have composed the court of Indian offenses at this agency during the past year. Courts have been held at three different points of the reservation about once every two weeks. Disputes as to property left by deceased Indians, location of boundaries, ownership of cattle and hay lands, offenses against morality, larceny, etc., over which the court has jurisdiction are investigated and adjudicated upon. The decisions are in most cases satisfactory to the disputants, and its usefulness in settling all such matters is very useful to the agent, besides being agreeable to the Indians at large. The records show that 148 cases of a criminal nature were brought before the courts during the year.

The Department has authorized two additional judges for the current year, which will give us one for each farmer's district, the court sitting at each subissue station.

Indian police.—One captain, 2 lieutenants, and 44 privates compose the police force at this agency. They are stationed at different points of the reservation where they are assigned to patrolling districts, which duty is required of them to be done frequently. Two of the police selected by duty roster every week are continually on duty at police headquarters at the agency.

Road making.—The additional farmers report that 30 miles of new road were made by Indians on the reservation. This will include fresh trails made for short "cut-offs," which being continually used becomes a regularly traveled road. The farmers also report that 66 miles of road were repaired by Indians; 194 Indians being engaged in making and repairing roads, and that 754 days' labor were performed on such work.

Industries.—The Indians own at the present time nearly 11,000 head of cattle and nearly 6,000 head of horses. Since my last report they have sold 983 head of cattle to the Government and over 1,000 head perished during the protracted snows and blizzards of last winter from actual starvation. The ground was covered with snow from early in November until April. The usual winter grazing was therefore impossible. A sufficient quantity of hay had not been provided on account of its scarcity on the reservation last summer and I looked forward to a much heavier loss among cattle than reported. There is now an abundance of hay and grazing is excellent, and the cattle left are in prime condition for the usual sale this fall to the Government.

The earnings by Indians during the year, from all sources within the knowledge and information of the agent, are as follows:

Sales of beef cattle to Government for subsistence of Indians.....	\$31,027.85
Sales of wood to Government for agency and school use..	6,400.00
Sales of hay for Government use.....	900.00
Sales of oats for Government use.....	327.13
Sales of potatoes for school use.....	200.00
Sales of onions for school use.....	26.77

Freighting Indian supplies and materials from contractor's railroad point of delivery to agency, and from agency to substations (2,022,888 pounds).....	\$9,489.01
Pay of interpreters.....	175.15
Pay of Indian police.....	5,805.32
Pay of additional farmers.....	1,560.00
Salaries of school employees.....	10,575.00
Pay of judges, Indian courts.....	360.00
Salaries of agency employees, including apprentices.....	8,325.26
Earnings of irregular employees.....	403.25
From sales of hides, wood, hay, and other merchandise to Indian traders, and for freighting for them.....	6,723.00
Interest Sioux fund, Standing Rock (back annuities).....	115.00
Total	82,412.94

The usual annual payments on account of "interest on Sioux fund" were not made to the Indians during the year.

Liquor traffic.—The opportunities for Indians of this reservation to obtain intoxicating liquors are abundant and convenient, especially in the winter time when the Missouri River is frozen over. The small village of Winona, situated directly opposite the agency on the east bank of the river, in which there are six or eight blind pigs, or properly speaking, liquor saloons, running wide open, owned by unprincipled men (for such I consider the trafficker in whisky) and frequented by prostitutes of a very low order, affords ample and attractive temptations and opportunities for Indians to steal away from their reservation by day or night, secure whisky by some means or other, and bring what they can not drink in the town onto the reservation where other peaceable and well-conducted Indians become recipients of the poison, sold as whisky, and commit acts which they never would have committed except under its influence. There are other places besides Winona, just off the reservation, up and down the east bank of the river, where this nefarious traffic is carried on.

Notwithstanding the prohibition law in this State, county or town officials have never to my knowledge made any effort to abate the sale of liquor in Emmons County. On the contrary, they seem to encourage and to throw obstacles in the way of the agent in his efforts to secure evidence against this criminal class of people for violating the law with regard to the liquor traffic among Indians.

In February last a horrible murder of a whole family consisting of six persons was committed by Indians of this reservation close to the village of Winona, which was due to the effects of liquor purchased by the Indians from the saloon keepers in that place. I succeeded in having three of the persons who sold the liquor to these Indian murderers convicted and punished, but the punishment was very trifling compared to the enormity of the offense, as it was confidently expected that in one of these cases the punishment would be to the full extent of the law as prescribed in the act to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to Indians, approved January 30, 1897.

The law, though ample to punish these white people who surround the reservation and sell liquor to Indians, is almost a dead letter. No assistance is given the agent by the officers and citizens of Emmons County, but rather opposition, in his efforts to bring the guilty parties to justice, and hence, his hands being practically tied, nine out of every ten offenses must and do fail of punishment. Besides, the punishment meted out to these violators is so light that it is scarcely worth while to collect the necessary evidence to secure conviction. As an instance, I would state, in regard to the working of the prohibition law in that county, that during the trials for the murder before mentioned at the county town of Emmons County saloons and gambling places were run wide open under the shadow of the windows where the court was being held.

I have requested, from time to time, the deputy sheriff and others on the other side of the river to arrest any and all Indians found there without a pass, and to confine or put them to work on the streets, etc., but an excuse was offered that "there were no funds to pay for their subsistence." To this objection I offered to send over rations for Indians so arrested upon receiving a notification to that effect. I have also issued instructions to the ferryman in the summer not to cross an Indian or mixed blood without a permit from me, and have also specially instructed the reservation police to arrest and confine all Indians who are known to have been over the river without such pass. In fact everything has been done here that can be done in trying to keep Indians on the reservation, and yet I am accused of allowing the Indians to visit this wretched place, and one newspaper even ventures to remark that I am responsible for the murder referred to by not

keeping the Indians at home. If the people of Winona would not hold out the tempting whisky as an inducement, they would not be much troubled by the presence of Indians in their otherwise unattractive village.

Sanitary.—Dr. Ralph H. Ross, the agency physician, submits the following report:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

Tuberculosis is by far the most prevailing disease among the Indians on this reservation. It caused nearly two-thirds of all deaths in the last fiscal year and seems to be on the increase. I don't think it is any exaggeration to say that 70 per cent of all the Indians are tubercular, either lymphatic or pulmonary, or both. There are a number of reasons why this extension is taking place, especially in the families living in log houses of which the only inlet or outlet is the door, and where they are expectorating upon the floor and drying their meat overhead. Although, with the cooperation of the field matrons, I have again and again tried to impress upon them the necessity of cleanliness and ventilation, it is discouraging to notice very little improvement, except with the more progressive Indians who are slowly becoming aroused to the necessity of a better hygienic and sanitary condition.

I think I am justified in saying that I have made more visits to Indians on the reservation in the last year than were ever made before, which seems to prove that they are gradually abandoning medicine men and adopting rational medical methods. The total number of cases treated personally by me was 446, which includes 80 cases in the hospital, with 1 death, and 79 cases at the schools, with 1 death. This does not include trivial cases or the extremely large number of requests for medicine only.

The yearly death rate heretofore has nearly always exceeded the birth rate, but this year the reverse is the order, there being 154 deaths and 169 births. Tubercular meningitis caused 15, pulmonary tuberculosis caused 79, and tubercular nephritis caused 2 deaths.

I have had no case of any acute contagious or infectious disease except influenza, of which there was a slight epidemic during the winter, which predisposed a number of Indians to bronchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis.

The hygienic and sanitary condition of the industrial school has never been better, being due in a great measure to the new water supply and drainage system. This statement also applies to the agency.

With regard to the agricultural school, if it were not for the excellent natural surroundings there would be great liability to sickness, as this school is without a drainage system. I would strongly recommend the laying of a sewerage system there, which could be done at a small expense.

The doctor stationed at Grand River Boarding School has treated 211 cases in the last fiscal year.

Conclusion.—I take the opportunity of reporting that agency and school employees have been faithful and zealous in the performance of duty, and I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Department for its prompt and liberal support during the year.

The statistical report is herewith submitted, as also a list of employees in the agency and school service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, July 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my annual report of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The total enrollment was 129—62 boys and 67 girls; average attendance, 113; average age of pupils, 10 years. The largest average was during the month of February—121. Singularly, more girls were enrolled than boys, which, for several reasons, speaks particularly well for our Indians.

The school is 16 miles south of Standing Rock Agency, on the west bank of the Missouri River. It was established in 1879. In 1882 all the girls and the smaller boys were transferred to the agency boarding school. From 1882 to 1886 it was a farm school for larger boys only. In 1886 it was reorganized as a boarding school for boys and girls, with literary, domestic, and industrial departments. Since then it enjoyed a steady growth in progress, increase of attendance, erection and extension of buildings, and other facilities under the fostering care and supervision of the United States Government exercised through its worthy representatives and agents, James McLaughlin and his able successor J. W. Cramsie.

The original plant consisted of a few log buildings, which have since been replaced by frame structures as follows: In 1880, 2 one-story buildings, 100 by 26 and 50 by 20; 1887, present dining hall and girls' sitting room, originally containing schoolrooms and girls' dormitory, 52 by 26; 1888, boys' assembly room and dormitory, 52 by 26, also carpenter and blacksmith shop, 46 by 16; 1889, waterworks with windmill pump; 1890, new schoolrooms and girls' dormitory, 70 by 28, also laundry and drying room, 48 by 24; 1893, barn, 40 by 30; 1895, woodhouse, 50 by 30, and 2 cellars, 25 by 20 and 50 by 26.

These exterior improvements were evidently called for by the interior steady advancement, which is the more creditable and gratifying, as the school was placed and located amidst entirely Indian surroundings, which naturally made the difficulties greater from the beginning, and the progress could not be so rapid as it would have been probably under other more favorable circumstances. But antagonistic feelings and prejudices against education were overcome in the course of time, and to-day we realize the truth of the words expressed in the last report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, where it says: "The Indian as a rule looks upon the reservation school as peculiarly his own, and by a wise system of visitation on the part of the parents the school is kept in touch with the older Indians. These schools are the backbone

of the Indian educational system, and their influence in uplifting the tribal life around them is wonderful."

This year's enrollment was the highest in the history of the school, and the attendance more steady than ever before. Not a single runaway had to be reported, and 46 new pupils were enlisted. The children came back from vacation sooner and in larger number than I could expect, friendly, clean, and nicely dressed, and they started in playing and feeling happy as if they never had been away from the school; and their parents also took pride in bringing them back in good time and in good condition.

I had this year already the second generation at school, i. e., children of pupils whom I had here when I first took charge of the school in 1884. Older pupils cheerfully brought their little brothers and sisters to school to place them thus in their early days on the white man's path of civilization and greater happiness.

Although the general health of the pupils was good and the calls for the doctor few, yet the school had to mourn the loss of two pupils by death; of a girl who died shortly after the beginning of the school year from a severe attack of meningitis, and of a boy who died in April apparently from the very same trouble of which the doctor declared that among 400 to 500 Indian children, with their weak constitution, hardly a single one would have a chance to recover. Everything possible was done for the comfort of the healthy and the sick. The smaller children were put to bed after an early supper every evening, and had all the good quiet sleep they needed.

The work in the industrial and literary departments was carried on according to the demands of the course prescribed for Indian schools, and evidently found satisfactory by those who officially inspected the same, as we had visits from United States Indian Inspector James McLaughlin and the Indian school supervisors, Charles D. Rakestraw and H. B. Pears, who conducted their examinations in a very gentlemanly way, and to whom we are indebted for many kind words of appreciation and encouragement and some very timely and valuable suggestions.

The winter was exceptionally hard, beginning with November 1, from which time on the stock had to be housed and fed till almost the end of April, the most severe blizzards occurring between that time which had been experienced in this part of the country for years. It needed a great deal of exertion and perseverance and wise economy on the part of the workers to bring the school herd through safe without any loss and in good condition, as in former winters the cattle could make their living outside during a considerable portion of the winter. The preparing of sufficient fuel and the saving of it so as to make it last was another hard task.

Of the 100-acre school farm 20 acres are in wheat, 15 acres in corn, 50 acres in oats, 5½ in potatoes, 2 in melons, and the rest in pasture. Everything looks fair and promising, and our crop prospects are better now than in any previous year, as no drought and hot winds worked mischief this year and rain always came just at the proper time when needed. At this writing harvesting is pretty well under way. Our 4-acre garden will also yield a good supply of vegetables, provided no early frosts cause damage. The work of the school was directed and done with special reference to its educational value and with the constant view to be of practical benefit to the pupils on leaving school and an incentive to future self-help when they will have to rely on their own resources.

On short notice some work was required by the Indian Office for the Nashville Exposition, which gave the children occasion for some extra exercise in this line. Besides this they furnished drawings and language work for subject-matter and comparison for a paper on child study to be read at the Omaha Indian Teachers' Institute.

Instruction in vocal music was of great benefit to the pupils, who were often complimented, especially for their proficient chorus singing.

The pupils were generally anxious to study and improve themselves. Some would even sacrifice their free time in order to prepare their lessons well. Every means of instruction to be had was open to them. Suitable reading matter was provided and many showed considerable taste and relish for good reading. The boys also perused to advantage the best agricultural papers of this section of the country.

The delivery of fresh meat to the school twice a week was a great improvement over the old method of getting the beef only once every two weeks from the agency, which worked very great hardship in summer time.

The erection of a bakery and ice house, together with other very necessary repairs, was promised and recommended a long time ago, but nothing is in sight yet. More dormitory room for boys and girls would be very desirable. One or two organs were also repeatedly asked for, as the instruments now in use are the private property of school employees, although 13 pupils take lessons in instrumental music on the organ and piano and practice on them.

The establishment of a system of sewerage, which would be a very easy and inexpensive thing at this place, was advocated for quite a number of years, but up to date without any effect.

The methods of heating and lighting the school might also be improved for the sake of economy in money and labor, as well as for the sake of health and safety of human lives and valuable Government property.

Expressing my sincere thanks for the favors and courtesies extended to me by the agent, clerks, and other employees, I am,

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(Through J. W. Cramsie, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., July 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the industrial boarding school of this reservation.

I assumed charge on September 1, 1896, and found a well-conducted school doing good work. It had been erected and fostered under the care of Agent James McLaughlin and his successor, John W. Cramsie. From the former superintendent I received many valuable suggestions concerning the work.

Attendance and capacity.—The average attendance during the year has been as follows, viz: First quarter, 75; second quarter, 118; third quarter, 119; fourth quarter, 123. The capacity of the school is 110. It will therefore be noticed that the school has been crowded during the greater part of the year. Total enrollment was 144.

Runaways.—We have no runaways at this school. Although we maintain good discipline, corporal punishments are not used. I consider them unnecessary, in fact detrimental to the civilization to the Indian. My experience in the Indian-school service covers a period of eleven years, during which time I acted in almost every capacity and used no corporal punishment.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary condition of the school has been greatly improved during the year, and it is proposed to make still greater improvements by placing at once a number of ventilating shafts throughout the entire building. The outhouses, which in the years gone by were of a primitive kind, have been replaced by a system equal to the very best to be found in our civilized communities.

Water system and baths.—For thirteen years the water needed for all purposes at this school was hauled in barrels from the river. After repeated efforts and many discouragements a water system was established which has been on trial for over twelve months. It has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine and has been a perfect success in every respect. The bathing system, which was formerly carried on in a common washtub, has been replaced by a regular system of baths, where the hot and cold water supply is almost without limit. It is still further proposed to improve this present system by establishing the ring bath, which has been endorsed by the Institute of Indian Teachers, held at Omaha during the month of July of this year.

Health.—The matter of health being a subject of anxiety among the parents of the pupils, it has been our endeavor to take special care and precautions in all pertaining thereto, and it is a source of gratification to know that we have succeeded in satisfying the most exacting.

English.—One of the most desirable objects of a reservation boarding school is to accustom the children to the use of English for all ordinary purposes of conversation. We had the satisfaction of knowing that the strong and persistent efforts and the constant vigilance of employees have brought about the desired result.

Detail of work.—The pupils have been divided into two divisions, each receiving an equal amount of schoolroom and industrial training. Details are made weekly for both boys and girls. The girls are detailed to work in the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, besides other duties, such as the care of the schoolrooms, dormitories, halls, dining rooms, and their sitting rooms. The detail of the boys assigns them to supply wood for the various portions of the school and hospital, the care of cattle, horses, and barns, the heavy laundry work, and the keeping of the school premises in order at all times.

Sewing room.—A great amount of work has been done in the sewing room. On my assuming charge, the supply of material for underwear had been almost exhausted, and it was a great task for the seamstress to keep pace with the mending which was necessitated by the late arrival of supplies. The work in this department is now far ahead, and we will be ready for the opening of school. Instructions are given in cutting and fitting garments, in sewing, and other needlework. We also aim to teach the girls the making of boys' clothing and other articles of practical use for their future surroundings. Many of the girls made marked progress.

Most of the larger girls purchased material to make dresses for themselves. The seamstress has accustomed them to examine The Delineator and other fashion books. The neatness and tastiness of our school girls is a credit to the self-sacrifice of the one in charge, who has made strenuous efforts to make her department a success.

Kitchen.—In this department we could not, for want of room and for lack of other facilities, carry out our plan of giving practical lessons in cooking and baking as will be required for the future of our girls. We hope, however, to be able to carry out our intentions during the coming year.

Laundry.—The facilities in this department are very limited, and this part of our work has been at all times the most discouraging. Although a great improvement has been made on the plant of former years, there is no drying room, and the laundry is too small. I have furnished a mangle at my own expense, for the reason that I could not see the almost endless ironing to be done by the girls. I have made every effort to lighten this part of the work, as it is a subject of complaint among the Indians, and to some extent there appears to be a reason for it. However, I am aware that the same conditions exist in other places, and do hope that some general action will be taken on this matter.

Garden.—We have from 8 to 10 acres of land under cultivation, and here are raised all the vegetables used during the year. The industrial teacher is a man well fitted to teach the boys such things as will be of benefit to them in their future life on the reservation. He is thoroughly systematic and earnest in his efforts to train the boys. I feel that after they have been under his instruction for a length of time they will have received the most practical training which can be given to an Indian boy in this locality.

Carpenter.—The addition of a carpenter to our list of school employees has given us the opportunity to familiarize the boys with the use of such tools as are almost indispensable for those located as the majority of them will be. In the coming year we hope also to produce more tangible results in this department, by making repairs needed with our own carpenter and the pupils.

The school premises.—Efforts have been made to beautify the school premises by planting trees and shrubs, but the dryness of the place has thus far made our efforts abortive. In our effort to make a lawn we have had but very little success. We intend, however, to make repeated attempts, and as we are now favored by an ample supply of water, we expect different results.

Schoolroom.—The teachers have done faithful work during the year. The Syllabus and course of studies have been their guides, and the most gratifying results have been obtained. A great hindrance to the schoolroom work arose from the fact that in one of the classrooms the teacher was changed too often. The literary status of the school was not, therefore, what I would wish it to have been; but a change in this will surely come.

Kindergarten.—This department is one upon which we place great reliance for the future of the school. It is in this department where the more lasting and effectual impressions are made. Children trained by kindergarten methods in Indian schools adapt themselves more readily to the manners, customs, and language of white people. They discard the shyness so natural to an Indian child, and the progress made by them is most encouraging. This method once adopted will not be cast aside for another.

Improvements.—An addition 26 by 50 feet, with a stone basement, is in the course of erection. It will beautify the present plan and supply a long-felt and imperative need. It is also proposed to heat the school by steam, which is very desirable for obvious reasons. The lack of facilities for the extinction of fire is a matter of the first importance, and I respectfully draw attention to the same. Heretofore it would appear that little thought was given to the matter of fire-escapes in the erection of any new addition. This is different with the new wing now in course of erection, as a porch extending all along one side of it is to be erected. I think that a porch of the same kind should be placed on that part of the building used as a girl's dormitory.

The parents.—The attitude of the parents toward the school is of the most cordial character.

Agency employees.—It is very gratifying to state that the perfect harmony existing heretofore

among the employees of both agency and school still continues. The farmers in charge of the five districts of this reservation have at all times given me the help required to secure the attendance of the pupils. The admirable police system and the perfect union existing among all the Government employees make school life on Standing Rock Agency a very pleasant one.

Field matrons.—I desire to call attention to the effectual assistance I received from the field matrons. I had occasion to consult with them about the absence, health, and home conditions of the pupils, and in the information received I found valuable suggestions for my guidance.

Agency carpenter.—We are especially indebted to Mr. Forte, agency carpenter, who at all times has taken the greatest interest in the school. Although not an employee at the school, his services have been at our disposal at all hours of the day or night, and his knowledge of the construction of the building, his natural aptitude and conscientiousness have been of great assistance to us.

Death of an employee.—During the year occurred the death of Bernardine Walter, assistant matron, who for a number of years had been an employee in the service. Her faithfulness to her charge can not be too much commended. She was a true educator, a noble, self-sacrificing woman, whose work will leave a lasting impression.

Our endeavor.—It has been our endeavor to make the industrial work advance hand in hand with the academic. A desire for higher education has manifested itself among the pupils in general, and the advantages to be derived therefrom are beginning to be appreciated. It has been impressed upon the minds of the pupils that it is a duty they owe both to the Government and to their people to prepare themselves to become the greatest of educational factors among their own. The sacrifices necessary for them to make and the advantages to be received by themselves and their nation are matters we have instilled into their minds.

Attention.—I call attention to the following, viz: The supply of boots and shoes is not sufficient; the laundry is too small; the supplies arrived very late last year; additional porch on the girls' building for fire precaution is very necessary.

Conclusion.—I desire to express my gratitude to Agent J. W. Cramsie for the support and encouragement we have received. I am particularly grateful for the interest he has always manifested in the welfare of the school children, in his desire that they should at all times be comfortable, well fed, and above all things contented. The improvements in the water and bathing system and the addition of the new wing are the results of his efforts.

Very respectfully,

E. C. WITZLEBEN, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through J. W. Cramsie, Indian agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak., August 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of Grand River Boarding School.

The enrollment for the past year was: Males, 47; females, 48; total, 95. The average attendance, 68.82. After the destruction of the St. Elizabeth Episcopal Mission by fire fourteen of their pupils were transferred to our school, with the understanding that they would be permitted to return to their own school as soon as it was rebuilt.

Owing to the severe winter and cold spring the health of the pupils has not been as good as in former years. Sixteen were sent home, as they were falling, and four of these died within two months after passing out of the school.

Eleven pupils were recommended for transfer to nonreservation schools, and all but two were willing and anxious to go, but before arrangements could be made for their transfer the novelty died out, and I doubt very much if the consent of the parents can be obtained now. Two of these are bright and interesting girls aged 10 and 11, who should be taken away from their parents and near relatives as soon as possible and kept away from them for several years.

The water supply at this school is very poor. In dry weather the cisterns can not furnish the amount of water necessary, and it has to be hauled from the river, a distance of 2 miles, in barrels.

The ice house and refrigerator has not been a success. Last year the ice was all gone by July 1, and the refrigerator could not be used at all, so I did not think it worth while to have any ice put up this year, especially when it had to be hauled a distance of 7 miles.

The building is very much in need of repair. The plastering is in bad condition and new floors are needed. A few of the rooms in the basement could be fitted up for boys' play room, bathrooms, etc., which would give more room on the first floor for class rooms.

Our laundress resigned in December, and from that time to July 1 (as no laundress was sent out by the Department) the work was looked after by one of our school girls. She was conscientious and faithful in her work, but unfortunately did not have sufficient command of the English language to encourage the pupils working under her direction to speak English.

The work in the class rooms has been very much interrupted, but from March 1 the pupils in the advanced classes did very good work. Owing to the entire failure of the lady in charge of the primary room as teacher, I consider the whole time lost and much of the former work undone. This lady, on her arrival, was given the other class room at her request, saying that she had been transferred with the understanding that she should have the intermediate class, but after two days in the class room found herself unable to handle the work and was willing to take the primary room.

Very respectfully,

AGNES G. FREDETTE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Maj. J. W. Cramsie, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER AMONG STANDING ROCK SIOUX.

OAK CREEK, STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
August 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to present my annual letter and report for the year 1897. My last letter was dated from Cannon Ball district, Standing Rock Agency. I have been stationed now at Oak Creek district for nine months.

On my arrival in this district I found much to encourage the warm hearts of earnest workers in the cause of Indian civilization and progression. One impressive item was and is, now the

dance is discontinued. One never hears the tum-tum of the dance drum or seldom sees the paint which disfigures the honest face which is inherited from the forefathers of "way back" times or hides the ugly, distorted features of the white tramp of former days. With all the innovations and improvements that are frequently by many eagerly sought for and practiced from a desire to learn and as often followed from policy, there is yet a wide field for earnest teachers. * * *

The field matron, after treating the older members of the families to entreaties and injunctions, and persuading the returned school girls to continue the course their eager teachers in their school have endeavored to inculcate, wants something tangible to come to her aid. The dance has been given up, religious meetings, often accompanied by feasts, have taken its place, at which places hymns are sung, and church questions discussed and decided; which is all beautiful in its way, and has paved a way for something else. Now the want of that something has come. I have exhorted the young and old housekeepers privately and a little publicly. I am no speaker. Now, I am crying out for something that will keep the ambitious returned scholar busy to keep pace with his or her white brother and sister. I want some place that will keep me in touch with the women and returned pupil.

In all our Christian agencies and missions there is not a place outside of the church and meeting houses for these poor returned children to go for amusement or for obtaining knowledge of the world as it exists. We can not separate the good of it from the bad, but let them take it as it is.

The Government is liberal in many things: now let one of these be lumber. My intense desire is to erect at my station, Oak Creek, a house that we can call a hall for the younger men and women, this hall to be large enough for two rooms, which can be thrown into one at will and pleasure, for entertainments, debates, speeches, concerts, and musicales. When divided into two, each shall be for its own use ready for a reading room, art room, and sewing room. This is what we want, and it is my intense desire that this shall be used as a union club for both sexes, where the existing religious antagonism that has to my knowledge taken fast hold of the Indian communities may be weakened. At whose door shall we lay this? I will not say; but I do say we should make efforts to stop it by giving them something else in an improving way to do and erecting upon this "something else" a platform upon which stands charity.

Our Great Father may argue, What can you do with the house alone? Give us the house, and trust us to fill it with the necessary materials. We will furnish it by degrees.

Very respectfully,

LUCY B. ARNOLD.

REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER AMONG STANDING ROCK SIOUX.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, August 17, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report, from July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897.

The total number of Indians and mixed bloods in this district July 1, 1897, was 855. I have made 596 visits to the homes of Indians during the past year.

There are two sewing societies among the Indians, and I render them all the assistance I can, encourage them, and give advice in cutting and making garments. I myself during the winter months have sewed various articles for the Indians, such as clothing for the old women and clothing for the little ones.

I have personally visited the sick and ministered to their wants as far as I was able. I supplied them with medicine for simple diseases.

I desire to call attention to the fact that up to August 1 no quarters have been provided for the field matron. I have no conveyance, so I have been handicapped in my work. I would also respectfully request that I be furnished with a sewing machine (as my predecessor was), so that on certain days Indian women can come to my quarters and be taught to cut and make clothing.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

MARIE L. VAN SOLEN,
Female Industrial Teacher.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., September 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs of this agency.

Location.—The agency is located at Darlington, on the north bank of the North Canadian River, in Canadian County, 1 mile and a quarter from the Rock Island Railroad, 1½ miles from Fort Reno, and 4 miles from the town of El Reno.

Organization.—There are 3,332 allotments in this agency, divided into 10 farming districts. There is 1 agency farmer (superintendent of farming), 9 additional farmers (white), 9 assistant farmers (Indian), 7 blacksmiths (Indian), 9 butchers (Indian), 3 teamsters (Indian), 29 policemen (Indians), 1 agency physician, 1 engineer, 1 blacksmith, 1 carpenter, 1 stockman, 1 clerk, 1 assistant clerk, 1 storekeeper, 1 leasing agent, and 3 field matrons. A white farmer with an Indian assistant, a butcher, a blacksmith, and a certain number of policemen to perform the duties required, are assigned to the several districts. All the wants of the Indian are supplied, as far as practicable, from the issue station under charge of the farmer.

Rations are issued semimonthly and consist of beef, flour, coffee, sugar, salt, soap, bacon, beans, and baking powder.

The field matrons are assigned to duty in the districts where their services are mostly required. They render monthly reports to the Department and the agent.

The agency farmer superintends the several farming districts and makes inspection reports to the agent as often as required.

The leasing agent draws all leases and submits them to the agent for approval; he inspects and grades the land according to quality, and conducts negotiations with intending lessees; makes collection of all funds, and institutes legal proceedings against all who do not promptly comply with the terms of their lease.

Tribal government.—The progress of these Indians is more retarded by the influence of the quondam chiefs than any other cause. Old-time customs and tribal government prove a heavy handicap to the individual who strives to acquire independence. If he assumes the rôle of the white man he must be proof against ridicule and sarcasm of the nonprogressive element; he must shut his door to the hungry horde of visiting relatives, who would otherwise eat him out of house and home; he must deny them the unrestricted use of his property, in horses, cattle, and farm products, and must smother his inherited propensity for hospitality. To the Indian of the olden time all eatables are common property, and so long as there are provisions in the larder they demand and receive a share of same by common consent.

Tribal visiting.—When visits are made by neighboring tribes the visitors return loaded with presents of ponies, blankets, and provisions. The members of one tribe will impoverish themselves to make presents to their visitors, and in like manner the others will do the same when the visit is returned. I have discouraged and in great measure (by cooperation with neighboring agents), broken up this practice at this agency. It was most injurious to allotted Indians. Only recently some of the nonprogressive applied for authority to visit the Utes in Colorado—more than 500 miles distant—which was denied them. I have not restricted the visits of individuals beyond reasonable limits, but I am well aware that if tribal visits were the least encouraged, they would spend the most of their time in that way. Tribal visiting serves no good purpose, but works great injury to all concerned. It should be prohibited at all agencies, since it exercises a retarding influence on all progress and keeps alive old customs that ought to be abrogated.

Marriage and divorce.—At my instance a law was enacted at the last session of the Territorial legislature requiring all allotted Indians to take out license and conform to all the requirements of the marriage law for white persons. Prior to that time, nearly all marriages were consummated according to Indian customs. Previous marriages were confirmed by this act, and all children born of such marriages legitimized. A list of marriages among the Indians of this agency is now being prepared for record in the several counties where the parties reside. Five hundred copies of the new law were distributed among the Indians of the several farming districts in order that all might understand its provisions and be governed thereby. Some willful violations have been committed. I have caused complaints to be lodged against several educated young men who fully understood the law and the penalties to be inflicted for the violation of the same. These parties have been brought before the civil courts, tried, convicted, and punished. At this time Hugh Antelope and Veseva Star are in confinement for thirty days in the county jail at Watonga, Blaine County, for marrying according to Indian custom and without a license. If the educated Indians who violate the law are punished the older ones will be more likely to regard its provisions.

There are about 50 Indians who have more than one wife, and they will be permitted to retain their wives by whom they have children, but all plural marriages in the future are strictly forbidden under the penalties provided. Evidently these citizen Indians should be required to conform to local laws as to marriage and divorce as well as other citizens. They assumed the role of citizenship in 1891, and obviously it was high time to impose proper restrictions upon the indiscriminate and improper marriage relation of the sexes. It was also rendered necessary to establish legitimacy of children in order to determine the inheritance of property in the lands held during the trust period, which will at the end of twenty-five years be deeded to the allottees or their legal heirs. Prior to the passage of this law marital relations were maintained according to tribal custom. Wives were bartered and sold for ponies and chattels, and divorced at will, for trivial causes.

The mother-in-law is much in evidence among these people. She makes herself a "holy terror," unless the family affairs are conducted according to her ideas. Much of the agent's time is occupied in the settlement of family quarrels, and in bringing together husband and wife whose troubles have been of sufficient gravity to cause a separation. His powers of persuasion are frequently exerted in vain,

however. In most instances the wife, backed up by the mother-in-law, is most obdurate and proof against all argument and entreaty to return to the family abode.

Boys and girls of improper ages were permitted to mate, according to custom, by mutual agreement of parents. All such practices have now ceased, and hereafter the penalties for violation of the marriage law will be rigorously enforced. I shall deem myself entitled to greater credit for my instrumentality in effecting the passage of the marriage law and its enforcement than any reform introduced among these Indians, and doubtless my reward shall be the blessing of the future generations who live after the old people are dead and gone.

Condition and progress.—Under the allotment of land in severalty to these Indians in 1891 they were clothed with the rights of citizenship and entitled to all the rights and privileges of such. They were not at that time prepared for citizenship, and as a consequence their progress has been necessarily slow. It would indeed be a matter of surprise were it otherwise. When it is remembered that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were wild, blanket Indians, frequently on the warpath, rendering life and property of the early settlers of western Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado at all times unsafe, their present peaceable, quiet disposition and compliance with the local laws enacted for the government of civilized people, incites surprise and wonder. They now live in harmony side by side, maintaining amicable and friendly relations with their white neighbors, with whom they have shared the surplus land of their reservation.

With few exceptions they are localized and in permanent homes, and indicate as much laudable pride in their individual possessions as their more fortunate white neighbors. With due allowance for their ignorance and inability to comprehend the force and effect of local laws, they are indeed a most law-abiding people. Fewer crimes are committed by them than by the white settlers of the Territory, and to their credit be it said, they are more mindful of their pecuniary obligations than their more enlightened white brothers. They show a commendable desire to adopt civilized habits. The men as a rule wear citizens clothing, which they preserve with care, always keeping one good suit for special occasions. The women cling to the shawl and squaw dress as more comfortable for wear while pursuing their daily avocations, but they are now relieved of much drudgery and toil once imposed upon them by the male members of the tribe, while the burden of the heaviest work is now borne, as it should be, by the stronger sex.

Under the progressive measures that have been enforced at this agency many of the old tribal customs have been abrogated; now it is rarely that forbidden practices are indulged in. They are subservient to the rules and regulations of the Department and the instructions of their agent, and are beginning to recognize the advantages of education for their children. The opposition once made to placing them in schools is fast disappearing.

Rapid advancement has been made among the progressive Indians of this agency, and marked improvement is apparent in their manner and habits over their conditions of a few years ago. A laudable desire to live in houses and to adopt the habits of the white man is becoming more evident; the women are less progressive. The desire of these Indians to live in houses on their allotments has become so general that proportionately a very limited number could be accommodated in this line during the past year. The fact that houses heretofore built entirely from Government funds and issued to Indians were left unoccupied determined me to insist that Indians expressing a desire to occupy permanent homes supply out of private funds (derived from freighting, wood hauling, and other sources) materials for foundations as well as dimension lumber required for a house, in order that only deserving Indians endeavoring to help themselves should be assisted by the Government. In this manner 74 dwelling houses were erected on allotments during the year, at a total cost of \$6,696 to the Government, to which the sum of \$4,325 was contributed by the Indians out of their own private funds. They are generally two-room houses, plastered or ceiled, containing 384 square feet floor space, although several three and four room houses were erected by the most progressive ones. All of these houses are now occupied, and a number of them are supplied with all necessary household furniture, and are as comfortable as most of those of their white neighbors. There are, however, a number of Indians who are prepared to build houses, but who, for want of materials, could not up to date be accommodated by me, and in order to continue the work just commenced it is hoped that my application of August 19 last for an additional expenditure of \$6,707.58 for the same purpose be favorably considered.

Farming districts.—These are numbered from 1 to 10 and contain from 200 to 400 allotments. The allotted land lies chiefly along the North and South Canadian and the Washita rivers. They were selected by the Indians on account of their proximity to wood and water, rather than adaptation to agriculture. Some of

them are entirely unfit for cultivation, and will never furnish a revenue sufficient to support the allottee. In some instances the allotments were arbitrarily made by the allotting agents, and apparently from the maps, without the least examination of the lands for the purpose in question. Of course these people will be heavily handicapped in the effort to derive self-support by the cultivation of such lands.

Farmers.—All able-bodied Indians are required to work on penalty of loss of rations for failure to perform labor for their own support. Each district farmer is required to report monthly the names of those persons who refuse to do so. He is also required to report all marriages, and by whom consummated, whether according to law or Indian custom; all crimes and misdemeanors and disturbances within the limits of his district; to keep a complete census of the Indians and to know their whereabouts; to visit all parts of his district frequently and to encourage his Indians to cultivate farms and care for their property. He adjusts, if possible, without recourse to law, all disputes and cases of trespass of stock and damage to property. He secures evidence for the prosecution of timber thieves, horse thieves, and whisky peddlers; he makes bargains and contracts between whites and Indians. He superintends the construction of houses and improvements on their allotments; the sawing of lumber and cutting of timber, and requires observance of hygienic conditions about their homes.

The farmers of this agency constitute the chief factor in the progress of the Indian. More responsibility attaches to them, as civilizing agents, than to any other employee in the Indian service. Therefore, it is most important that they should be men especially qualified for the work required of them. It is not every good white farmer that is qualified to have charge of a farming district. He must have peculiar fitness for this position and an abiding interest in his work. A farming district is a small colony in itself. It is practically a subagency from which all the necessary wants of the Indians are supplied. It should not be necessary for them to run into the agency for every little thing they think they require. They should learn to look to their farmer for such supplies as are furnished for distribution to deserving Indians. His hands should be strengthened by the agent in charge, to the end that he may have proper influence and control over them. He comes in direct daily contact with the Indians of his district and should learn to know them intimately and to study their individual characters and dispositions to the end that he may the better administer the affairs of his district.

Reward and punishment.—Good Indians should be rewarded and bad ones punished by a generous issue of gratuitous supplies or the denial of the same. A system of reward and punishment should be adopted in every district, so that a proper distinction may be made between the good and the bad. When the bad see that the good ones are rewarded and that favors are extended to them alone they will be tempted to reform for the sake of like treatment. In my opinion it is a useless waste of the appropriations annually made for the support and civilization of certain Indian tribes to issue supplies indiscriminately to those who do not deserve them, and who have been cared for so long by a generous Government that they demand such assistance as a matter of right.

Agriculture.—All able-bodied Indians, with few exceptions, have been occupied in farming this season. While, in the main, their operations have been on a small scale, yet nearly all have raised something in the way of farm products. When it is considered that their efforts in this line date back only a few years, it must be admitted that they have done remarkably well. During the years 1895 and 1896 the prevailing drought injured all crops, which was most discouraging to the new beginners. They have shown commendable determination to renew their efforts this year, with much better results. The wheat and oats crop is fine in this section. It is estimated that Oklahoma will market at least 30,000,000 bushels of wheat from this year's crop.

The small acreage of broken land to each family hindered all but a few of the Indians from sowing wheat and oats. Corn this season has not done so well. Kaffir corn and sorghum generally do well in this section and are not seriously affected by the drought. It will be several years before they will have enough land in cultivation for a variety of crops. It does not pay to seed less than 10 acres of wheat or 5 acres of oats, leaving 10 acres or more for other crops. For that reason only such Indians are encouraged to plant small grain who have 15 or more acres under cultivation. The use of improved machinery for seeding and harvesting small grain is so general in this section that it is impracticable to induce them to resort to primitive methods in gathering their crops, and the necessity for such improved machinery is daily becoming more apparent.

The following is quoted from a local paper of recent date:

Standing Bird, a Cheyenne who was a "blanket Indian" five years ago, has this year raised and dug 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, has good fields of corn and Kafir corn, and has 4 acres of

the finest cotton in Custer County. Similar progress is being made by nearly all our Indians, and we are satisfied that allotment and civilized surroundings is the only solution of the Indian problem. All of our Indians should be given farms and surrounded by white farmers at the earliest practicable moment and the Indian problem will soon solve itself.

Education.—The schools of this agency have been well patronized during the year. All children of school age, within reasonable distance, have been required to attend. Owing to the widely scattered condition of the allotments it has proven impracticable to get all the children in school, and aside from this fact there are not sufficient Government schools provided to accommodate all the children of school age. The following is the average attendance at the boarding and day schools of this agency during the past fiscal year:

Cheyenne Boarding School.....	123
Arapaho Boarding School.....	106
Mennonite Mission School (at Cantonment).....	59
Mennonite Mission School (at agency).....	40
Whirlwind Day School.....	16
Seeger Boarding School (bonded).....	116
Total average attendance.....	460

The new school plant erected during the year in the Red Moon district, to accommodate 75 pupils, will be furnished and occupied at the commencement of the present school year. An addition has been made to the Arapaho School of a girls' dormitory. A new school plant at the Cantonment subagency is being contracted for, and will be built during the present year. The indisposition heretofore exhibited to place children in school is fast disappearing, under the penalty imposed of withholding rations from those who refuse to comply.

Drunkness.—These Indians are not addicted to the use of liquor, and it is rare, indeed, that one is seen under the influence of intoxicants. Liquor peddlers are rigorously prosecuted and promptly punished.

Police.—They are loyal and obedient, industrious and cheerful workers when called on. They handle all freight received at and shipped from this agency without additional compensation. They are vigilant, and keep whisky peddlers away from the Indians.

Population.—The census herewith submitted shows the population to be as follows:

	Cheyenne.	Arapaho.	Total.
Males:			
Over 18 years.....	569	275	844
Under 18 years.....	418	217	635
Females:			
Over 14 years.....	749	338	1,087
Under 14 years.....	353	175	528
All ages.....	2,089	1,005	3,094
Males between 6 and 18 years.....	238	131	369
Females between 6 and 18 years.....	301	120	421

Employees—The employees of the agency and schools have been interested, faithful, and energetic workers, and I am indebted to them for the support given me in my work. I desire to acknowledge the uniform support I have received from the Department and for the unqualified indorsement of all recommendations and suggestions made by me for the advancement of the Indians of this agency, which have made my difficult and unpleasant duties less irksome and encouraged me to continue a work from which I would otherwise be tempted to seek relief.

Remarks.—While I am of the opinion that the indiscriminate issue of rations serves but to prolong the continuance of their dependence upon the Government for support, I am not prepared as yet to recommend the discontinuance of the issue of subsistence to those who mostly deserve and need it, but I am firmly committed to the necessity of withholding gratuitous subsistence from the nonprogressive Indians who show no disposition to labor for their own support.

If we were influenced by sentiment, we might be disposed to hesitate ere we strip the red man of his savage environments and forbid his indulgence in his old-time habits that have so hindered his advancement. At last he is brought to bay, with no means of retreat. He can not go further to escape contact with the civilizing influence of his once hated white enemy. He has made his last stand and now he slowly yields, determinedly fighting to the last. But we must not let our sympathy

render us unmindful of our duty, though it involves apparent hardship. "The greatest good to the greatest number" should be our motto. We must admit that it is necessary and right to wipe out barbarism and superstition and substitute therefor the accessories of a higher civilization.

Reservation Indians are persistent beggars, and an agent's popularity with them is measured by his disposition to supply their wants. To be popular with them necessitates permitting them to have their own way in everything, and their way militates against all progress. No other way is so altogether the correct thing with the uneducated Indian. It is the road his forefathers traveled from time immemorial. But when he is required to adopt a certain course, which involves improvement in his condition, he acquiesces and acknowledges that he has been controlled for his own good. He respects the decision and firmness in his superiors, and is quick to recognize the effect of a stronger will power.

It may not be out of order to remark that the advancement of the Indians under my charge has not been accomplished without the exercise of unyielding firmness and a determined effort to put into practice the innovations and reforms started by myself, with the sanction of the Department, for their benefit. I have had to combat the united opposition of the old chiefs and their followers, who constitute the nonprogressive element among these allotted Indians. They have fought determinedly for the maintenance of tribal government, and the retention of their authority over their people. They were shrewd enough to read their destiny in the success of my plans for the civilization of their people, and they have opposed them with all the powers of persuasion, in order to influence those the least disposed to adopt the advice and instruction of those appointed over them. It has been a long and bitter fight, but the end is near, and the opposition almost gone. One by one their followers have dropped off, and now those who once held undisputed sway over their people are deserted, their power gone, and nothing left to them but the inevitable. They must accept it or go down to their grave, maintaining to the last their efforts to retain their independence of the white man's control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. E. WOODSON,

Major, United States Army, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., *July, 1897.*

SIR: I hereby present my third annual report of the Cheyenne Boarding School.

The average attendance during the year has been 140. This is not the showing that I had hoped to make, nor is it what I had good cause to expect. At the beginning of the school year 22 of our pupils were transferred to the new day school and 21 to the contract school at Watonga. Not one of these pupils could have gone to the training schools, and as they were among the best and most contented of our pupils, all of them would have come back to us had not every inducement been held out to prevail upon them to go to the other schools.

Let me remark in this connection that the folly of depleting the boarding schools, where the children can be well cared for at almost no additional expense, to swell the ranks of a contract school, although this contract school may be a public school, which is in session not more than seven months in the year and which necessarily encourages the children to remain more than four-fifths of the possible seven months time in absolute herding in the filth and squalor of the tepee, together with all of its factors of savage vice and immorality, is too patent to need more than mention to be frowned upon by all thinking friends of the Indian.

In spite of this loss, supplemented by liberal transfers to the training school, by dint of great personal effort and persistent use of all forces within my reach (among these forces the most potent of all was the willing assistance of the field matron, Mrs. Eliza Armor, who used every legitimate influence in her power to aid me among the Indians of her district), I have succeeded in making up the loss, and had it been possible to secure all of the new pupils that we got during the year at the first of the year, our average attendance would have been greater than it was last year.

The work of the schoolrooms has been more than satisfactory. Indeed, in this department, there has been nothing to criticize during the entire year. The absolute thoroughness and the extent of the work calls for unstinted praise.

The embroidery, fancy needlework, and pastel painting are worthy of special mention. In my judgment this work has been kept fully abreast of the schoolroom work, and the calisthenic and Delsarte physical culture has been handled equally well. The band also has made wonderful progress, and is now the pride and delight of the school. The fact that all of this work has been done willingly by the teachers, in the time that so many so-called teachers state whiningly "is my own time," speaks volumes in praise of the earnest corps of literary workers that it has been my good fortune to associate with.

The conduct of the farm work also meets with my hearty approval. The 400 acres of luxuriant crops of various kinds now ripening for the most abundant harvest ever known in this Territory, the fine condition of the work stock and the farm machinery, the matchless showing of the large herd of high-bred stock, the 15 miles of "A. No. 1" fence, not ordinary reservation fence, but five wires with a good cedar post every rod, and the whole thing well stayed and properly anchored, all done by the boys this year, and done without the "flashing of the chains of discipline" being heard. The foregoing list of improvements and productions tells the necessary story of farm stock and garden work.

The perfect repair of the entire school plant, the rebuilding of a shop that, with its complete sets of iron and wood working tools, shoemaking materials, plumbing tools, sloyd benches, forges, etc., would do honor to a training school, the ample oil room, the girls' bathroom, the 160-foot addition to stock shed, the overhauling, refitting, and furnishing the laundry, the band stand that would do honor to any school, be it ever so pretentious, and the teaching of several boys to do this kind of work, will witness the success of the carpenter's department. The work in all of the other departments has been equally well and faithfully performed.

The health of the school has been remarkably good during the entire year. A visit from the Fort Sill school band, under the leadership of Mr. John Carl, and from the Arapahoe school band, under the leadership of Mr. B. B. Custer, marked a bright spot in the year's work. The closing exercises, which were held in the grove on June 16, were witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience of both whites and Indians, and won great praise from all.

Our Indian employees, 11 in the manual departments and 2 in the literary departments, all merit great praise, and have earned for themselves the unqualified respect of all.

In closing my report of one of the most pleasant years that I have spent in the Indian service, I extend my most hearty thanks to my superiors in office and to the excellent ladies and gentlemen who have so loyally and faithfully seconded my effort in behalf of the Cheyenne school.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. VIETS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Acting Agent A. E. Woodson.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

ARAPAHO SCHOOL, *July —, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Arapahoe School. On my arrival, November 16, to take charge of it I found that the school had been without a resident superintendent since June 30, 1896.

I found an earnest lot of employees and 110 children. The school has a capacity of 135, and the smaller number of children enrolled than in former years was accounted for by the fact that a large number had been sent to nonreservation schools, and that all the remaining healthy Arapahoe children within a radius of 40 miles were in school. Not knowing the ground well, and having much else to do, I made no special effort to increase the number. Five were discharged by transfer and for sickness later; but the average during the period from November 16, 1896, to June 13, 1897, was the highest of any school that I have ever been connected with. Another pleasing feature is the fact that there was not a single runaway during that period, nor a case of corporal punishment.

The plant.—There are 10 buildings. The girls' dormitory is one of the oldest buildings in the service, badly racked, and out of plumb. The ceilings are low and the rooms dark. The boys' dormitory is new and good. A large addition has been made to the brick cottage, and comfortable quarters are now furnished the teachers. The barn is quite good, the laundry is small but in good repair, the carpenter and blacksmith shop is very poor. All the buildings are in good repair.

The farm.—Sixteen hundred acres are inclosed for pasturing, 236 are under plow, viz: 45 are planted in Indian corn, 25 in Kafir corn, 20 in sugar cane, 20 in millet, 12 in cowpeas, 5 in gardening, 2 in vineyard, 77 acres of oats, and 15 acres of rye; also 10 acres of orcharding. Last year very little crop was raised on account of the drought. This year all the crops are good, and the yield promises to be large.

Stock.—The stock of cattle is unusually fine. There are 30 Holstein cows and 25 head of young cattle. The school has been abundantly supplied with milk, and about 300 pounds of butter has been made. Over 1,000 acres of pasture have been inclosed this summer, offering plenty of pasturage.

Industries.—With such a farm and so much valuable stock, more attention has been paid to stock raising and farming than to any other, and special attention has been given to those subjects. Four of the older boys have been instructed in the use of wood-working tools, and next year as many more will receive some practical instruction in iron work. These four lines of work seem to be the ones most needed here.

The domestic industries have been well conducted, especially that of the sewing room. Besides doing the work urgently needed to supply the school, much instruction has been given to aid the girls to do work independently. The dining room and kitchen work has been systematically done, but I have been dissatisfied* that so little variety could be furnished. Our garden this year will make next year's table much more attractive and satisfactory.

Our laundry has been as good as the average and as good as we can expect with our present appliances. In this climate the washing is much greater proportionately than in Northern schools, and it takes not only a large number of large girls, but several of the strongest boys. This work is irksome to the boys and creates more dissatisfaction than any other element in the school, and is of no educational value to them. All these larger schools should be furnished with some power to run the washing machines.

Sanitation.—The facilities for bathing have been very poor and the sewerage system imperfect and bad, but as authority has recently been granted to provide better, that will soon be remedied.

Literary work.—There are four school rooms, and it has never been my good fortune to have four such efficient teachers. The Arapahoe have been called dull. Their advancement here disproves that. I have never seen in any school so much change for the better as has been made here. The Arapahoe language was entirely displaced by the English, the reading and reciting in all the schoolrooms became loud and clear, and a real pride was created in school work. There has been emulation among the teachers, but no jealousies, and the schoolroom cooperation has been as nearly perfect as I have ever had.

In consultation with these teachers, all of whom are unusually fine singers, we decided at Christmas to try the experiment of teaching 80 of the children to read music—that is, singing by note, by the sol-fa system, using the evening hour for that purpose. The result was a surprise to all who have witnessed it. Nearly every one of the 80 became ready music readers, carrying the soprano, alto, and base independently. The old style of heavy chorusing was wholly done away with, and a better style introduced. The singing of the Arapahoe school became one of its most prominent and happy features. Tilden's Song Reader was the text-book used. I believe that

nearly all Indian children can learn to read music as readily as the white, and that they are usually more benefited by it than are the white children, because of their greater love for it. I shall never be satisfied to go back to the old chorus system. An excellent band of 16 pieces has been built up and sustained. This musical feature of the school shows more plainly than any other, and to an outside observer would seem prominent, but it has not been a fad, and progress and development in all lines of literary work has been even greater, and especially on lines of language work. Great stress has been made on these lines, because experience teaches that when children have acquired good use of the English, all other subjects become easier.

Visitors.—Inspector McCormick and Supervisor Heinemann visited the school officially. Besides these, 143 have visited the school. These numerous visitors instead of being a hindrance have been a real help to the school, for the timidity formerly so prevalent has almost disappeared.

Needs of the school.—A new building for girls' dormitory is the greatest need. The old building could be moved back and made into shops and a good laundry. Better buildings for both purposes are sadly needed. There should be a larger water tank placed high enough to offer protection in case of fire. The present one is inadequate.

Cooperation.—There has been earnest cooperation between superintendent and employees, and the school has moved along from beginning to end without friction, and I am heartily grateful for the hearty support given by Agent Wordson, and for the generosity of the Department.

Respectfully,

O. H. PARKER, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF KIOWA AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,

Anadarko, Okla., August 28, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the Kiowa Agency. To the statistical reports accompanying the same, which contain much and very full information, attention is invited.

Farming.—There has been an increased acreage under cultivation by the Indians over that of last season, which, with the abundant rainfall, has placed these people beyond a chance of want or hunger during the coming winter, besides having something to put on the market. At this writing it is altogether too early in the season to give an accurate estimate of the crops raised, which consist of corn, wheat, oats, Kafir corn, millet, sugar cane, and nearly every kind of vegetables. Such a favorable season as this has not been realized for several years, and could not be looked for, judging from the past, more often than once in six or seven years. It is universally the case that the Indians are gathering their crops and placing them in cribs and granaries, under instructions which have been given them by the agency farmers and field matrons. They are putting up quantities of hay for their cattle during the winter months.

Stock.—Nothing has been done by these people this season that has demonstrated so fully that this industry is the one that must be fostered and encouraged as the successes of the year and the growing interest of the Indian in caring for his stock. Their herds of cattle have not only increased, but they have added to them by selling or trading their ponies for young stock, and in most instances they are caring for their stock as well or better than the average white man, but it is an industry that must be most arbitrarily and strongly protected.

The greatest drawback experienced is to get the Indian to hold his cattle until they are ready for the market at their best value, and this can be done by the exercise of positive efforts to prevent the white man invading the Territory and purchasing the young stock at a ridiculously low price. Many cases have been discovered where whites have been doing this, and the parties purchasing stopped from so doing, but in other cases these purchases are made under the guise of one Indian purchasing from another, when really it is done by white men through an Indian. This has been the greatest obstacle in the way of the Indian accumulating herds of cattle, which it is so desirable they should do, and until the practice is stopped entirely and sales only made under strictly enforced regulations they will never accumulate much.

The Government should furnish the market for every animal they have to sell and every article they can produce over and above what is necessary for their own use, paying a reasonable price for the same. During the past year there has been purchased of the Indians 664,431 pounds of beef cattle, the same price being paid gross as was paid the contractor, and they are now holding more than 500,000 pounds to be sold to the Government under the same conditions. The cattle purchased of these Indians were as fine beeves as ever went to any market, and far superior to the cattle furnished by the contractor, who simply has to furnish cattle of a quality required under the contract.

So far as has been possible, the same rules have been observed the past year as were in force during the previous year, as set forth in my second annual report, regarding the protection of Indian cattle, with equal or better results, to which

attention is invited. Also especial attention is invited to that part of said report covering other matters on this subject, as it is not deemed necessary to repeat them here.

Owing to the fact that the Indians are afraid that they will have to pay taxes on their cattle, we have been unable to secure anything like an accurate statement of the number of cattle owned by Indians on the reservation, but I think it would be safe as an estimate to state that they have between 20,000 and 30,000 head.

Industries.—While farming and stock raising have been encouraged to the fullest extent with gratifying results, these Indians have hauled nearly every pound of freight pertaining to the agency. They have cut and delivered all wood required by Government and traders, also hay and wood for the quartermaster's department at Fort Sill, and are now engaged in putting in 200 tons of hay under contract which I assumed responsibility of at Fort Sill. I did not accept the proposition to put in wood for the Fort Sill post this year because it was much less than I believed it to be worth to put it in, but should the Indians of their own free will desire to put in any of this wood they will be given the opportunity to do so. The contrast at present and of past periods of the actions and conduct of these Indians in their desire to work is most remarkable. There isn't a day that they do not call at the office and ask for something to do instead of calling and begging for something. It is very seldom now that an Indian comes to the office asking for anything to be given him that he has not earned.

A school of lace making has been established for the women, to which they are devoting much time, not only developing their skill in this art, but they have earned and received in the neighborhood of \$500 for the work done by them. This enterprise has been under the direction of Miss Ida A. Roff, of New York.

The necessity of white labor of an ordinary character has become virtually extinct, as the Indians are capable, willing, and anxious to do everything and anything that is necessary to be done on or about the reservation.

There has been paid to these Indians, the proceeds of their own labor during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$127,204.86, not one cent of it being a gratuitous gift from the Government, and much more has been earned by them from other sources. The known resources of these people has been increased from a little more than \$50,000 a year to nearly \$130,000, and this within three years.

Indian houses.—One hundred and seventeen new houses have been built with the lumber which was provided by the Government, the Indians paying for all the labor in the construction of the same, and the hauling of the lumber from the agency to the place where the houses were to be built. Besides this, 64 houses have been repaired and placed in a habitable condition. I had supposed that by the construction of this number of new houses every family would be supplied, but, as in all communities, the young people are getting married, and the parents are anxious to provide for those who will soon become of proper age, with houses, I find it will be necessary to build at least 100 more houses, which I have recommended shall be done under the same conditions as last year.

From the reports received of the several field matrons and farmers, and my own personal observation in traveling about the reservation, the noticeable improvement in the personal condition of these people is something that can not but bring forth the most favorable comments. I would much prefer eating a meal of victuals prepared by the majority of the Indian women who are living in houses than to attempt to do so at the majority of the places occupied by ordinary white families on the frontier. They are cleaner and neater in their appearance; their clothing is neat, and in every way there is a most wholesome surrounding found with the Indian families, who are now almost universally living in their houses, having abandoned their tepees and tents. They are spending their money in purchasing of household utensils, such as furniture, bedding, etc.; and on entering one of their houses it presents an inviting appearance rather than a repulsive one, and general comment is expressed in all the border papers and by all unprejudiced people who have had an opportunity to see these Indians, as to their marked improvement in dress, deportment, and general appearance.

Barring the very old ones, few of the men wear anything but citizens' clothing. The women, of course, adhere to their old style dresses, simply because it takes less material and the dress is more easily constructed, and at the same time no one can question but they are equally as modest, while much more comfortable in this hot climate.

Schools.—By careful management and utilizing every available piece of material and time of employees, we have been able to remove the culinary department entirely from the main building at the Rainy Mountain school, which, with the completion of the boys' play room, makes the capacity of that school barely comfortable for the accommodation of 50 children and the employees; but it is the intention to crowd the school and take in 100 children the coming year.

All of the schools of this reservation have been in the same overcrowded condition as reported by me last year, and must necessarily continue the same way until the contemplated new school buildings are constructed, which the interests of the Indians and the Government make it most imperatively necessary be done with no further delay. With all of our efforts to provide school accommodations for the children of this reservation, we shall find from 250 to 300 that must remain in camp. When the Mount Scott school is constructed, which has been under consideration for the past two years, and in first payment for the same these Indians have had in the Treasury for two years \$25,000 of their own money, there will be accommodations for all their children. I deem it the imperative duty of the Government to see there is no further delay in this matter. In all other respects the schools are in the same flourishing and advancing condition as indicated in my last annual report.

Police and Indian courts.—I have only to invite attention to my last report, which covers all that can be said in this.

General remarks regarding the reservation are fully covered in my last report, under the heads of resurvey of pasture lands, to which I invite attention. Also to all other matters not touched in this report.

The question of opening these reservations to settlement by whites is one that causes constant uneasiness and an unsettled state of affairs. Having before them the deplorable condition of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, as well as many other tribes whose lands have been taken from them under the form of a treaty and opened to settlement by whites, this is what they judge from and base their own possible condition when their reservations are absorbed into the public domain. They are not unwilling to part with their surplus lands to their own people, that is, to Indians of other tribes, but they naturally, and for just reasons, dread the coming of that class of white people who are ever ready in their greed to pounce down upon them.

As an example of their earnestness in this matter they have consented to the adding of upward of 50,000 acres of land to the Fort Sill Military Reservation for use and occupancy of the Geronimo Apache prisoners, and have further expressed their willingness to sell to the Absentee Wyandottes sufficient lands so that each, to the number of 206 people, shall have 160 acres. This is all fully provided for by treaty, the terms of which they are willing and ready to comply with, and now they ask that the Government recognize its obligations under the same treaty and not confirm a treaty (the Jerome treaty) which was made and completed by coercion and fraud.

It is their desire that this reservation be kept exclusively for Indians, and this is but natural. They have learned to dread the white man, his avarice and cupidity, and they are not to blame for this. They realize that they must learn to work and take care of themselves, and they are willing to do this, but they have an aversion to being crowded on every side by men who have no friendship for the Indian. There is, in fact, no reason why this reservation may not be held intact for Indians.

As they so much desire, and without reasonable doubt, with vigorous and wise management, we will have a State inhabited by pure-blooded Indians as progressive, intelligent, and rich as any community in the now western country, and all this accomplished in not to exceed twenty-five years. No bands of Indians have ever been able to cope with the whites, and when thrown among them they invariably have dwindled down to almost nothing, becoming a degraded, begging class. As a matter of humanity and charity, which our great country can well afford to extend the Indian, that this last reservation and hope be reserved and assured for them exclusively, they ask that the Jerome treaty be withdrawn from the Senate, that the same be not confirmed; and as their agent, I must earnestly urge that the plea of these Indians under my charge be favorably considered.

In closing my report, I desire to invite especial attention to the grand work done and that is being done by the field matrons of this reservation, Miss Loretta E. Ballew and Miss Emma Cooley. In all parts of the reservation visited by them their influence among the Indians is most perceptible, and this class of employees is doing more real good than any other class. I can and do with pleasure apply the same commendation to the workers of the missionary service, who are so fully in accord with the present policy of civilizing these Indians that it is a great pleasure to have them on the reservation plying their good Christian work.

Without a question there has been a general improvement and advance made by the Indians of this agency during the past year, and to such an extent that all engaged in helping them are encouraged to continued and renewed efforts. All of the employees of this agency have been taxed to their fullest physical capacity in performance of the labors devolving upon them, and to all at present employed I am under obligations for their earnest and intelligent support. I desire to especi-

ally acknowledge the complete support of the Department in all of my efforts to administer the affairs of the agency in the interests of the Indians, to do which we have had to meet, but with success, and thwart the fiendish efforts of a class of people who have ever proved a curse to the Indians.

Very respectfully,

FRANK D. BALDWIN,
*Captain, Fifth Infantry, United States Army,
Acting United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.
Anadarko, Okla., June 30, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of giving you herein my annual report of the Riverside Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

We began school on the first Monday in September, 1896, with very discouraging conditions confronting us. The old barracks built the previous year for boys' quarters, and only intended to be used for a few months, were still the only makeshift we had for our 50 boys. They have been torn into riddles several times during the last winter and spring, but we have each time repaired them and kept on as best we could. Many times the boys have had to sleep in beds that were wet with the rain beating in through the torn places in the canvas tops; yet they have stayed by their work during the year, and have done well. These buildings are now however too much dilapidated for further use, and will have to be replaced before another year begins or the boys of the Riverside school will have to stay in camp.

In the schoolroom work, we have the academic, the primary, and kindergarten departments. These have all done comparatively good work throughout the year. The academic department has been in charge of Miss Ella Burton. The primary department has been taught by Mrs. Alice S. Buntin and the kindergarten by Mrs. Hattie E. Pigg. The kindergarten has been hampered somewhat for lack of room, as all other departments of the school.

The sewing room has been conducted by Miss Mary E. Ridgely and has done good work. She has been assisted by Miss Geneva Roberts, who is a very efficient young Indian girl.

The laundry work has been supervised by Mrs. M. A. Frutchey and has been well done throughout the year. Wallace Caley, a young Wichita Indian, is her assistant and does good work.

The cooking and baking has been done during the year by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Porterfield and a detail of Indian girls. This work has always been well done. The dining room, kitchen, and bakery are all too small for the number of pupils we have. We hope, however, this will be remedied by another year.

The farming at the school has been carried on by J. A. Buntin and our Indian helper, John Mack, together with all the larger boys of the school. This has been a delightful season for farming and gardening, all of which has been a grand success.

We have thrashed 300 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of rye and have oats in the shock which we estimate at 500 bushels. The corn crop looks well and with one more good rain will make at least 500 bushels. We have also lots of Kafir corn and millet, besides an abundance of all kinds of garden stuff. The poultry yards and cattle herd are also in a flourishing condition.

The matrons' department, presided over by Mrs. Nannie E. Shedd and Mrs. Annie S. Dyson, the assistant, has been a trying ordeal throughout the year. The boys' quarters being in such a bad condition, and on account of the hard rain storms that have happened more frequently this year than usual, it has been next to impossible to keep them at all decent. This, too, we hope, will soon be made better.

The health of both employees and pupils has been good throughout the year, except such as colds contracted by reason of the poor condition of the buildings spoken of above. Mrs. Annie S. Dyson is the nurse as well as assistant matron. She looks after the sick children, and is very successful in all cases, but can do this work much better when she has better quarters for the boys.

There are at least twenty pupils in this school who can soon be taught to make crayon portraits. I have corresponded with some large art firms of the East who are willing to give them all the work they can do with good pay. But I have not been able to do anything at this because of lack of room in which to establish and carry on the work. I think with the cooperation of the Department, at least one-half of all the pupils of this school could within one year be made able to earn from \$5 to \$10 per week. I shall strive to bring this happy condition of things to realization as soon as I can get the consent of the Indian Office, together with the means to carry it out.

We have sold stock during the past year and the year before to the amount of over \$800 in cash. It seems to me, and I have been told by the agent and others, that all moneys arising from the sale of stock or produce of any kind raised on the school farm should be given to the boys and girls of the school producing the same.

I was surprised the other day to find that a large amount of our money had been expended on other schools of the reservation to purchase pianos, brass bands, big dinners, etc. Now all these things are very discouraging to the Wichita people, who are very poor, but honest and industrious, while all those Indians who live on the south side of the Wasnita River, and who have had the benefit of our money, are comparatively rich. They get all the money that is paid out by the Government to Indians on this reservation.

I think stock should be sold from the farms of those schools and the proceeds used to reimburse these Wichita boys and girls. This is a subject, however, for separate communication. I shall not speak of the many needs of the school, as these will be given in detail as the occasion may require.

Respectfully submitted,

G. L. PIGG,
Superintendent Riverside Boarding School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through acting agent, Kiowa Agency.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

FORT SILL, OKLA., July 2, 1897.

SIR: In harmony with instructions I hereby submit my third annual report of the Fort Sill Boarding School.

Attendance.—School opened the first Monday in September with 116 pupils present. During the year there were enrolled 71 boys and 70 girls. Four of this number were transferred to Carlisle, Pa., in April. The average attendance by quarters has been as follows: First quarter, 119.1+; second quarter, 131.7+; third quarter, 129+; fourth quarter, 130+; total enrollment, 141; average attendance, 127+. The average attendance has so far exceeded the capacity of the school that we have been very much crowded the entire year. Quite a number of children have been refused admission into school because we could not furnish them quarters. This condition of affairs argues most strongly for increased accommodations. We can not hope to realize best results with a large per cent of the children of school age in camp. There are perhaps 50 children yet among the Comanches who should be in school. With the additional room required, and a slight increase in force, these children might be enjoying the same privileges as the more fortunate.

Improvements.—I would respectfully recommend that the Fort Sill school is in great need of—

- (1) A kitchen and dining room large enough to accommodate 150 pupils.
- (2) Another building, called employees' quarters, for the use of the teachers.
- (3) A bath house for the use of the school.
- (4) A complete water system, supplying all the buildings with plenty of water for general use and fire protection.

The use of English.—Within the last three years these children have made wonderful progress on this line. There is a desire on the part of both parents and children to have the children learn the English language. A word of Indian is seldom heard from the children except when their people come, once each month, to visit them. At this time they use their own language quite freely, because many of the parents can speak no other.

Contentment.—It is very gratifying to note the feeling of contentment that prevails. Out of the 141 children enrolled during the year, not one has left our premises without permission. We have no fear of runaways.

Health.—The health of the school, as a whole, has been very good. No serious illness aside from pulmonary troubles. Two children that were enrolled died of throat and lung troubles after having been dismissed from school.

Farm.—There are about 100 acres of land under cultivation. The season thus far has been very favorable, and crops have done quite well. Our purpose is to raise a variety of crops in order that the boys may know what will and what will not do well in this locality. I am of the opinion that the industrial education is of far the most practical value to the present generation of Indians.

The school farm crop is estimated as follows:

Crop.	Acres.	Remarks.
Wheat	6	Damaged by army worm; half crop.
Rye	14	Do.
Oats	11	Do.
Alfalfa	4	Excellent; been cut twice, and will be to cut again.
Field corn	23	Prospects good for an excellent yield.
Kafir corn	31	A good crop assured.
Cotton	3	Doing well.
Melons	1	Do.
Vineyard and nursery	$\frac{2}{2}$	Trees and vines in fine condition.
Orchard	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Peach trees full of fruit. Apple trees doing well, but are young.
Meadow grass	30	In fine condition, and ready for harvesting.

Stock.—The school stock consists of 6 head of horses, 37 head of cattle, and 16 head of hogs.

Schoolroom work.—The teachers have worked harmoniously and faithfully throughout the year. The results of their efforts have been very gratifying.

Industrial work.—The industrial work has been carried on in a manner similar to that described in former reports. The purpose of the management is to make each child self-dependent in every department of what will be its home-life work. The child can learn how to do things in no way other than by doing them. For this reason the children are regularly detailed in rotation to all the departments represented at the school. The children are not only shown how to do things, but they are given work to do that will make them feel responsibility. A girl learns how to make a dress. She not only makes dresses independently, but is given the opportunity of assisting some other girl. I find it to be very encouraging to children to have them feel that they are able to assist others.

Official visitors.—During the year we have had with us Inspectors P. McCormick and J. George Wright.

Closing.—In concluding my report I wish kindly to acknowledge the faithful and earnest efforts of the employees. To Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, acting Indian agent, I wish to express my hearty thanks for his deep interest in the welfare of the children, his strong support, and cordial friendship at all times.

W. H. Cox,
Superintendent Fort Sill School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Maj. F. D. Baldwin, Acting Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, July 23 1897.

SIR: I have the honor, respectfully, to submit my third annual report of Rainy Mountain School.

Although greatly hampered by lack of accommodation for pupils, the progress of the school during the past year has been most gratifying from every point of view. No backward step has been taken nor will be. It has been the constant endeavor of all interested to make the school a home for the children that would surpass in attractions the freedom and fascinations of camp life. That these efforts have succeeded is shown by the fact that not a pupil has run away during the year and, on the contrary, a most marked disinclination to leave school has been evinced by those who for good reasons have been permitted temporarily to visit their homes.

English has become so wholly the language of the school that it is no longer necessary to make or enforce rules on this point.

Instruction in both vocal and instrumental music has received special attention, and the results have surpassed expectations. The piano bought last year proved so potent a civilizing agency that no doubt remains as to the wisdom of the expenditure.

The industrial features of the school have been emphasized, and marked progress has been made by all pupils in the details of home and farm work. The boys have been encouraged to interest themselves in stock raising, as that, owing to climatic conditions, must always be the leading industry of the country. The school farm produced as follows: Oats, 600 bushels; millet, 25 tons; sugar cane, 2 tons; Kafir corn, 400 bushels (estimated).

The garden was destroyed by a severe hailstorm too late in the season to replant. Indian corn can not be successfully cultivated here, owing to the poor quality of soil and the inevitable hot winds.

With a nominal capacity of 50 pupils, the school has made an average attendance of 83, though this number was kept in defiance of sanitary regulations governing amount of air space required for sleeping apartments.

In spite of this overcrowding the health of the school was excellent, and the introduction of running water and individual towels for the toilet effectually prevented any serious trouble from sore eyes, usually so prevalent in Indian schools.

Improvements to building and premises have been made as follows: Porches were constructed adding greatly to the appearance and comfort of the school building and affording grateful protection to the children during their play hours. A pasture of 900 acres was fenced for the school herd. A well was dug by the school force which, with the one dug last year, furnishes a practically unlimited supply of water. A neat yard fence was put up, a sewer laid, and extensive board walks made. Material is on the ground for a chicken house and an implement shed, the latter now in process of construction.

In addition to the standing need at this school of another large building containing boys' dormitories and accommodations for culinary department, a superintendent's cottage is desirable; also minor improvements, consisting of a carpenter's shop and shed for milch cows, are urgent wants.

While a majority of the older children of this district are in school, there are many little ones from 3 to 7 years of age who ought to be taken in school this year, but in the present condition of things it is impossible to receive them. As they are now at the most impressionable age, and the one that will best repay efforts in their behalf, it seems unfortunate that they should be allowed to remain longer in camp.

The employees of the school have in the main been all that could be desired, and to their harmonious action and unflinching interest and industry is due much of the year's success.

To Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent, whose wise counsel and unflinching kindness are the constant resource of myself and employees, I tender my hearty thanks.

Very respectfully submitted.

CORA M. DUNN,
Superintendent Rainy Mountain School.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Acting Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY,
Pawhuska, Okla., August 18, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on Osage and Kaw tribes for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The Osage Reservation, 1,500,000 acres, is in the northeast corner of Oklahoma; is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the west and south by the Arkansas River and Creek Nation, on the east by the Cherokee District, Indian Territory. The Kaw Reservation, of about 100,000 acres, is cut out of the northwest corner of the Osage Reservation.

The Osage Agency is at Pawhuska, Okla., 30 miles south of Cedarville, Kans., which is the railway shipping point for agency freight. The mail and telegraph station is at Elgin, Kans. The Kaw subagency is 15 miles east of Kildare, Okla., the nearest railroad station, and 35 miles west of Pawhuska.

Census.—Osages, full bloods, 900; mixed bloods, 829. Kaws, full bloods, 105; mixed bloods, 103. Total, 1,937.

The Osages own the land occupied by them, through purchase from the Cherokees; so do the Kaws, who bought from the Osages. Both tribes hold their land in common, giving each individual as much as he wishes to occupy.

The Osage Reservation is generally broken and hilly, especially as to the northeastern part, which is rough and rocky, with a sparse growth of post oak and black jack on the hills. Hickory, walnut, and other valuable timber is to be found along

the smaller streams and the Arkansas River. These valleys, with a narrow strip along the eastern border and a few favored spots among the hills, comprise the agricultural lands of the reservation, which amount to about one-fifth of the whole, the balance being useful for grazing purposes only, and the timbered part almost useless for that. The same description applies to the Kaw Reservation, except that the proportion of tillable land is somewhat greater.

The Osage tribal government is vested in a principal and an assistant chief and fifteen councillors, elected for a term of two years. That of the Kaw tribe is similar, but on a smaller plan.

Farming is carried on partly by white labor, paid for by a share of the crop raised or in cash. An increasing number of the people reside on their farms and conduct its work. The principal productions are wheat and corn, and attention is given to stock—hogs and cattle. Some cotton was planted this year and looks well. Owing to unusually favorable climatic conditions the yield per acre of wheat is very good, and that of corn promises to be equally so.

The greatest obstacle which stands in the way of getting the Indians to remain permanently on their farms is their dislike of the isolation, their fondness for visiting, which leads them to congregate at the dancing places or at each others' homes, where they "feast" and gossip until one might suppose their capacity for both was exhausted; but each trifling occurrence serves as a text, which is discussed from every possible point of view. The old men find great pleasure in recounting the past history of their people, and have eager and interested listeners in the children. I find the most efficient weapons I can use against these tendencies to be ridicule and moral suasion, whereby I strive to impress upon them the necessity of looking forward, and of staying at their homes to look more closely after their property and the interests of their children. As a result I can see, on the part of the full-bloods especially, an increasing desire to take up claims, more care and intelligence in the selection of land, as to its quality and location, as well as the methods of improving it.

To encourage this I allow them to make labor contracts for the improvement of raw lands, under which the lessee gives a bond to break out the land, fence it, build houses, stables, cribs, etc., and in addition plant a specified number of fruit and other trees, getting his pay out of the crops raised; and he is required to deliver the whole, free of cost or incumbrance, to the Indian on the expiration of the contract. Still it must be acknowledged that the Indians have made less progress during the past year than I had hoped. Unfortunately for the real interests of the tribe the past year has been one of unusual political excitement, and nearly everything else has been at a standstill.

During the ten years immediately following the establishment of the national council, the increasing wealth of the Osages made citizenship of great value, and led to a scramble for places on the Osage roll, to which, during that period many names were added. Some, the majority perhaps, were justly entitled; but few were enrolled without paying large sums of money to members of the council or influential members of the tribe and others. The full-blood leaders, and among them some who had been instrumental in admitting claimants, saw their power slipping away, because of this increase in the number of mixed bloods, and began agitating for their removal from the roll.

This at once consolidated the latter in opposition, so that the tribe is now divided into two bitterly discordant factions, and at the last election, held in August, 1896, the mixed bloods, aided by the votes of a considerable number of full bloods, who united with them, succeeded in electing their candidates for principal and assistant chief, both full bloods, and a majority of the council. The leaders of the movement against the half-breeds were thus thrown out of control, but they had previously succeeded in securing the appointment of the Houston-Scott commission to investigate the roll. The report of the commission has been submitted, but the deposed leaders, partly with a view to regaining power and partly with the encouragement of outside parties, are busy calling meetings, getting up petitions, etc., thereby keeping the tribe, to its material injury, in a state of turmoil and unrest, which can only be quieted by a prompt and authoritative settlement of the whole question.

Then, too, the wealth of the Osages seems to have excited the cupidity of a number of people, some of whom were formerly traders on the reservation and still seem to regard it as their personal property. They seem to think a foothold on the Osage Reservation has more money in it than a Klondike placer, and they are seeking to regain their jobs, entirely in the interests of the Indians, of course by inviting the Indians to frequent conferences at their headquarters, Cleveland, Okla., and by all other available means.

Education.—There are three industrial schools on the Osage Reservation, with accommodation for 410 pupils. The total number of school age is 559, of whom

329 attended the industrial schools on the reservation; 148 attended public and other schools in Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and nonreservation schools. Total attending school, 477; out of school, 82; of whom 40 came of age in March last. Recapitulation: Osage, of school age, 559; attended school, 477; out of school, 82. Kaw, Government industrial school, capacity 60. Children of school age, 63, of whom 59 were in school.

The measles, breaking out in the Osage school during March last, quickly spread over the reservation, and did not disappear before the close of the school year. This very materially reduced the average attendance. There were several cases of scarlet fever in the Kaw school, but no deaths occurred in any of the schools during the year. We find that opposition on the part of parents to sending their children to school is subsiding, and I anticipate but little trouble on that score next year.

All the schools are well equipped and well managed. Some repairs are needed at Kaw. Repairs to the Osage school are under way. Some improvements to the latter are suggested by the superintendent, as set forth in his report, which also gives in detail a statement of the school work for the year. Altogether I think we may claim a good degree of progress in this department, through which must come whatever degree of civilization the Indians may acquire; the adult Indian, as a rule, is beyond its reach.

In this connection I wish to suggest the inadvisability of transferring competent teachers. Indian children are very shy, I might say suspicious, and it requires time and the exercise of much tact to gain their confidence. Frequent changes of schools retard the pupils' progress, and I think change of teachers operates in the same way, and, therefore, in my opinion, at least, should not be made unless absolutely necessary.

Missionary work.—A priest conducts religious services at each of the Catholic schools for the sisters and pupils and such persons as wish to attend. The Methodist society has a mission and school at the agency, with a minister in charge, who is maintained by contributions of the people here, supplemented by donations from the church missionary society. Of general missionary work beyond this, there is none.

Health.—The number of deaths during the year has been unusually large, principally among young children and those past middle age. Infantile diseases and lack of intelligent nursing carry off the children, while consumption does the work among the adults. The services of the physicians are in constant demand, but little attention is paid to his directions in his absence, and he often finds that his medicines have been taken in one dose or not at all.

Whisky traffic.—I am glad to be able to say that this miserable business is very nearly stamped out. Increased severity of sentences imposed by the courts on boot-leggers; the vigilance and energy with which they are pursued by the constables and police; the influence of the Keeley graduates, and strenuous moral suasion on the part of the agent, have all combined for this result, and a drunken Osage or Kaw Indian is rarely seen on the reservation; but this, I regret to say, does not apply when the Indians go off the reservation. On such occasions they seem to be able to get all they want. The constables and police made 30 arrests for introducing, of which 4 were full bloods and 5 half-breed Indians, against 90 for the same offense last year.

Roads.—None were opened.

The opening of the Cherokee Strip in the fall of 1893, and the location therein of numerous little towns along the border of the reservation, has been productive of much trouble and ill-feeling, due to ignorance on the part of some and defiance by others, of the laws and regulations governing intercourse with Indian tribes and reservations, which has led to numerous law suits being instituted against me as agent, by traders and others who wish to do business on the reservation without authority. All of such suits have been decided in my favor by the courts, and now that these matters are better understood, I look for a cessation of the friction between the agent and the border traders, except where the latter are chronic violators of the law. Recent legislation by Congress establishing a United States court on the reservation, and limiting jurisdiction over these tribes to that court, will relieve them of much petty and unjust litigation.

On the whole, I regard the outlook for these Indians as promising, and when the vexatious question of Osage citizenship, now pending before you, shall have been settled, and the few outside disturbers quelled, I look for a general advance by the people as a whole.

Trading on the reservation is carried on by twenty-one licensed traders, eight of whom conduct a general trading business, the others being in special lines. A great deal has been said and published about this business, without foundation in fact, and is intended for campaign use. It is true that the Indians are deeply in debt,

most of which, however, was incurred prior to my taking charge of this agency, and is, in fact, the accumulation of many years, each newly licensed trader having bought and carried along the accounts of his predecessor. It has been my constant effort to limit the credit business; but it is a difficult question to manage. For if the Indian can not get what he wants and get it when he wants it, on the reservation, he goes outside, where he gets not only credit, but whisky, fines, lawsuits, and resulting judgments besides, for most of which the licensed trader is eventually obliged to put up the money to save his customer from being sold out, root and branch, as has happened to many Indians. I am very sure, however, that the indebtedness to the licensed traders is far exceeded by that due to outside traders, while a tour of the reservation will convince anyone that the Indians have, at least, something to show for the first, since the licensed traders have furnished nearly all the material for houses and other improvements on the Indian farms. I have no interest in any trader, and think the system might be changed for a better, so far as the Osages are concerned, but while it exists the laws and regulations with regard to it should be strictly observed; and this I demand from all concerned.

As a sample of stories put in circulation in this respect, I cite one, referred to me from your Office, that the Indians were charged 20 cents per pound for beef, the truth being that it was, and is, retailed to Indians at from 6 to 10 cents per pound. A price list of articles for sale is conspicuously posted in each and every licensed store.

I have been more or less intimately acquainted with Indians and Indian affairs for upward of thirty years, and know that the administration of their affairs has constantly improved, while personal experience has taught me that St. Peter himself could not manage an agency to the satisfaction of everybody, especially if he sought to enforce the law and protect the Indians.

Accompanying this report are the tribal and school census of both tribes under my charge, together with the statistical reports.

I desire to record my appreciation of faithful service by the agency and school employees, and my thanks for the uniform courtesy and support extended to me by the honorable Commissioner and his assistants in the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

H. B. FREEMAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL, August 10, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my second annual report of the Osage boarding school.

Location.—The school is located near the village of Pawhuska, about 30 miles from Elgin, Kans., the nearest railway station. The buildings are on an elevation north of the village. The main buildings are three, a boys' home, a girls' home, and a school building. The first two are about 1,000 feet apart, and the school building is nearly midway between them. The buildings are stone, and seem substantial, but the foundations are not firm, and the walls of the girls' home and the school building are cracking. The boys' building will accommodate 100 pupils, and the girls' building 80.

Other buildings are: A stone boiler house, containing a 4-ton capacity ice plant, an engine for sawing wood, and the necessary boilers for heating the buildings and running the ice plant; a stone barn, with stalls for 9 horses and 12 cows, corncribs, haymow, and barn floor; a frame dwelling house for the engineer, a frame hospital, and a pump house. The pump house is about three-fourths of a mile from the main buildings, and the reservoir is between, on an elevation higher than the highest part of any of the buildings.

Improvements made.—The plastering of the girls' building was repaired, and the building papered and calcimined. The school building was painted and whitewashed. The boys' building and school building received one coat of paint on the outside. New roofs were put on the boys' building and the hospital. New outside-closets were built, having excellent automatic flushers, invented by the engineers.

Improvements needed.—A new hospital. The old one is not large enough and the foundation walls are ready to fall out. The floors are bad and the porches are ready to fall down. I do not consider it advisable to spend money to repair the old one.

An electric-light plant is needed. We have a boiler that could be used with the dynamo, so all we need would be the dynamo and the connections and lamps. We have removed nearly all probable chance of fire: still the kerosene lamp is an ever-present danger and gives warning several times each year that some building may go up in smoke and maybe lives lost. A wagon and tool shed is needed. Our wagons and part of our tools are necessarily exposed to the weather all the time. A shed for the cattle that can not be stabled, so that they may have shelter during the snow, sleet, and cold rains of the winter. A new fence along the east and part of the north side of the yard. The steam pipes need new casing and coverings. The casing now leaks and is decayed, and the pipes are almost without a non-conducting covering. Hence considerable heat is lost on the way. All the buildings need one coat of paint and most of them two. This is needed for the protection of the buildings, as well as the appearance of the same. Stone walks would add much to the appearance and be convenient during wet weather.

Industrial work.—Two boys worked with the carpenter on repairs for agency and school, making repairs on casing for steam pipes, roofing boys' building, roofing hospital, ceiling, flooring and partitioning off the engine room, roofing and repairing the house of the chief of police, building agency barn, and building porch and repairing agent's house.

The engineer attended to the heating system and water-works and made repairs in his line, and helped to make about 300 tons of ice, and reconstructed the ice plant after the engine room was built. He made connections for outside closets and automatic flushers for the same.

The industrial teacher with his detail attended to sawing, splitting and hauling wood, delivering ice, and took care of the garden and orchard. An abundance of early vegetables for use in the school was raised. He also looked after the larger boys.

The farmer with his detail, and the laborer, part of the time, attended to the cattle, hogs, and horses, made repairs connected with the barn and yard, and did the butchering. Seventy-three cattle were butchered, netting 18,240 pounds of beef; 33 hogs, netting 4,492 pounds of pork; and 2,300 gallons of milk were produced. Stalls put in the barn and troughs lowered for cattle. A hog pen was built for fattening hogs and one for young pigs; also a hog shed. A calf lot was fenced and a lot for beef cattle; also a separate pasture for the milch cows. A little over one-half of the farm under cultivation was drained and grubbed. Large patches of persimmon sprouts, with stumps just under the ground, were removed, and low places, where water stood late in the spring, and often during the summer long enough to drown out what was planted, were filled, and the ditches made parallel with the fences, by use of scraper and plow. The cattle were dehorned and the best milch cows selected and broken to milking.

About 30 acres were planted in corn, 11 in oats, 1 in pumpkins, 1 in melons and a half acre in sugar beets. The oats were good in quality and quantity. The corn, pumpkins, and beets look well, and the melons are doing nicely. The farming implements are mostly old and worn-out and need to be replaced by more modern ones.

It is nearly a mile from the barn to the gate entering the farming land. It is too far for successful use as a means of educating the boys; too much time is wasted in going to and returning from the field. I would recommend that the present farming land be rented and the farmer's time be devoted to cattle raising, milk producing, hog raising, and breaking some new ground nearer to the barn, or that the position be abolished and the laborer be put in charge as dairyman. A better grade of milch cows is needed for success.

Sewing room.—The articles of clothing made during the year numbered 2,329, and consisted of dresses, pants, aprons, skirts, waists, union suits, sheets, pillowcases, etc. The seamstress reports as follows:

"The larger girls have taken more interest in their work and made more progress than ever before. In March I started a new class of twelve little girls from 8 to 12 years old. They seem much interested and all of them have learned to patch and darn, and some of them can put a garment together, make buttonholes, and finish work so that it looks very well. They are very fond of fancy work, and would much rather learn that than things that are more useful; so I try to combine both."

Some of the older girls were regularly detailed to work in the kitchen, where they helped to prepare the meals for the girls, and became very efficient in that work. In the laundry the same course was pursued as in the kitchen.

Matron.—The older girls rise at 6 a. m. and perform their toilet, after which they turn beds for airing and help the younger girls in their toilet, or help in the kitchen and dining room. A few minutes before breakfast they assemble in the play rooms for prayer. At 6.45 they eat breakfast, which usually consists of beefsteak or pork, gravy, bread, coffee, with milk and sugar, and sirup. The dinner consists usually of beef or pork, cooked in various ways, two or three vegetables, fruit or soup, sirup or butter, and frequently dessert. The supper consists of meat, tea, one vegetable, fruit, butter, sirup, bread, and cookies. The matron or one of the cooks remains during the meals to teach proper table manners.

The girls are separated in two divisions for chore work. These change work each month. One division attends to dishwashing and the other to dormitory work. Two or three of the older girls occupy a room. They attend to their rooms and then help in the dormitories. The time for recreation is principally between 4 and half-past 5, and after supper. After each meal ten minutes are allowed before the girls are sent on chore work. The older girls are separated in a forenoon and an afternoon detail, according to grade, and work in the kitchen, sewing room, laundry, and matron's department. One-half to one and one-half hours are used by the older girls in practicing instrumental music. This time is taken from their work and playtime. General order, neatness, gentleness, and politeness are requested in all departments. The matron says, "While they may not love work any better than formerly, there has been a decided improvement in the care of their rooms and general toilet."

The buildings are so far apart that the boys do their own dishwashing, dining-room work, dormitory work, and washing. They are doing the work well.

Health.—During March measles broke out in the school. About three-fourths of the pupils had the measles either in or out of school. Many of the half-breeds have good homes, and took their children home. Since all were exposed, these children had them at home. The health otherwise was good throughout the year. No case proved fatal.

Instrumental music.—The interest in this branch continued to increase during the year, and thorough progress was made, as was shown by the confidence with which the older pupils performed their work.

Literary work.—The school has been closer graded, according to the outlines of school work, and a more determined effort was made to carry out the work planned in the syllabuses. More interest is shown in thorough education among the people. Four of our pupils, three girls and one boy, completed the eight years' course prescribed in the Outlines of School Work. Three of these have decided to take more advanced courses in some city school or nonreservation school. A part of the principal teacher's report is quoted to present special features of work done:

"Great interest has been manifested throughout the year by the pupils in the decorating of their respective schoolrooms, pupils in the highest grades furnishing chair cushions, lace curtains for the windows, etc., while in the other grades pictures, cards, grade work, etc., adorn the walls. In all the rooms the cultivation of plants has been attended with keen interest and enjoyment on the part of the pupils. Schoolroom work has been made more attractive and has been more effective this year than ever before.

"Frequent informal programmes carried out in the schoolrooms and in evening chapel have caused a marked improvement in several ways. The children are less diffident, more at ease before an audience, and more appreciative as listeners."

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the cooperation and assistance of the employees in meeting the obstacles and discouragements in the work, and to thank you for the interest in the welfare and success of the school, and the support given me in the effort to arouse an earnest desire for higher education and a nobler manhood and womanhood.

Very respectfully,

Lieut. Col. H. B. FREEMAN,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

S. L. HERTZOG, Superintendent.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA.,
November 1, 1897.

SIR: Complying with your request, dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, which is my fourth and last report, as I was succeeded as agent for the Poncas, Pawnees, Otoes, and Tonkawas on the morning of July 1, 1897, by Asa C. Sharp, of Maryland.

I assumed charge of this agency August 1, 1893, and during the nearly four years I was in charge worked energetically and conscientiously for the upbuilding, welfare, and progress of the Indians under me. For any degree of success attained, and I think much was done, I am thankful. I should feel better satisfied with my administration, of course, had more been done; but if every four years brings as much improvement to these Indians as the past they will have no room to complain, and it will not be many years before the Indian problem, in so far as they are concerned, will have been solved.

This is particularly true with respect to the Poncas, who have been allotted their lands in severalty, and, at the same time, the lines of their reservation preserved. While the Pawnees have made noticeable strides forward toward civilization they have not gone forward so rapidly as the Poncas. This may be explained, to a certain extent, because the Pawnees were already further advanced than the Poncas when they were allotted, and had more money with which to purchase those things necessary to civilization.

Present condition.—The condition of these Indians is not materially changed from what it was at the time of my last report. They are living better, because they get more money with which to purchase the necessities of life. They dress better, because they are not compelled to spend all the money they can rake and scrape for something to eat. This change in the financial condition of the Poncas, Pawnees, and Tonkawas comes from the fact that thousands of acres of their lands are leased to good business-like farmers who pay them cash rental, ranging from 35 to 60 cents an acre per annum for unbroken or sod land and \$1 to \$1.50 an acre for old or plowed land. If the allotments of the Otoe Indians were approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, many thousands of acres of the fertile valleys of their reservation could be leased to white men for the highest market price, thereby very materially enhancing the exchequer of poor Lo in this particular locality.

Agency and location.—This is a consolidated agency, consisting of Ponca, where the agency headquarters are and where the agent has his office, located 3 miles southeast of Whiteeagle, a station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 36 miles south of Arkansas City, Kans., and 7 miles south of Ponca City, Okla., a flourishing young city of the Cherokee Strip just over the north line of the Ponca Reservation. The post-office address of the agency is Whiteeagle, Okla. Pawnee subagency is 33 miles southeast; Otoe subagency, 8 miles south, and Oakland subagency, the home of the Tonkawas, 15 miles northwest of Ponca. All of the agencies are pleasantly located and the buildings, though for the most part old, look bright and clean from the effect of many needed repairs and gallons of fresh paint.

Census.—The census taken June 30, 1897, which accompanies this report, shows the population of the different tribes as follows:

Poncas	602
Males	292
Females	310
Males over 18 years	142
Females over 14 years	183
Children between 6 and 16 years	171
Pawnees	710
Males	339
Females	371
Males over 18 years	193
Females over 14 years	229
Children between 6 and 16 years	170
Otoes	350
Males	172
Females	178
Males over 18 years	87
Females over 14 years	100
Children between 6 and 16 years	95

Tonkawas	53
Males	24
Females	29
Males over 18 years	14
Females over 14 years	23
Children between 6 and 16 years	9
Males of all ages	827
Females of all ages	888
Grand total	1,715

Agricultural.—The partial failure of a year ago had its discouraging effect upon the Indian, to the extent that not so large an acreage was planted as should have been or as would have been had the abundance of the season been anticipated. This season has been all that the most exacting could wish for, and the only objection raised is that each did not have more acres planted to wheat and corn than he did.

As will be seen by the statistics accompanying, the Poncas farmed about 1,500 acres, from which they will gather 12,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of turnips, 25 bushels of onions, 150 bushels of beans, 6,000 melons, and 2,000 pumpkins; also cut and saved 330 tons of hay.

The Pawnees had in cultivation 1,878 acres, from which they will get 165 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of oats, 36,000 bushels of corn, 1,150 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of onions, 450 bushels of beans, and melons and pumpkins from about 30 acres; saved and cut 964 tons of hay. As the Pawnee country was not much adapted to wheat, very little land was sown to that crop.

The Otoes have about the best showing of any of these tribes this year, owing to the fact that the majority of their farming was done by contract labor. Be that as it may, they are to be commended just the same. They had in cultivation 2,171 acres. Crops: Wheat, 4,150 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; potatoes, 700 bushels; onions, 80 bushels; beans, 125 bushels; other vegetables, 100 bushels; number of melons, 5,000; number of pumpkins, 2,000; tons of hay cut and saved, 700.

The Tonkawas farmed 75 acres in common, from which they will get about 1,250 bushels of wheat. There are very few able-bodied male Indians in this tribe, hence little farming can be done. Out of the 70 allotments made to these Indians, all but one that can be under the law are leased to white men, who are farming them in good shape. This is the second term for leases on this reservation, and the majority of the land brings \$1 per acre. This, together with the cash annuities received, places this tribe practically on a self-supporting basis.

Allotments.—That portion of the Ponca tribe of Indians known as the Standing Buffalo or antiallotment band, are gradually becoming reconciled to the new order of things and falling into line. I anticipate that it won't be very many days until all will acknowledge their allotments. The allotment question with the Otoes is in statu quo, the allotments all having been made and the same having never been approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Industries.—The industries of these Indians consist mainly in farming. This country is wonderfully adapted to wheat raising; especially is this true of the Ponca and Otee reservations. The Pawnee Reserve is more suited to corn and fruit. This is a wonderfully fine cattle country and the Indians should be encouraged to engage in that branch more extensively. A trial with cotton is now being made by some of the lessees, and the outlook is flattering. It is believed by those who have had experience with it that the crop will do well in this locality. Each tribe transports the Government supplies for their agency from the railroad station, which gives the individuals performing the work quite a sum of money during the year. The Indians will this year furnish the Government all the corn, hay, and wood used at the agency and schools.

Annuities.—During the year there has been paid in cash to the Poncas \$2,560.53; to the Pawnees, \$51,037.28; to the Otoes, \$22,932, and to the Tonkawas, \$1,285.84. The funds derived from Ponca grazing leases were not paid out, because \$250 of the same had not been paid in by the lessees. Few goods were issued to any of the Indians. Some lumber and a very few agricultural implements were issued to the Poncas and Otoes.

Farming and grazing leases.—Two pastures on the Ponca Reservation, aggregating 66,000 acres, were leased for an annual rental of \$4,000; two on the Otee Reserve, containing about 20,000 acres each, were leased for \$2,600; 230 leases of individual allotments of the Poncas were in force at the close of the year, bringing to the allottees an annual income of \$12,255.59; on the Pawnee Reserve there were 243 leases, bringing to the Indian owners \$12,114.95; on the Tonkawa Reserve there

were 60 leases, at an annual rental of about \$5,000. There is a great demand for lands in these reservations, and good men will lease the same, paying market price therefor. The honorable Secretary has authorized that rental be collected six months in advance, which assists very much in making final settlements at expiration of leases.

Field matrons.—We have had one year's work from two field matrons, one at Ponca and one at Pawnee, and while perhaps the work done by each was as good as could have been done under existing circumstances, it was not sufficient to justify me in asking for the position for another year.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of all these Indians has improved steadily throughout the entire year, the majority of deaths occurring in infancy or extreme old age. I have requested a short statement from each of the three physicians of the agency, to which I invite your attention.

Dr. H. W. Newman, who has the care of the Poncas and Tonkawas, says:

During the year 1897 22 Poncas were born and 19 died. Tuberculosis continues to be the leading cause of death. There was more malaria than in either of the three previous years. Three cases of measles occurred among the white children at the agency, but the school children were protected by rigid quarantine. There were no deaths at the school during the year.

I believe that could the Indian homes be provided with open fireplaces a better state of health would result.

Dr. C. W. Driesbach, of the Pawnee subagency, speaking of the condition of his agency and school, says:

The past year has not been marked by any unusual occurrences in the line of the physician's work, there being a gratifying absence of any cases of violent death, murder, or suicide, which have been a feature of some previous reports.

Among a people constitutionally weak there is of course more sickness than among an equal number of white people of average physical condition. The past year has been no exception, and could every call for medicine and every case treated, both slight and severe, be set down, the figures, when compared with the total population, would appear exaggerated. Yet the per cent of death has been lower than common, and the census just taken shows an increase of eight in the tribe.

The history of the Pawnees shows a very rapid decrease in their number in recent years, and while now an increase is noted it is very probable that it is temporary, and that in the course of another year the total deaths will outnumber the births. This temporary increase, followed by a total decrease in numbers, happens somewhat frequently and is due mainly to two causes:

First. There are developing at all times a number of cases of incipient phthisis, and at certain seasons of the year these patients do very well, with no deaths among them, then at the onset of changeable weather the disease rapidly advances, and many of them die.

Second. The number of infants increases usually until the advent of the hot season, which, aided by improper diet and hygiene, produces cholera infantum and allied diseases and the infant mortality becomes very great.

For the past three years the health of this tribe, taken as a whole, has improved. Their income from annuity and leasing of land has increased, and they have to some extent adopted better methods of living. Their opportunities for obtaining good food have increased, and they are better clothed than formerly.

The "medicine men" of this tribe are mostly "specialists," each in his own peculiar line of practice, and they continue to hold their sway to a certain extent. It is customary to decry anything and everything connected with the native doctor and his practices. No doubt the majority of his methods are extremely crude and barbarous and constitute an evil which should be discouraged; yet a careful and impartial investigation will disclose the fact that in certain conditions by his peculiar methods he does obtain good results. This is the secret of his continued prestige, and it has been proven that the best and only way to overcome his influence is by ocular demonstration of the superiority of modern medical science. One instance among many may be cited. These Indians have learned long ago the efficacy of quinine in the malarial diseases, which are common among them, and they employ it to the exclusion of any of their former native remedies in those diseases.

It is respectfully suggested that the present supply of drugs and materials usually sent to the physician be supplemented by a further addition of new remedies and instruments, and improved by excluding a number of antiquated forms of drugs and instruments now carried. It seems that there is also room for improvement in the present methods of making sanitary reports, by which a more accurate account of cases could be recorded, and a clearer knowledge obtained of the actual work done by the physician in attending those cases.

There have been few cases of severe illness, no epidemics, and no deaths among the pupils at the school. This demonstrates once more the value of good sanitary conditions, proper food and clothing, and cleanliness.

The field matron has accomplished much good by her care and attendance among the sick.

Dr. John F. Turner, who was the physician at Otoe Subagency last year, but who was at the first of the year transferred to Siletz Agency, says:

The health of the Otoes has been good during the year owing greatly to prophylactic treatment and the continued efforts on my part to maintain health throughout the tribe. The epidemics occurring during the year were influenza, pertussis, and impetigo contagiosa. The number of cases treated during the year was 1,192, with 25 deaths.

Dysentery, which the Indians have been taught to look upon as fatal until recently, is not now so considered; in fact all recover, which fact cuts the death rate down not a little. However, the conditions are present here which render dysentery a common complaint, which must be constantly guarded.

Consumption was the cause of several deaths among the old Indians, also of three deaths in children returned from nonreservation schools, while a number of cases attacked by incipient phthisis have recovered under treatment. During the winter months exposure caused pneumonia and capillary bronchitis to some extent in camp.

The most serious cases in school consisted of pneumonia, bronchitis, dysentery, and an epidemic of whooping cough, but as usual no deaths occurred in the school.

The water supply at the school and agency is good since the completion of the large well, but the present tank used is much too small.

Twenty-one births occurred during the year. The sanitary condition of the school and agency is reasonably good.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency consists of one captain and three privates at Ponca and the same at Otoe. The force has been obedient and efficient.

Court of Indian offenses.—While we have such an organization as this, both at Ponca and Otoe, one would hardly know it by the work done. There is no need for a court of this character at these agencies.

Liquor and crime.—There has been much of the former and none of the latter to amount to anything. The Indians get their whisky from white peddlers in the strip, and, while a strenuous effort has been put forth to have the offenders of the law properly punished, thereby putting a stop to the traffic, the result has not been at all satisfactory; nor will it be until the juries of the country can be persuaded to accept the evidence of Indians and Indian-service employees in preference to the evidence produced and made up by common whisky peddlers.

Educational.—I feel especially proud of the advancement and improvement made in the schools of the agency. They are certainly three of the best reservation schools in the service—organizations that any man might feel proud of having helped to build up. The past year has been a prosperous one with them, in evidence of which I call attention to the reports of the several superintendents appended to my report.

Missionary work.—While the missionary property at this place has been occupied during the year nothing has been done from that quarter for the advancement of the Indian's spiritual welfare.

Conclusion.—As I have said before, this is my last report as Indian agent, but I feel satisfied, to a very large degree, with what has been done during the past four years. I desire to extend to all those employees who have been so faithful in their efforts to make my administration of the affairs a success my everlasting thanks, and to the Indian Office I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the kind consideration my recommendations and actions have received.

Wishing for my successor a successful administration of the affairs of Ponca, etc., agency, I am, sir,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. P. WOOLSEY.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA SCHOOL, June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Ponca boarding school, situated at Ponca Agency Whiteagle, Okla.

Having taken charge of this school so recently (March 3), and having found the school in a prosperous condition, everything running smoothly, and as location, buildings, etc., have all been described in former reports I must necessarily be brief.

From statistics I find that this school has been gradually improving and increasing from year to year, and that it has had a larger and more perfect attendance and been more prosperous in the year just closed than at any previous time in its history.

The conditions of health have been excellent, although measles were at the agency, a few rods distant, and whooping cough was on the reservation. Through the vigilance of Agent Woolsey and Dr. Newman they were kept out of the school. Two pupils have been dismissed during the year, through the advice of Dr. Newman, which cases will, no doubt, be reported by him.

The educational standing of the school is good. Pupils are well advanced in class-room work for their age and length of time in school. A class of 15 has been recommended for transfer, having completed the prescribed course, and, I am informed, all have been approved.

There has not been the amount of teaching done in the industrial departments that should have been, although all pupils of sufficient age have been regularly detailed and have assisted greatly in the labor of each department.

I am informed that this has been an unusual growing season for this locality. We have had abundant rains, consequently fewer sand storms. The school has had an abundance of such vegetables as we had seed to plant. Vegetation having been so frequent a failure heretofore, there was not the amount nor variety of seed estimated for that we should have had. Crops consist of 28 acres of wheat, 8 acres of oats, 6 acres of corn, 8 acres of millet, 4 acres of redtop grass, besides sugar corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The Kaffir corn failed to germinate and was replanted in corn, millet, and grass, which also came up very poorly. Ground was prepared for sweet potatoes, but we were disappointed in getting plants.

The young trees set out by my predecessor, Mr. Brown, have made an excellent growth.

A new commissary, with sewing room and seamstress room above, has been completed since I assumed charge. This was very much needed, as it was impossible to care properly for supplies without it.

We are greatly in need of a new school building. The rooms now occupied as schoolrooms are not suitable for that purpose. They are so situated that the schools must be more or less disturbed at all times. Four of the rooms occupied by employees have no means of access but

through two of the schoolrooms, and no entrance to one schoolroom but through another. Besides, these rooms are very much needed for other purposes. We should have a new school building, with large assembly rooms, apart from the other buildings.

The most imperative need, however, is a good system of sewerage. The only sewerage in use here is a shallow cesspool in the barnyard, about 100 yards distant from the main buildings, which receives the waste from the laundry. The overflow runs through the hog lot, causing a continuous stench; and another in the garden about 75 yards distant, which receives the waste from the main building and bath house. This must be emptied by boys with buckets every week or oftener. There is no plumbing, and all waste from kitchen, lavatories, etc., must be carried out of the house and emptied into these pipes. It would probably involve quite an expense to establish a good system owing to the location, but I believe the greater part of the labor could be accomplished by Indians, many of whom are greatly in need of and are anxious for employment, and the sewerage is certainly a great necessity.

I wish to thank the Indian Office for the many courtesies extended to me during the year; also to Agent Woolsey and his clerks.

Very respectfully,

MRS. KATE W. CANNON, *Superintendent.*

J. P. WOOLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE, OKLA., *June 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Pawnee boarding school, at Pawnee Agency, 1 mile east of the town of Pawnee, the county seat of Pawnee County, Okla.

During the year there were enrolled 55 boys and 74 girls; total, 129. The average attendance was 123.78; the average age, 9.66 years. Three boys and 2 girls were transferred to Haskell Institute during the school year.

There have been no deaths and with constant care and watchfulness but few cases of serious illness, and although at times the hospitals have been filled with sick pupils, the general health of the children has seemed better than for some time past.

The grounds and farm are in better condition than at any previous time during my three years at Pawnee. Weeds have been thoroughly kept down in fields, orchards, yards, roads, hog lots, and fence corners. Rains have been frequent. The garden has produced abundantly the finest of potatoes, cabbages, beets, onions, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, and tomatoes. Wheat yielded 17 bushels per acre, oats about 40 bushels per acre. Millet and corn are flourishing. The alfalfa sown last year has made a luxuriant growth and the acreage has been slightly increased. About 10 tons of hay were put up from oats and alfalfa. Peaches, cherries, and grapes are yielding well. The cattle have had excellent care, and we have several good milch cows, along with a few better suited for beef. Of milk we had 4,808 gallons, from which were made 867 pounds of butter.

The children have probably never before had such a variety of well prepared dishes as during the last quarter, and this has undoubtedly increased the spirit of contentment that has prevailed during the year.

In addition to the ordinary school work 200 cords of wood were transferred from the agency mill to the school, a distance of 1 mile, by the farmer and his boys; a substantial storm cellar, 16 by 16 feet, has been constructed west of the laundry; barns, fences, etc., have been repainted, roads worked, some fences built, and machinery shed resingled.

In the shoeshop 401 pairs of shoes were manufactured and 954 pairs repaired, besides repairs of harness and hacks and twenty-eight days of work outside by the shoemaker making trips to the railroad, etc. One boy only could be detailed to learn the trade.

In the laundry, during the last six months of the year (since the record has been kept), were beautifully washed and ironed for the school 40,361 articles, an average of 1,552 articles per week, and for the last three months the average was 1,680 articles per week.

The children were carefully instructed and their morals and manners closely looked after. The industry of the boys and girls and the cheerfulness with which they worked in all departments are especially commendable, as is the determination of the girls to speak only English at school. The boys have not yet acquired that desire to please their instructors in all things and banish the use of Pawnee in daily conversation.

During the year the teachers were all changed by transfer and promotion, and after each transfer we were required to wait from ten days to a month before the vacancy could be filled. The addition of the kindergarten was a much needed improvement. The class work has been characterized by strength and animation, and in most departments substantial progress has been made. Especial pains were taken and much skill and taste exhibited in the decoration of the chapel and schoolrooms. A "long-felt want" is a piano for the chapel. The afternoon walks and outdoor lessons have been kept up in all suitable weather.

April 13 and 14 was held with our school the fourth annual convention of the schools of this agency. Besides the representatives of the Ponca and Otoe schools, Chilocco was represented, and President G. E. Morrow, of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, favored us with an address and took part in the discussions. Some excellent papers were presented, there was much good music, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by the people of our school. The first evening an entertainment was provided by the Pawnee school; the second evening by the Ponca and Otoe schools, twelve children from each of those schools being present. In regard to the entertainment of the Pawnee school, permit me to quote one of the town papers:

"Tuesday evening's entertainment was one of the most delightful ever given in this town. * * * The one thing that fairly captivated the people was the cantata of the 'Gypsy Queen' by twenty little Indian girls. Miss Ivy Pratt acted the part of the Queen. She sang her part in a voice clear and sweet that went straight to the hearts of her hearers. The twenty little girls, as they sang the chorus and danced around their queen, were a symphony of beauty and grace. Their voices—sweet, as children's voices always are—aided by the training they have received, made an impression that will not soon be forgotten by those who heard them.

"It is to be regretted that some of those who are wont to look upon the Indians as unlettered savages were not there to hear and learn of the new and better Indian. Your reporter has attended many school entertainments, but never among the whites has he ever heard anything more beautiful, more entertaining, than the 'Gypsy Queen' as rendered by our little dusky sisters." (Times-Democrat.)

While all worked enthusiastically, special credit is due to Mrs. Lillie McCoy, the teacher of the first primary, for her untiring energy and skillful training of these children.

The Sunday school has continued to improve. A teachers' meeting has been voluntarily kept up throughout the year, and was well attended. The children now enjoy putting their pennies into the collection, and during the year \$31.64 was thus raised and sent to the Woman's National Indian Association. The literature for the school is freely provided by the employees. At the Sunday evening service Bible stories were taught and many psalms and other passages of scripture committed to memory. Through the courtesy of the American Bible Society many of the older children have been provided with Bibles.

The children were remembered very generously at Christmas by boxes of presents from Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago; the Earnest Workers, of New York, and the Sunday School and Union Congregational Church, of Providence, R. I.; also on Washington's Birthday by the Indian Industrial League, through Col. J. S. Lockwood, of Boston.

Some of the money received from the sale of hogs was invested in the purchase of games and sporting and athletic goods, to the evident enjoyment and benefit of the children.

Reference was made in my last report to the pressing need of a school building containing assembly and class rooms, and we are assured that the Indian Office still has this request under consideration.

The school was favored during the year by official visits from Supervisor A. H. Heinemann and Inspectors C. C. Duncan and J. George Wright.

With thanks for the courtesies of your office, both official and unofficial, and gratitude for the kindnesses of employees and clerk in charge, I am

Yours, very respectfully,

J. P. WOOLSEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF CLERK IN CHARGE OF OTOE SCHOOL.

OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL, *June 30, 1897.*

SIR: In submitting to you the report of the Otoe boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1897, I am glad to say that the year has been one of prosperity and advancement in every respect.

School was opened with the enrollment of 69 pupils. This number included all of the pupils enrolled the previous year except 10 advanced boys and girls, who had been transferred to Chilocco, and 1 absentee, besides 8 new pupils just old enough to enter our school. The absentee above mentioned was sick at the time school opened and was not brought in until September 17. On November 9 our enrollment was raised to 71. Since that time our average attendance has been 71. The two irregularities just referred to place the annual average at 70½.

The health of the school has been almost perfect, not even the very frequent epidemic of sore eyes having prevailed among us. There have been no deaths. The employees have worked faithfully and harmoniously, and the corps of workers at the close of the year is about the same as that with which it began.

The national holidays have been observed throughout the year, and the school closed with the usual entertainment, every pupil in the advanced room and some from the primary department taking part in rendering the programme, their evident comprehension and accuracy in so doing showing the rapid strides by which they have advanced.

A good Sunday school has been maintained and a special programme prepared for each Sunday evening's collection throughout the year.

There were many handsome and useful presents sent us by friends of the school for distribution among the pupils at Christmastide. One box sent from the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis was late in reaching us. The presents were kept over and distributed at the close of the school, and if the good people who sent them could have seen the gratitude with which they were received they would have felt amply repaid for any painstaking they may have lavished upon the preparation of so valuable a box. It was fully as much appreciated as those boxes that arrived in time for our Christmas tree.

The industrial work has been well conducted, though the average age of our pupils for the past year was only 8.24. Seven pupils are ready for transfer.

The land cultivated consists of 35 acres of wheat, 10 of oats, 10 of millet, and 5 of garden. The wheat and the oats have been harvested, but not thrashed. The yield will be much better than that of any previous year. The millet crop does not promise very much at present. The garden has furnished an abundant supply of vegetables, and we will have about 200 bushels of potatoes and onions to store away for next year. The orchard will produce an immense crop of peaches. Apples are not easily raised in this climate. All of our apple trees are dead.

The stock consists of 2 mules, 2 horses, 6 hogs, Jersey bull, 5 cows, and 20 common cows and yearlings. The mules are very old and almost worthless. One of them has been of very little service the past year, and we hope our agent will soon be authorized to replace this team by a younger and more serviceable one. We were permitted to sell our entire stock of hogs, which was of an inferior breed, and of no benefit to the school, and replace them by six pure-bred Poland-China hogs from the Elm Beach Stock Farm, Wichita, Kan., which are now in splendid condition and promise large returns for the investment.

The dairy has produced an ample supply of milk and butter for the school. The buildings are in very good repair. Some plastering and painting will have to be done before school is reopened. We need, also, a new bathroom and a hospital, which we expect will be furnished within the next year. The new fence in front of the buildings has just been completed and adds much to the appearance of the premises. We have also recently finished a storm cave 8 by 35 feet.

In the early spring we planted in the front yard 150 young cottonwood trees, which at present are growing nicely. Much credit is due the lady employees for the beautiful flowers that ornament the yards.

We have an inexhaustible well of water. Unfortunately, however, our tank, which has to supply both school and agency, is too small, and it frequently happens that we are out of water. A larger tank is badly needed. The two cisterns that we had put in repair last summer have furnished soft water for bath and toilet purposes.

In conclusion we wish to thank our agent, Mr. J. P. Woolsey, for his assistance and valuable aid and advice in conducting the affairs of the school.

Respectfully,

J. P. WOOLSEY, *United States Indian Agent.*

W. J. MILLS, *Clerk in Charge.*

REPORT OF CLERK AT PAWNEE.

PAWNEE, OKLA., June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year 1897. The census submitted shows a total population of 710 Indians, of which there are 339 males and 371 females, an increase of 7 since my last report. There has been among the Pawnees a marked improvement in the line of agriculture and mode of living, but few prosecutions for disobedience to Territorial laws, and only a limited number of prosecutions for crime against the city ordinances—all of these being for intoxication. A large number of the Pawnee allotments have been leased to white farmers for grazing and farming purposes, which gives the individuals who have these allotments a nice revenue and at the same time improves their allotments for themselves and children.

This reservation is properly a grazing country and a few of the Indians are starting small herds for themselves. I hope to be able to report an increase in this industry in the near future. A number of them have seen the benefits to be derived from orchards, and have been taught the usefulness of fruits and are taking an interest in planting small orchards. They have had splendid gardens this season, and are paying more attention to gardening than in former years. Most of the families have good wells of water, which is an improvement in the right direction.

The Indians have worked reasonably well during the year. They have cultivated 1,873 acres, which will yield them, with a fair season, it is estimated, 165 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of oats, 36,000 bushels of corn, 1,150 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of onions, 400 bushels of beans, and a bountiful supply of melons and pumpkins. They have transported all of the Government supplies from the station, a distance of 35 miles, and have received therefor \$404.24. They have sold to the Government \$660 worth of Indian labor and to other parties \$3,671.25 worth of corn, hay, and wood during the past year. There have been sawed, for Indians and improvement of Indian allotments, 152,779 feet of lumber at the Government sawmill during the year.

I am pleased to report that there have been no violent deaths or suicides among the tribe the last year, and that polygamous marriages have ceased to exist, the Indians all being willing to comply with the Territorial laws enacted by the legislature during the winter of 1896 and 1897.

The statistical report was forwarded some time ago. Thanking you for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me during the past four years,

I am, very respectfully,

W. B. WEBB, Clerk.

J. P. WOOLSEY, United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON AMONG PONCAS.

AUGUST 11, 1897.

My work at the Ponca Reservation began July 3, 1896. At this time the Poncas had received no money from the Government for several years, I think, except an annual payment of interest money amounting to about \$1.34. They had suffered from a partial failure of crops three years in succession, from continual censure from the whites for conditions that they could not prevent: and many other difficulties, and seemed to have a settled conviction that they could never live like white people, and most of them did not wish to do so.

The sun was their Waconga, the God of the Indians, with the elevation of the cross at sun dances as a token of respect to the white man's God. Plural marriages were being constantly contracted, and births and deaths were so frequent as to call for immediate attention.

The Poncas had at one time tried to keep cows, and had lost so many of them from the depredations of the white man and from Texas fever that they had concluded they never wanted any more. As a result many infants were fed entirely with tea and coffee until starvation put an end to their suffering. I tried Borden's condensed milk diluted with water, and found it unpalatable. Other foods for infants required milk. I have, however, found some canned milk that, if diluted, the child will take. The mothers need, and have had, special instruction with regard to care of nursing bottles.

All the Poncas¹ dried their dishes under the stove on the floor at the beginning of the year. But few of them were able to procure cupboards. The remainder have been taught to make cupboards from boxes given them by the post trader, so that nearly every family now wash their dishes and put them up in a civilized way. Cleanliness has been urged as an imperative necessity, first, last, and all the time, and one middle-aged Ponca woman, who can not speak a word of English, has a home that is a model in consequence. About twenty keep hens where only three kept them at the beginning of the year.

I have spent 127 days in the field, have made over 1,100 visits, and have received 234 visits from adult Indians in my own home, besides those from the members of the Y. P. S. C. E. This society has had an average attendance of 18 and has held a meeting nearly every Sabbath.

A higher ideal of marriage has been urged and a continual insistence that the marriage relation shall be carefully entered into and shall be for life. I hope to have the help of our new agent in this line of work.

It seems very important that a small sum of money should be put in the hands of the agent for the use of the matron where Indians are as poor as the Poncas were last year, as so small an article as soap, where people have neither money nor credit, will bar the work of a field matron or oblige her to draw from her own funds to furnish it. I have spent over \$200 in such necessary contributions as this, of my own money.

Respectfully submitted.

SARA E. MITCHELL,
Field Matron, Ponca Reservation.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

¹ Two Pottawatomies are civilized, who live at the agency.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *August 23, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a partial report of this agency for the year 1897, my predecessor having failed to make same before retiring from office.

This agency is located in Lincoln County, Okla., 38 miles northeast of Shawnee, Okla., the nearest railroad station with which we have good stage connection and telephone line. The last census of this agency shows the following number of Indians, to wit:

Citizen Pottawatomies.....	780
Males above 18 years of age.....	206
Females above 14 years of age.....	224
Children between 6 and 16.....	157
Absentee Shawnees.....	493
Males above 18 years of age.....	124
Females above 14 years of age.....	159
Children between 6 and 16.....	157
Sac and Foxes.....	495
Males above 18 years of age.....	110
Females above 14 years of age.....	149
Children between 6 and 16.....	146
Mexican Kickapoos.....	255
Males above 18 years of age.....	50
Females above 14 years of age.....	78
Children between 6 and 16.....	83
Iowas.....	86
Males above 18 years of age.....	18
Females over 14 years of age.....	30
Children between 6 and 16.....	18
Total number of the five tribes under this agency.....	2,109

The lands now under control of this agency outside of the Indian allotments are as follows: 160 acres at Sac and Fox Agency, reserved for agency purposes; 640 acres at Sac and Fox Agency, reserved for Sac and Fox mission school; 476 acres 1 mile south of Shawnee, Okla., reserved for the Absentee Shawnee school; 479 acres 2 miles from McCloud, Okla., reserved from Kickapoo lands for school and agency purposes. All of the five tribes under this agency have taken their lands in severalty.

The Kansas Band of the Sac and Fox Indians are yet living in the same old Indian style, huddled together in a small village, living in reed and bark houses, and wearing blankets. They farm but little of their lands and refuse to lease their allotments to white men, claiming it does not belong to them in severalty, but is held by them in common, and they must keep the white man out. It is, however, becoming perceptible that they know their several allotments, as a trespasser is immediately reported by the allottee on whose land the trespasser may be located. The backwardness of the Kansas Band is due to the bad influence of about four of the leading men, who have always been opposed to any kind of progress among the people of their tribe.

The balance of the Sac and Fox Indians are more progressive. They are leasing much of their lands to white men, and are getting some fine farms opened where heretofore it has been a wilderness. Some of them are farming small parcels of land on their allotments, have built some very good houses, and done considerable fencing. They watch their lessees very closely, and see that all improvement contracts in the leases are fulfilled. They make complaint if the lands are not properly cultivated, and take an interest that heretofore has never been manifested. By seeing the success of the white lessees they are encouraged to try farming themselves, and will in time, with these associations, be encouraged to farm for themselves.

The Iowa Indians have most of their lands leased to white men. They farm but little, and live on the annuities of the tribe and money derived from their leases. Their lands are being put into a fine state of cultivation by the lessees.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians are very much scattered, having left their allotments on account of taxes. They have always been self-supporting, farmed some, and had nice bunches of cattle and horses, but excessive taxation discouraged many, who left their allotments and have gone to the Cherokee and Creek nations in the Indian Territory. Some have relinquished their allotments here and been enrolled with the Creeks or Cherokees, some have sold all but 80 acres of their original allotments, while others have leased their lands.

Big Jim's Band of the Shawnee Indians are good workers and self-supporting, but refuse to go onto their allotments. They live in villages and cultivate land in patches. A few of them are now drawing away from Big Jim, and I am satisfied as soon as his rule can be broken they will make rapid strides in the way of progress.

The Citizen Pottawatomie Indians are rapidly selling or leasing their lands, many having already sold all but 80 acres of their original allotment. The money derived from the sale of these lands is very injudiciously spent, and really does them no more good than the land did in its wild state. Those who lease their lands are getting a fair income, and in most cases the land is being put into a good state of cultivation. With good white lessees among these Indians, they are able to see the advantage of industry and the value of land. It will undoubtedly bring them to realize that they can use the lands and work to an advantage themselves. There are a number of allotments among the Pottawatomie Indians improved by themselves that would be a credit to any country.

The Kickapoo Indians have been self-supporting, but since the allotments have been made they have become indolent and troublesome. They have been led to disregard the agency by white men, located near them, who pretend to be their friends, but who really are only seeking some way to get hold of what little funds these poor people yet have in the Treasury of the United States. Whisky peddlers and deputy United States marshals have done much to discourage these people, by getting them drunk, placing them under arrest, and taking their property for whisky and costs. What is known as the progressive band of the Kickapoos are doing fairly well. They have good crops on their land and work at anything they can get to do. They are sending their children to school and are making some progress. The kicking band of the Kickapoos are worse than before the allotments were made. They did not want their lands allotted, and yet claim they will not take them. They live in a little village by themselves and have a few squaw patches. They spend most of their time in Shawnee or roaming about among other tribes of Indians. They do no business with this agency, having a special agent detailed to care for them.

The two boarding schools under this agency are doing a splendid work. They had a large attendance during the past year, and I hope will exceed all former reports in point of attendance this year.

The Sac and Fox school buildings, with a few needed repairs, will be in fine condition.

The Absentee Shawnee school buildings are in a sad state of repair and nothing can be done to put the school in shape until new buildings are erected. The present one is crowded beyond capacity, and wholly unfit for school purposes such as are required.

The Kickapoo Mission, supported by the Society of Friends, located about 45 miles southwest from this agency, is doing a good work. They have a number of Kickapoo children in their school and exert much good influence over many of the older members of the tribe.

The Sacred Heart Mission is located 65 miles south of this agency, in Pottawatomie County. This school is attended principally by Pottawatomie Indian children, it being the only school for the Pottawatomes. They have capacity for about 100 boys and girls and their work with them is very beneficial.

Hoping to be able to render a more complete report and an improved condition of these Indians for 1898, and expressing due appreciation of the consideration your office has shown this agency, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LEE PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREGON,
August 17, 1897.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs at this school.

Quiet, steady progress has characterized our school work the past year. The number of pupils has increased until more than 100 names are upon the roll. The highest enrollment during any one quarter has been 91. The average attendance for the year has been 71½, and it is a fact that we have had every child of

school age (with the exception of two girls) in school the past year. The parents of these girls have promised me that they will send them the coming year.

The progress made by the scholars in their studies has been satisfactory. Their conduct has at all times been remarkably good.

Of their industrial work I can speak highly. They are willing and obedient, ready at all times to follow their instructors and to do what they can. On the school farm about 4 acres have been planted with potatoes and about 2 acres in garden vegetables. I think from present appearances we will have a fairly good crop. The industries taught are farming and gardening, how to use farm implements and tools, butter making, dressmaking and sewing generally, baking, cooking, and to manage kitchen and dining-room details, washing and ironing, care of stock, cutting and sawing wood, etc.

The household affairs, under the supervision of the matron, Mrs. Eugenie M. Edwards, have progressed nicely. The children seem to be much interested in their work, and I think all regard her as their trusted friend.

The health of the pupils and employees at this school during the year has been exceptionally good.

Schoolroom work.—I can report very satisfactory results in the schoolroom work. The teachers have been faithful and untiring in their efforts, and the pupils have advanced rapidly in their studies. Shortly after opening last fall I sent 5 of my pupils, 2 girls and 3 boys, to the Chemawa Indian training school, and we have several more ready for the coming year.

Kitchen and dining rooms.—Last fall I made an entire change in these rooms, enlarging both of them, and instead of the boys and girls eating in separate rooms, we have them all in one large well-ventilated and well-lighted room. In place of one table the whole length of the room with long uncomfortable benches to sit on as before, we now have ten tables, with chairs, seating eight or ten children at each table, one of the larger boys at one end of the table and a girl at the other end, whose duty it is to wait upon and see that the children at their respective tables get plenty to eat and conduct themselves in proper manner. The children are delighted with the present arrangement; also their parents, who visit them, express themselves as being greatly pleased. As one old Indian said to me one day after visiting the school, "Well, Doctor, I have been to the school, and it made me think that I was looking in the dining room of one of the hotels in Portland." I hardly think that you could find in the State two rooms devoted to feeding the same number of "children" which are better kept or where the food is better prepared or better relished.

In closing, I desire to state that the work for the past year here has moved on most satisfactorily and harmoniously. I desire to express my appreciation for the universal confidence shown me by my school employees, and I take great pleasure in stating that their cordial support and cooperation have been of great help to me in the performance of my official duties.

Herewith inclosed please find statistical reports for school and reservation, also census, which shows a slight decrease from last year, caused by a family leaving and going to southern Oregon.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Indian Office for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been favored in the past year.

Very respectfully,

ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *August 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of this agency, the work done during the year, and the needs of the agency and schools for the coming year.

One year ago to-day I relieved Special Agent Shelby and entered upon the duties of my office. It has been a year of unremitting toil and effort to promote the highest interests of these Indian people and help them up into better conditions of life materially, intellectually, and morally. Nor have our efforts been in vain; assisted by a large corps of earnest workers much has been accomplished, and from every standpoint of observation these Indians occupy vantage ground over last year.

First, in point of subsistence. Then their fields were grown over with weeds, their fences down, only 100 bushels of wheat to harvest for bread, and four-fifths of the Indians in the mountains hunting and gathering berries, wo-cus, and wild

plums. To-day a golden harvest is ripening for the sickles and the hum of the reaper is heard in the land. We expect to gather at least 450,000 pounds of wheat from 25,000 pounds sown. This, if ground in the agency mill, will produce at least 300,000 pounds of flour; an average of nearly 300 pounds for every man, woman, and child on the reservation. The yield of rye and oats will be equal to that of the wheat. These will find a ready sale in the market at 1 cent per pound.

More land has been fenced and more buildings erected this year than in any three former years, and had the sawmill at Yainax been run so that the Indians could have obtained lumber twice the amount of building would have been done. Less than 5,000 feet of lumber have been cut by the Yainax mill during the entire year. Needed repairs were not obtained till late in the year, and this, together with the want of a competent sawyer, has effectually stopped all improvement of allotments among the Piutes and Modocs.

Improvements.—At the agency two commodious wood sheds have been built, and a large commissary erected, 110 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 2 stories high. We hope to have it completed for the incoming freight. No improvements have been made at Yainax, though greatly needed, for the want of lumber. Among the Indians a number of excellent houses have been built and are in process of erection.

Stock raising.—The Indians are giving increased attention and care to their stock, by fencing their allotments and putting up a larger amount of hay than usual for winter use. Their herds of cattle show a marked increase during the past year; a careful estimate places it at 1,000, the present number being 3,500. Horses, 3,500 and swine, 300; double the number of last year.

Agency and school herd.—One year ago there was not a horned animal on the reservation belonging to the Government save two superannuated oxen. Acting under the authority of the Indian Office, late last fall the agent purchased a splendid herd of 40 cows and 2 thoroughbred bulls, consisting of red and roan Durhams. Already we have an increase of 30 calves. From this herd the schools are supplied with an abundance of milk and butter.

Schools.—There are two boarding schools on the reservation, one among the Klamaths at the agency, the other among the Modocs and Piutes. 40 miles east of the agency. In both of these schools efficient work has been done by capable and painstaking superintendents and teachers. The discipline has been good; the children cheerful and obedient, doing the work assigned them well, both in the schoolroom and in the industrial departments. The reports show that 152 children were in attendance during the year at the Klamath school and 103 at the Yainax school.

The attendance at the Yainax school could be increased to 140 if we had the room. To provide for these additional children and meet the present wants of this school it will be necessary to erect a two-story building, with a commodious schoolroom, dining hall, and kitchen on the first floor, and dormitories for the girls on the second floor, with rooms for matron and assistants. The cost need not be more than \$4,000.

I herewith transmit the annual reports of schools from Superintendents Carter and Egbert.

Industries.—All treaty allowances ceased twelve years ago. The Indians are thrown largely upon their own resources for a living. Three-fourths of them are industrious and law-abiding people. They derive their subsistence from stock raising, agriculture, freighting, etc. Stock raising will always be the most remunerative occupation, on account of the great abundance and variety of the grasses on the reservation. On account of the frosts, agriculture can only be carried on successfully among the Klamaths on the western part of the reservation.

Freight.—The Indians hauled all the freight last year for the schools and agency from Ager, Cal., a distance of 90 miles, earning \$2,500. Out of 175,000 pounds of freight delivered not \$20 worth of freight was damaged or lost. They are greatly rejoiced over the recent news from the Indian Office, informing them that they are to have the hauling of the freight for the present year.

Census.—I herewith transmit the census, just completed and prepared with great care. With the aid of the United States allotting agent, Maj. Charles E. Worden, I have succeeded in getting the most correct census that has ever been reported from this office.

Total number of Indians.....	1,020
Males over 18 years of age.....	259
Females over 14 years of age.....	370
Children between 6 and 16.....	293

This is an increase over last year's census of 59.

Missionary work.—The religious instruction of these Indians is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One missionary from this body, the

Rev. Thomas Starns, has labored among these Indians for the last three years with commendable zeal and with good results.

Allotments.—Maj. Charles E. Worden, United States allotting agent, reports that up to August 25 775 allotments have been completed, leaving 245 to be made to finish his work. He further states:

I would advise that, should the restraining order served upon me by the Oregon and California Land Company be made permanent, the allotment work cease upon this reservation, as these Indians can not be located outside of the disputed lands without great injustice, because at least 50 have improvements already made upon the lands claimed by the company. Have had no trouble with the Indians since I have been here. They are anxious to receive their allotments, but will not leave their homes upon the disputed lands without serious trouble, I am afraid.

Urgent needs.—For Klamath school, a system of waterworks and heating apparatus for laundry and bath house. For Yainax school, a building for girls' dormitories, dining room, etc., as mentioned; two cottages for doctor and farmer, and heating apparatus for laundry and bath house. For agency work, a new engine and boiler for the Yainax sawmill and an experienced sawyer to have charge of same.

Statistical report is herewith transmitted.

Thanking you for the cordial support given me and my employees for their hearty cooperation, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH EMERY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
Klamath Agency, Oreg., August 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the Klamath Boarding School, for the year ending June 30, 1897.

We have had during the year, in all, 152 pupils in attendance, but the average was greatly cut down by the policy which we have followed of letting the large boys leave school long enough to plow the land and put in a crop. It was thought wise to encourage them to industry by permitting them or their parents to reap the reward of their labor. They took much interest in such work, and I think the benefit thus derived by them more than compensated for the disadvantage incident to their absence. During their absence we continued our watchful care over them, securing good behavior or immediate return. Our appropriation will be sufficient, I think, for an increased attendance, which can be readily secured.

The household department is in the hands of an excellent matron, who is in every respect competent. Her work has been impaired somewhat by frequent and unavoidable changes in employees. The girls receive in this department all training necessary to good housekeeping, and is similar to that received in all schools of this importance. The boys are taught to keep their own building in order, to sew on buttons, and to make simple repairs in their clothing.

The literary department progressed quite pleasantly and was an improvement over last year. The following report of Principal Teacher F. G. Butler speaks for itself:

"Unusual interest in education has been manifest the past year by the Indians of this reservation. This is shown by the spontaneous increase in attendance, the total absence of any case of runaway pupils, the hearty cooperation of parents and their eagerness to get books for their children who are too young or for other cause are not in attendance at school.

"The pupils have made marked improvement in social and conversational ability. Chapel exercises were held at 8:30 a. m., and consisted of Scripture reading, singing, recitations and dialogues by the pupils, lectures and lessons by the teachers, discussions of current news articles, flag salute, etc. A choir of pupils assisted in leading the singing in chapel exercises, Sabbath school, and church.

"Study hour was devoted mostly to the preparation of lessons for the following day; Saturday to socials for the pupils.

"All the holidays designated by the rules were observed by appropriate exercises and attended largely by the parents.

"Special attention might be called to commencement exercises, which were spoken of in the highest terms of praise by those who attended. The 9 graduates—7 girls and 2 boys—acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner.

"The grading of the school has received close attention and has been quite satisfactory. The primary department, in charge of Miss Allie L. Snyder, made excellent progress. In connection with her other work she voluntarily devoted an hour each day after school to kindergarten work, and much good was accomplished. A display of this work was exhibited at the Portland Institute. The intermediate department, in charge of Miss Mary Harrington, and consisting of the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades, completed the course of study for those grades.

"A flourishing Sabbath school was maintained throughout the entire year, under the able supervision of Agent Emery. Preaching services were held almost every Sabbath.

"In connection with the schoolroom work we have continually borne in mind the necessity of instilling into the minds of the pupils patriotism, a high standard of morality and self-respect, and inculcating principles of honesty and integrity."

"In the industrial department 4 boys were instructed by the carpenter, 4 by the shoemaker, 1 by the blacksmith, and several boys were taught the various duties in the sawmill. All the routine of outside work incident to the running of the school was looked after by the industrial teacher and teamster, with the assistance of the remainder of the boys. This included the attending to the stock, preparing of wood for fuel, and the cultivation of the farm and garden.

The condition and health of the pupils has been excellent, and no epidemic has visited us during the year. The discipline of the pupils has been first class. They are mannerly in their behavior toward everyone and entirely and cheerfully obedient.

We are pleased to acknowledge a very pleasant visit from Supervisor J. J. Anderson at the close of the year, from which we derived benefit and received encouragement.

Since my connection with the Klamath school it has been gratifying to me to have earnest, energetic, and in most cases efficient employees.

We are sadly in need of an effective water system for culinary, lavatory, and lawn purposes. As a protection against fire it would be very valuable. Several buildings are in need of new roofs, and the machinery for manufacturing the shingles would cost less than the requisite number of shingles if bought on the market.

Hoping to receive at your hands the same support and courteous treatment in the future as in the past, I am, very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. CARTER, *Superintendent.*

JOSEPH EMERY, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAINAX SCHOOL.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *July 23, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with section 42 of Rules for Indian Schools, I submit a report of Yainax Indian boarding school, of which I took charge May 21.

The attendance during the past year has been 103 pupils. We have an additional list of 48, most of whom have never been in school, who should be in attendance next year; and the list is incomplete. About 5 or 6 per cent of the pupils have been sick during the year; 3 have died.

These Indians are comparatively healthy, industrious, and intelligent, and the moral atmosphere of the school has been as pure as could be expected. But sensualism accompanies physical excellence, and to huddle together in one building 100 boys and girls who do not feel responsible for their own reputations is to furnish conditions which make it very difficult for employees to prevent infractions of the rules of propriety.

There is at present just one house which is fit for habitation. Most of the employees must either find room in the already overcrowded dormitory or contend with vermin for the possession of log huts. This school surely does not deserve accommodations which, in this beautiful country, make employees desire to be transferred before they are here a year.

I have been here long enough to see that good work has been done. Three experienced and exceptionally able and conscientious teachers came here at the beginning of the year, and although there were no records of the previous year's work, they made a diagnosis (which with the Indian must be largely objective), and carried on the work with as little duplication as possible.

Discipline is good. The parents, as a rule, take a deep interest in their children's education, and their cooperation is no small factor in the success of the school.

Outside of the schoolroom we have not been able to do much in the way of permanent improvements. The industrial teacher did not arrive until February. The spare time of employees was spent in repair work. The farmer was obliged to cut and haul wood all winter to supply school stoves.

The plan of having Indians fix their own wagon wheels under supervision is found to work well, and is developing skill in numerous individuals. A good deal of repairing needs to be done on school buildings. I find the laundry building unfinished.

It has taken the time of two employees one month to put the sawmill in tolerable condition for work. The boiler and engine have been in use and piled up in different places for thirty years. They wore out one steamboat and were used on another till inefficient. After several years' use in a sawmill, they were transferred to Yainax in a condition which made it impossible, with the facilities, to repair them. The mill has sawed 700,000 feet of lumber in four years, and a great many more days have been consumed in repairing than in running it. The mill will not saw over 3,000 feet per day—about one-fifth of its reputed capacity. If much sawing is to be done for the Indians, it will be economical to put in a new engine; otherwise the entire time of two school employees can easily be consumed. I make these statements about the sawmill in order that delays caused by an abandoned piece of machinery may not reflect on the efficiency of any employee.

The school has been allotted four sections of hay and timber land. The building of new fences and moving old ones onto the new lines will make a large amount of work for the farmer, whose entire time should be devoted to the work until completed.

The superior quality of beef produced from our native grasses and the uncertainty of exotic crops in this frosty altitude make it necessary to depend largely on native hay and pasture for the support of our main industry—cattle. Accordingly, a ditch has been dug, draining 30 acres of hitherto inaccessible hay lands, and steps have been taken to carry this water over other fields, thus adding to and increasing the productiveness of the meadow.

Fifty-five acres were sown to grain in the spring, but the yield was very light. A few English feeding beans were planted. If they withstand the constant frost, they will add a valuable grain crop to our list. No crop is grown here which will justify swine raising for market. Jerusalem artichokes will be tried.

The water from the wells and spring is not above suspicion, and at best is of inferior quality. There is no adequate fire protection. We need a system of water works, and the supply should be drawn from the hill above an old graveyard.

Very respectfully,

KNOTT C. EGBERT, *Superintendent.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
Siletz, Oreg., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year 1897.

The census roll accompanying this report shows a population of 486—male, 259; female, 227; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 18 years: Males,

64; females, 45. Total school population, 109. Comparing this census roll with the roll for 1896 shows a decrease in total population of 12.

Statistics accompanying this report have been carefully collected by myself and employees, and show as correctly the amount of live stock and products as it is possible for us to obtain.

My purpose in this report is to make a brief statement of what has been accomplished by Indians during the year. In July and August the hay and grain crops were harvested. In September they were employed picking hops and fishing at the cannery that has been established near the mouth of the Siletz River. In October and November some were still engaged fishing, while those returned from hop fields were engaged in farm work, though in November we had heavy rains that impeded this work to some extent. While their earnings in the hop fields are some less than the preceding year, this loss in wages is compensated for in the fact that much less of their earnings was spent for whisky than in the previous year. During December, January, and February and a part of March but little work was possible, owing to almost continuous rain and stormy weather. This long-continued winter caused the loss of considerable stock among them.

In the month of March the annual payment of interest on trust funds was made, amounting in the aggregate to \$5,853. This payment was a great relief, especially to the old Indians, who during the long winter had exhausted their stock of subsistence.

The remainder of the fiscal year—April, May, and June—was devoted almost exclusively to farm work, with fairly good results. The acreage in grain is less than the previous year; however, the yield per acre is much better.

The following statement will serve to show the receipts of cash during the year:

Annuity payment.....	\$5, 853
Beef and salmon purchased for school.....	628
Picking hops.....	3, 000
Fish sold cannery.....	2, 000
Wood for school and agency.....	641
Hauling supplies.....	240
Sale of grain, hay, and stock.....	2, 000
Lumber for school and agency.....	200
Earned laboring for whites.....	1, 000
Total.....	15, 562

While the Indians have had nearly one-fourth less cash this year than last, the amount has been more judiciously used, and consequently conditions are equally as good if not better than usual.

Lands of deceased allottees.—I beg again to invite the attention of the Indian Office to the confusion and caviling among Indians claiming to be heirs to the lands of deceased allottees. I find by comparing the allotment schedule with census roll just completed that 116 allottees have died since the allotment was completed in 1872, making a total of something over 9,000 acres of allotted lands for them to cavil over. In some cases there is no question as to who the legal heirs are, but in a majority of the cases there are a number of claimants, and it is very difficult to determine what the relationship of any of the claimants is to the deceased. They frequently claim each other to be brothers when they are only members of the same tribe. This matter is now a source of considerable annoyance and will grow more annoying unless some simpler and less expensive method of adjustment is devised than now exists—that of applying to the State courts to determine who the heirs are, which is usually expensive, so much so that it practically excludes the Indian from any means of determining his rights.

Educational work.—In reviewing the results of the year's work in the Siletz Boarding School I am pleased to be able to state that at least the usual advancement has been made, and while our attendance is not so large as the last year, the work has been satisfactory. Our average attendance for the ten months school was in session 63+. This is a smaller attendance than any year since I have been in charge. Some of the parents have absolutely refused to place their children in school; they understand that we have no power to compel attendance. The aversion of some of the Indians to education and the frequent changes of employees are the principal causes that have impeded the progress. While I believe in transfers for promotion based solely on merit, and can urge no objection when made on these grounds, I am confident that the frequent changes at this school have been detrimental.

In the industrial department we have only the school farm and stock to instruct the boys in. Having no shops, the whole time of the industrial teacher has been

devoted to instructing the boys in the cultivation of the garden and field crops and the care of the stock.

The want of sufficient room for both pupils and employees is very seriously felt. The erection of a building with about seven rooms for employees would relieve us, as it would give an equal number of rooms in the boarding hall that could be utilized for sleeping apartments for pupils, greatly relieving the crowded condition of the dormitories. A small hospital building with two wards is much needed.

The water supply has been ample for the past year. During the vacation months of last year we laid pipe 1.18 miles to a spring, and have a constant flow of water running into a tank on a tower 40 feet high on the school grounds.

Employees, both agency and school, have very cheerfully and faithfully performed their duties.

In conclusion, I would recommend a building be erected for employees' quarters, and also a hospital building. These are very necessary to the health and comfort of pupils and employees.

My thanks are due the Indian Office for the support given me in my efforts to advance these Indians.

Very respectfully,

BEAL GAITHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SILETZ SCHOOL.

LIBERTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, *July 20, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with rule 42, I have the honor to submit my annual report:

I entered upon my duties here the 9th of March and found a system of order and method prevailing which does credit to my assistants and predecessors.

I find the school to be one of high grade as compared with the average Indian school. The pupils seem much like white children in many respects. They never use a word of the Indian language, but speak the English tongue correctly, fluently, and often elegantly. The habits and manners of the pupils evince a degree of culture and moral and religious training seldom found in a reservation boarding school; they are all good and willing workers and seem anxious to excel.

The buildings seem to be in fair condition, only needing the ordinary repairs of buildings of twelve years' service.

The water supply has been of a poor quality and entirely inadequate for the requirements of the school, and much of the sickness in the school is thought to have been caused by using it; but thanks to the untiring efforts of our agent and the liberality of our friends at Washington for a bountiful supply in prospective.

We have a fine school farm located on the bottom lands of the Siletz River. The school stock consists of 17 cows, 14 calves, 5 yearlings, 5 steers, 2 heifers, 3 horses, and about 30 swine. The lard for school use has been entirely furnished from our own resources without extra expense to the Government. The flow of milk through summer furnishes the children with a healthful beverage besides a good supply of butter.

The farm and garden work under the supervision of the industrial teacher, assisted by the superintendent, has been a success. Many useful lessons in the proper care of stock and the cultivation of the garden and farm have been imparted. The superintendent, with the assistance of the boys, has converted a waste strip of land covered with ferns, stumps, brush, and weeds into a fruitful garden.

I would recommend that one or more shops be added to the school plant, that the mechanical talent of our boys may be called out and given a chance for development. A carpenter shop with an able instructor would be of practical and lasting benefit to both the school and the people upon the reservation.

This is a heavily timbered country and whatever instructions will assist the pupils to develop and utilize this valuable resource will tend directly to their material prosperity and happiness. Whatever assistance the Government is pleased to grant us along these lines will surely not be misplaced.

The wood supply for the school, which in the past has been a source of anxiety, has been provided for by the Department, and now instead of a few loads of water-soaked wood, drawn at irregular intervals, we have delivered a year's supply at a proper season, of sound fir and vine-maple wood. The cutting of the wood for the stoves is done with a circular saw, the power being furnished by a steam engine. Through the persistent and untiring efforts of our agent and the liberality of the Indian Office the above change has been effected.

For the purpose of allowing the parents to have the help of their children during hop-picking time, the school vacation has been ordered to occur during August and September.

There have been six deaths of pupils during the past year, five of them occurring since January. The symptoms in each case seemed to be similar. Aside from the above-named cases the general health of the school has been very good.

If the sewerage system prevailing here could be kept in order, it surely would be a blessing to the school, but being of a cheap grade, and there being insufficient water to flush it, it has proven otherwise.

The matron's department has been looked after with care. The girls have been taught many useful lessons in matters pertaining to manners, neatness, cleanliness, etc., and much care is manifested by them in dressing the hair in the most artistic and approved forms. The sewing department has been ably conducted, and the Indian maidens manifest no small degree of skill in the use of the needle and machine. The culinary department has received especial care, and many useful lessons in this most useful of domestic industries have been acquired. The school dairy supplies an abundance of milk through the summer months, which gives the girls an opportunity to learn the useful art of butter making. The laundering has been done by a native, assisted by the girls. A chaldron boiler is much needed to make the laundry a success.

The literary work has been ably and successfully conducted by our efficient teachers, assisted by the superintendent. The grading has received especial attention, and the classification is such as to enable the teachers to economize their time to the best advantage of the pupils. The advancement of the school has been rapid and quite satisfactory. Literary exercises, consisting of recitations, essays, and the reading of selections, have been instituted. In these exercises the pupils evince a growing interest.

Because of past faithfulness and devotion to duty, I do hereby recommend the continuance of the services of the present employe force.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown me, and the Department for the substantial aid received, I remain, your humble and obedient servant,

W. VINCENT GRAVES, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG., *September 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the Umatilla Agency.

Indians generally improving.—Looking back over a period of four years, I have the satisfaction to say that my Indians, as a whole, have made considerable progress. During the four years just past quite a number of them have built houses, many have improved their habits as to personal cleanliness, and there is marked improvement in the cleanliness of their houses and tepees. Their pride in gardens and small patches of grain has grown and continues to grow. This state of improvement has been more marked during the year covered by this report, and I am glad to see that my efforts in this direction, my constant and persistent urging to make these improvements, have proven thus resultful.

Indians, how improved.—Anyone entering the service and expecting to make any perceptible change or to arouse the interest of the Indian in any particular direction will find that it takes "line upon line and precept upon precept" to accomplish anything, and one, though ever so much interested in the work, is liable to become discouraged before the results of his labors become manifest, and even then he must not become negligent, or his success will soon degenerate into a sad failure. The first step toward improving the Indian is to win his confidence and respect. Without these no improvement is possible, and the administration of an agent or of others having him in charge will be a farce and a waste of time and money. Hence, to make an impression upon the Indian, either practically or morally, one must be possessed of the qualities which will at once commend him as a practical or moral man.

Boundary.—The Umatilla Reservation is bounded on the west by the line established by a legal survey, on the north partly by surveyor's line and partly by Wild Horse Creek on the northeast, on the east and south by a like surveyor's line, with the Blue Mountains as a background.

Soil and scenery.—The south and east parts of the reservation, which are the foothills of the Blue Mountains, are well timbered with pine, tamarack, hemlock, and fir. The timber land and the foothills comprise about two-thirds of the reservation, there being some sixty or seventy thousand acres of farm land. This farm land lies between the foothills on the south and east and the white settlements on the north and west, with the swift Umatilla River running through from east to west. The Union Pacific Railroad also runs through the reservation along the river. The river bottom, or flat, averages one-half mile in width and is heavily timbered with cottonwood and hawthorn. This land, as a rule, is very rich, but little of it is in cultivation owing to the thick growth of timber thereon. Then vast bodies of it are gravel or, rather, rounded, water-washed bowlders deposited by the Umatilla River, which annually changes its bed. Leaving this flat and ascending, in most places almost by climbing a steep bluff on either side of the river, you reach a terrace, the surface of which is comparatively level and the larger portion thereof is ideal wheat and barley land. It also produces fine potatoes.

Standing on the foothills of the Blue Mountains, on the south one can view the entire farming land on the reservation spreading out like an immense patchwork quilt, some pieces summer-fallowed and some in wheat. Through the middle, running from east to west, the Umatilla River, like a silver thread, bisects the continuous strip of thick green brush and timber, emerging on the east from between a pair of bluffs and concealed from view between a similar pair of bluffs near the city of Pendleton. Far off to the west, Mounts Hood, Adams, and Tacoma stand like silent sentinels, wrapped in their white robes from year to year, lending enchantment, majesty, and grandeur to this picturesque landscape. But let me descend from the foothills of the Blue Mountains and get back to the Indians, the subject of this report.

Present and prospective progress.—The present year has been quite gratifying. While very few Indians have raised wheat, a good many have made hay, and in larger quantities than ever before, some having made as much as 100 tons. There is no doubt in my mind that with proper encouragement and with a fair price for wheat quite a number of them will in the near future be raising wheat for the market. The only drawback to this will be the costly machinery requisite in harvesting the crop. But many have expressed their intention to put their land in wheat, if the prices remain good, do the plowing and seeding, and then hire some one to do the cutting and threshing. I encourage this plan all I can, and hope to see blanket Indians in the near future raising wheat for the market.

Intemperance, its ebb and flow.—Owing to the decision of the State courts here about two years ago that the court of Indian offenses was illegal, order and discipline upon the reservation have been out of question, and scores of Indians made the public highway between Pendleton and the agency hideous with their peculiar yells, especially on Saturday evenings. While an Indian is generally harmless, drunk or sober, women and strangers were rather uneasy when traveling the reservation road alongside the drunken, disorderly Indians. This state of affairs has reduced many Indians and their families to the verge of starvation, and would have continued much longer, but during the fall of last year Hon. Stephen A. Lowell, judge of the State district court, called the attention of the grand jury to the fact that there was a State law making it a crime to furnish intoxicating liquors to an Indian, and instructed them to find true bills wherever the proof justified the same. This temporarily checked almost entirely the sale of whisky to Indians. But the dealers pretty soon began to risk it, and the practice became pretty general until Congress passed the recent law on the subject of selling liquor to Indians, whether allotted or unallotted. This law also checked the whisky traffic for a while, but soon the whisky men resumed the old practice, which is still in vogue, or at least the Indian obtains all the whisky he wants, and gets beastly drunk, and again the reservation roads are lined with genuine drunken Indians.

Intemperance, its cause and cure.—Those who have not a personal knowledge of the situation will wonder why such is the case, when there are both a United States and a State law to help prevent this state of affairs. But there is nothing to wonder at. In the first place, there is not that tender feeling toward the Indian in the people who live in the West, and have known him from infancy, that exists among the people who have never seen him, except, perhaps, on exhibition, and are familiar with his characteristic features only from pen pictures. Those who live near him and come in contact with him in daily dealings treat him, as a rule, fairly well. But that idea of his being "the noble man of the forest," in the sense of his being noble, is accepted by them with a good-natured, broad smile and a winking eye. The charitable inclination to elevate the Indian does not exist here. The Indian does well when accepted at par, and it is not at all desirable to prosecute a respectable saloonkeeper for the sake of a debauched Indian. Then those who drink procure their whisky on the sly and it is a rare thing for a drinking Indian to "give away" the man who furnished him the whisky; and if he does, it is the drunken Indian's word against the white man, and an Indian's word placed on the scale against the word of a respectable white saloonkeeper amounts to nothing. Sometimes when pitted against a hobo, the Indian's word prevails. This is natural in all climes and among all peoples.

As to the mode of obtaining whisky by Indians, in some cases, and I think in most cases, the Indian will strike a hobo, give him a dollar to get whisky; the hobo will bring him a 50-cent bottle of alcohol, the Indian will add water to it and make a dollar's worth out of it. When questioned, he will readily say he got it from a hobo, and, in most cases, as readily say he would not know the man if he were to see him again. The saloonkeeper to immunize himself against conviction, has a back room to his saloon; the Indian enters a back door, is furnished with whisky, not seeing even who furnished it to him.

While I do all I can to apprehend parties who sell whisky to Indians, the only way to get at some cases is to have occasionally a secret detective to visit saloons near reservations. A man in that capacity, conscientiously discharging his duty, could soon get up proof to convict, and a few convictions of prominent saloon men would soon cure the evil.

Indian courts.—I am glad to say that the reestablishment of Indian court on this reservation by the Department has, in a measure, checked indiscriminate drinking by Indians. They do not drink so freely when they have to work out a fine for being drunk. These courts ought to exist as long as there is an agency and until final patent issues. These courts are a potent factor in preserving order, and can not be dispensed with without moral and financial detriment to the Indian.

Marriages.—For nearly two years, since the Indian court has been discontinued, marriages among the Indians have been according to "Indian custom," and, legally speaking, quite a number are living in adultery. Before the Indian court was discontinued this practice was being rapidly discarded, and now that the court is reestablished, I have no doubt that in the near future this practice will be eradicated altogether. Many small misdemeanors have been committed, mostly by drinking Indians, during the discontinuance of the Indian court, their crimes generally consisting of taking, without permission, some other Indian's horse, saddle, or blanket and "soaking" it for whisky or for a dollar or two to get whisky with. The Indian court remedies this evil to a great extent. Its reestablishment has been hailed with joy by the better class of Indians, as it is an unheard-of occurrence for an Indian to prosecute another Indian in civil courts, where they have to employ lawyers and pay cutthroat fees; but in the Indian court they do not hesitate to do so, and it is not at all strange to say that complete justice and equity are dispensed with as much exactness, or rather more so than in any court in the land. Lawyers have not practiced in the court yet, except sometimes one Indian would employ another Indian, who is a good talker, to defend him. But the practice is not general, nor is it remunerative.

Reciprocity the best policy.—It has been my policy to cultivate a spirit of friendliness between the whites and the Indians, and I am glad to state that so far there has prevailed a general mutual good feeling. There is nothing so conducive to this end as to see that the whites respect the rights of the Indian and the Indian those of the whites. Nothing is more permanently injurious to an Indian than the policy of catering to his caprices to win his friendship and to contend for him in a manner that would impress him with the idea that there are two sides to a question—one being the wrong side and the other his side. To teach him the golden rule and have him practice it benefits the Indian and the one that teaches him.

Nonreservation schools.—It has been my experience with those of my Indian pupils who have attended nonreservation schools that they are decidedly far ahead of those whose school life ends with the reservation-school course of instructions. This is easily accounted for. In reservation schools the children are surrounded by and see every day the careless, shiftless, easy life of the older Indians, and long for school days to end, so they can take up the same life and perpetuate its existence, and many of them do so at the end of each term, and when they quit school for good make this mode of living their permanent pursuit; but in the nonreservation school the boy or girl is away from the old habits and customs from two to five years, and does not return to them so readily upon return from school.

The law requiring the consent of parent or guardian to send a child to a nonreservation school is, in my opinion, not a successful one, and should be repealed. When the Indians find out that they can not keep their children out of nonreservation schools by objecting, they will submit to the requirement as gracefully as they submit to sending their children to the reservation school. Upon this reservation, at least, such a requirement would be a wise step in the right direction. There are 10 or 12 pupils from this reservation in the Chemawa school, but there ought to be at least 50. So far as the children are concerned, I find no difficulty in getting their consent, but in a few cases the parents are obdurate. The reservation school answers the purpose very well until the pupils arrive at the age of about 15; then they should be placed in a nonreservation school and taught some useful trade. When left in the reservation school, the girls usually marry about that age or younger, and, having made but little or no progress toward learning how to live according to civilized ways, it is only a short step back to the customs of their parents; whereas, if transported away from the reservation for a period of from two to five years into an entirely new and different sphere of life, the backward step would be much longer and less frequently taken.

Public schools.—In pursuance of a circular letter from the Department about two or three years ago, stating that it was the policy of the Department to have as many as possible of the Indian children attend public school and to have white families take them into service, I set out to work upon these lines, and this year about 26 have attended the public school. I have furnished the proper authorities with proper blanks for applications to enter into contracts for schooling these children. I approve heartily the step taken in this direction, and shall encourage it in all ways possible.

Reservation and contract schools.—There are two schools on this reservation, the Umatilla boarding (Government) school and the Kate Drexel (contract) school, both doing well. It has always been my policy to adhere to the regulations and have the Indians bring their children to school at the age of 5, but I think there are a few of them under that age. I do not raise any objections to this, as I am glad to see the children brought to school by those who need no urging. I have

no hesitancy in saying that if these children are kept at reservation schools until they are 12 to 15 years old, and then sent to a nonreservation school to be taught some useful trade, they will be many degrees above the present condition of their parents.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. HARPER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pendleton, Oreg., September 6, 1897.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you my report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Our school has been well managed and the children have made rapid progress. The health of the school has been unusually good. With the exception of one case of scarlet fever, we have had no serious illness, and the fact that the fever was confined to a single case attests the great care taken. The buildings are now being thoroughly renovated, which will add greatly to the healthfulness as well as to the comfort and appearance of the place.

Two years ago we planted 60 shade trees; 40 of them are now growing nicely, and this summer afforded some shade. The porches are covered with vines, and the numerous flower beds make the surroundings attractive and homelike. The children, as well as the teachers, take a great interest in the flowers and love to watch their growth and assist in cultivating them. We hope next year to have a lawn and also an alfalfa field, as we now have an irrigating ditch which will supply the grounds with water.

Our garden of 10 acres was tended by our boys, but a killing frost in June materially injured it; consequently we have a poorer one this year than in any previous year of my incumbency. Nevertheless it supplied us with plenty of early vegetables, and I believe we will have enough late vegetables for winter use. A very marked stride toward civilization is shown in the fact that children have learned to eat and relish all kinds of vegetables. Many of them will even eat lettuce when properly dressed.

The Sunday school grows in favor each year with the children, and is very successfully carried on. The ministers from the different churches of Pendleton continue to hold services for us twice a month or oftener. I find their kind interest in the school is a great help to it.

Each year I note an improvement in the children's fondness for reading. We do all we can to encourage it, and our efforts have been rewarded. Choice story books and other reading matter are furnished by Eastern friends, and Christmas boxes are sent us every year, enabling us to have Christmas trees, which of course give great pleasure to the children.

Child marriage is a crying evil on this reservation, and ought, if possible, to be stopped. Monogamy should be enforced and a legal marriage required. In the four years that I have been here 8 of our full-blooded Indian school girls have been given in marriage at the tender age of 13 or 14. Only one of these 8 has been legally married. A few days after the close of school occurs their annual season of wild orgies, held just above the school grounds, and lasting for two or three weeks, their so-called Fourth of July celebrations. It is at this time that these poor little girls are induced to marry in Indian fashion; to be forever afterwards deprived of all the opportunities and advantages of school life, just prepared, as they are, to enter a non-reservation training school.

Here let me enter my protest against the children of this reservation being sent to Chemawa. The dampness of that climate is injurious to them. Some other training school should be selected.

There is an urgent need at this agency of a field matron. The women especially need the help of someone to enable them to lead civilized lives, and there are a number of good Indian women who would gladly accept such help. It would also be very helpful to the girls of our schools to have such a missionary living among them, who, by example as well as precept, would show them how to be useful Christian women after leaving school. The result of our school work in the lives of our girls and boys after they leave us is far from satisfactory, and something should be done to help them. The boys have nothing to do. Their land is rented and they receive an income; consequently they go back to the blanket and lead a wild, lazy, uncivilized life, instead of cultivating their land, as they are fully capable of doing, and becoming good citizens. Their land is a curse to them.

As I have said in former reports, our greatest need in the school is a machine for wood sawing. The majority of our boys are small, and none have requisite strength to keep the twenty-seven stoves supplied with wood. Besides, they have to haul water for the school about one-half of the year, as the irregularity of the wind prevents the windmill from furnishing enough. These laborious duties should not, be required of the children, as their time could be so much more usefully employed.

Agent L. F. Pearson, of Pottawamie and Great Nemaha Agency, in his last annual report opposes lady superintendents of Indian schools on the ground that women know little of farming or stock raising, etc. Permit me to assert that Mr. Pearson is mistaken. A practical, commonsense woman, brought up on a farm, knows a great deal about farming, stock raising, etc. I know women who are far better farmers than their husbands, and other women who make more money from farming than their neighbors, who are men and considered good farmers. A woman, to be a good superintendent, requires only such assistance and cooperation as any man in the same position. I was told in Washington City by one of the head officials of the Indian Office that Sister Mary O'Neill, superintendent of the Fort Yuma, Cal., school, is the first success among the wild Indians of that school.

Civil service has done a great deal for the Indian schools, a far better class of workers being now engaged in the Indian work than when I entered the field eleven years ago, and the work in consequence being much more satisfactorily carried on.

Dr. W. N. Hailmann, our worthy superintendent, is doing a great work for the schools. Among other things, the annual institutes introduced by him are of vast help to us. They afford opportunities for the exchange of ideas and for knowing how other schools are conducted, thus broadening our views, and by contact with different workers in the field enabling us to obtain many useful suggestions from each other.

Respectfully,

MOLLIE V. GAITHER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Mr. G. W. Harper, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY,
Warm Springs, Oreg., August 16, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you, with census file and statistics, my first annual report, only having assumed charge of this (Warm Springs) agency on December 19, 1896. The short period of my residence among the Indians of this reservation will perhaps not enable me at this time to make as full and complete recommendations as to matters touching their general welfare as a later period will afford.

Location and climate.—The northern boundary of this reservation lies 50 miles south of The Dalles, in middle Oregon, the western boundary being the summit of the Cascade Range of mountains, with the Des Chutes River as the eastern and the Matoesse River as the southern boundary, with area about 40 miles square. The agency on this reservation is located 75 miles south of The Dalles, which city is our telegraphic terminus, as also our nearest railroad and shipping depot.

The character of the land is mainly rough and mountainous, although many large tracts of good land are to be found along the water courses, which are numerous throughout the reservation. These bottom lands are of excellent quality, and will produce grain, fruit, and vegetables of most any variety in abundance. The first benches or table-lands will also in ordinary seasons bring good crops of wheat, oats, barley, and rye without irrigation; and the reason that good returns have not come to the Indians before this, is that they have not properly cultivated their fields. While the lands of this reservation are best adapted to the raising of stock, there is still sufficient good agricultural land to produce all the grain, hay, fruit, and vegetables needed for this population.

The climate is most even and healthful, and while the temperature approaches 100° in summer, the heat is not felt as oppressive, as the atmosphere is pure and rare. No sunstrokes occur here.

Population.—As indicated by the census file herewith, the number of Indians composing the confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon on this reservation is 959, and apporioned as follows:

Wascoes and Teninoes.....	353
Warm Springs.....	513
Piutes.....	93
Total.....	959
Males.....	443
Females.....	516
Males over 18 years.....	278
Females over 14 years.....	458
Males and females between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	238

This census report is absolutely correct, as I was compelled, in the absence of a census list in the agency office, to make a house-to-house census of the reservation in order to procure the names of the Indians under my charge.

Character and habits.—It is gratifying to note that a great majority of the Indians are industrious, and are anxious to accumulate property of permanent value. They are rapidly discarding their old customs and habits, and show a disposition to procure good houses and barns and farming implements. What they most require at present is instruction as to the proper methods in farming and stock raising. Indians brought to the standard of self-support and self-reliance form the chief stepping-stone to an advanced civilization. They closely observe the practical results of teaching and actions. They view things practically, not theoretically. To teach them to work and cultivate their fields is the chief Indian problem. These Indians are natively honest. They will not steal or lie, as a rule. No case of theft by Indians has been reported since my arrival at the agency.

Farming and stock raising.—There is a marked advance this year in the acreage sown to grain, amounting to at least 40 per cent over last year. Rains have come opportunely, thus securing good yields of grain and consequent encouragement to the Indians. I am now confident that I will be able to secure all needed flour, barley, oats, hay, and beef for the school for the present fiscal year from the Indians.

There is also an increased disposition among the Indians to get rid of their worthless ponies and secure cattle, sheep, and hogs for improvement and increase. Many Indians at present own nice bands of cattle of good breed, but so far only one Indian (Kishwalk) is engaged in sheep raising. Incidentally, his increase

from this industry alone this year was as follows: Sale of mutton, \$4,322.25; sale of wool, \$4,105; total, \$8,427.25.

While the Indians belonging to this reservation are mainly self-supporting, there are about 75 old men and women who are unable to work, are destitute, and consequently have to be provided for. The most objectionable characteristic that I observe among the well-to-do Indians is their disposition to neglect the old and poor, even of their own families. They seem to think it the duty of the Government to support this class, thus entailing great hardship upon the agent.

Missions.—The missionary work, under the jurisdiction of the United Presbyterian Church, among these Indians is commendable and successful. Thus creditable churches have been erected on the reservation as follows: One at agency, Simnasho, and Seke se qui. Simnasho is 20 miles distant from agency and Seke se qui about 8 miles. There are also two parsonages that are quite nice and comfortable. The pastors in charge, Rev. J. A. Spear and Rev. J. A. Morrow, are consistent Christian gentlemen, painstaking, and have the confidence of the Indians. Their teachings and example have been valuable to me in maintaining order and morality and encouraging industry. The Sabbath Church exercises are largely attended by Indians, and perfect order prevails.

Indian police.—The members of the police force are good, courageous, and reliable men. They are all young men, save the captain, who is 45 years old. All, with one or two exceptions, speak English fluently. They are prompt in executing commands, tidy in deportment, and obedient to their superiors. I can commend the force as being in an efficient state, and fully competent to preserve order throughout the reservation. They should have full rations allowed them.

Court of Indian offenses.—The three men who compose the court of Indian offenses are Indians of middle age, heads of families, of good, sound discretion, and are held in high regard for their known integrity by the Indians. Their decisions give almost universal satisfaction, and there is no disposition to disobey the rulings or orders of this court. These men have been made entirely familiar with their duties, and my observation warrants me in stating that in deciding issues brought before them they are governed by justice and right.

Public roads.—The wagon roads on the reservation are in good order and repair. The Indians respond promptly to the call for public work. Since early spring the main thoroughfares have been placed in excellent condition. Good judgment is also exercised in making and maintaining mountain grades. Fifty miles of road was put in repair this spring.

Improvements.—During the year past there have been many and important improvements made and perfected, the most important being the erection and completion of 6 new school buildings, to wit: 1 dormitory, 1 school and assembly hall, 1 mess hall and kitchen, 1 hospital, 1 laundry, and 1 employees' quarters. These buildings are all of modern design, and would be creditable for the purposes contemplated to any community. The cost to the Government for the construction of these buildings was about \$23,000. In addition to these buildings, there has been a 10-acre inclosure as a school campus, fenced with pickets and dressed boards, all painted and made substantial; also various outhouses and sidewalks have been constructed to accommodate the premises. Many of the older buildings have been repainted and whitewashed, rendering them much more permanent and attractive. There is also a contract for the construction and completion of a water and sewer system, to be finished by October 1, 1897, at a cost of about \$6,000. When this system is completed the school plant will be creditable indeed.

Educational.—Only the day school at Simnasho, 20 miles distant from the agency, has been conducted during the past year, owing to the destruction by fire of the boarding-school plant. The attendance has not been large, but good results are in evidence of its existence. With our splendid new boarding-school plant about completed, I hope to be able to report greater progress in this line during the next year, as the Indians are enthusiastic in the support of the new school, and they take and express commendable pride in the new buildings and water system. Our plant will accommodate, comfortably, 175 pupils.

Crime.—No case of actual crime has been reported during the past year. No drunkenness, no homicide, and no fighting among these Indians. The main trouble among them arises from their marriage relations. Husband and wife are too apt to complain of each other for trivial neglect or offenses. Such grievances are, however, generally satisfactorily settled by the agent or the Indian court.

Needed improvements.—The great crying necessity of this reservation at present is a flour or grist mill. These Indians should not be compelled to carry their wheat 50 miles in order to have it reduced to flour, which they are now obliged to do, and losing thereby one-sixth to one-seventh of their product in tolls, besides the 100 miles of transportation. It would do more than any one single thing to advance the farming industry among the Indians and save large sums of money to the

Government, which are now paid for the transportation of flour. The cost would be small, as we have a splendid water power at the old mill site. I shall make this the subject of future remark in a special communication at an early date.

There should also be provided a suitable building for the seamstress and assistant for the accommodation of the work they continually have in hand. This need not be an expensive building. Repairs should also be made to three old buildings for agency employees' quarters.

In general.—Notwithstanding that these Indians have always been loyal to the whites and assisted them in the field during the Modoc and Snake wars, and also that they received small compensation in their treaty stipulations from the Government, I am forced to the conclusion that until the past two years they have been sadly neglected. Since such time, however, much has been done for them by the authorities in the way of valued and permanent improvements, for which the Indians are deeply grateful and thereby much encouraged.

My chief endeavor since coming to this agency has been to teach these people to work; to oblige them to pay for what they receive in labor; to make each home or allotment self-sustaining, independent of any Government employment or transportation labor; and at this writing I am of the opinion that I will thus succeed, to a large degree, in the near future. They do not need or ask large donations, but hope to be helped to farming implements, that they may be able to develop their lands and assume the status of civilization.

The employees at this agency and school are efficient and faithful, and have been uniformly courteous to me.

I am grateful to the Commissioner and the Indian Office for the patience extended me, in the courteous replies to my various communications, and the valued assistance furnished me for and on behalf of the Indians under my charge.

Respectfully,

JAMES L. COWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 31, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last.

The Indians of this reservation, while composed of what were formerly known as the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettles bands of Sioux, are now regarded as one people, without any distinction as to band or tribal following.

The census taken on June 30 last shows the total population of full and mixed blood Indians to be 2,550, which is a decrease of 27 as compared with last year. Of the whole number of Indians there are 1,229 males and 1,321 females, divided as follows:

Males over 18 years of age.....	656
Females over 14 years of age.....	890
Males between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	315
Females between the ages of 6 and 16 years.....	292

Improvements.—At the agency a new warehouse 30 by 120 feet and a new barn 36 by 136 feet have been built, to replace those destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, on August 14 of last year. These buildings are substantial and modern in structure. Since my experience with the fire above referred to I am firmly of the opinion that all buildings at agencies should be more isolated than is usually the case, and I therefore rebuilt each upon a different site from their previous locations, and thus have lessened the danger of fire being communicated from one building to another.

All employees' buildings have been supplied with good stone foundations in lieu of posts, and hence will be much more comfortable in winter. All agency buildings are now painted white, a few of them having been painted last year and the remainder this season, and, having been kept in a good state of repair, they present a fresh and pleasing appearance.

The system of waterworks, both at the agency and boarding school, has been completed and put in operation during the year, which derives its supply of water

from the artesian well, and when a sufficient quantity of fire hose has been furnished for both school and agency use danger from fire will be reduced to the minimum.

Agriculture.—The past season has been more favorable for crops in this locality than for several years previous, due to a more bountiful rainfall, and in consequence of which fairly good returns will be gathered from the seed sown. About 1,275 acres have been cultivated in small patches, from which they will get about 7,940 bushels of corn, 4,619 bushels potatoes, 310 bushels turnips, 105 bushels onions, 100 bushels other vegetables, 5,100 melons, and 3,800 pumpkins.

Owing to the extreme severity of the past winter, a great effort is now being made to cut as much hay as possible for the protection of their stock during the winter months, and consequently every mowing machine and hayrake on the reservation is now in the field and actively in use.

Stock raising.—This industry is the principal pursuit of this people, and by far the most profitable, although last winter, owing to the extreme cold, combined with the heavy snow fall, the loss of cattle throughout the whole reservation averaged fully 20 per cent, while the loss of horses from the same causes was very small. This loss is the present stimulus to provide more winter feed than heretofore, and, as above stated, is now being displayed in the hayfield.

The best beef furnished during the year was that purchased from Indians, aggregating 840,970 pounds gross, for which they were paid the contract price, yielding to them the sum of \$23,433.79. Besides the quantities furnished here, a large number of cattle are each year shipped to various Eastern markets by mixed-blood Indians, who are the owners of the largest herds and who claim that it is more profitable to do so than to turn them in at the agency at contract prices.

Allotments.—This step in the direction of further promoting the civilization of this people is a matter now looked forward to in the near future and with considerable interest by the Indians, the most of whom, I think, will be willing to take and live upon their allotments when the time comes. Surveyors F. W. Pettigrew and C. H. Bates, each with a large corps of assistants, are now in the field surveying a portion of the reservation (about 50 townships), and will have completed the work contemplated under the present appropriation for that purpose by December 1st next.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three influential and respected full-blood Indians, whose decisions are usually correct and fair and generally observed by the parties concerned. While their jurisdiction is limited and confined principally to the hearing of petty offenses, they have not shown any disposition toward favoritism or revengefulness in the rendering of their decisions. All cases tried during the year, of which there were 107, were of such trivial nature that the penalties imposed in most instances consisted merely of confinement in the agency jail. No fines were imposed or collected. The United States district courts have tried several offenders against the law for the sale of liquor to Indians, with no convictions.

Police.—The police force consists of 2 officers and 25 privates, all full-blood Indians, some of whom, by reason of their integrity and faithfulness, have been permitted to remain on the force for a long term of years. I have endeavored, as far as it was consistently possible to do so, to sustain them in their official acts when executing orders, and believe that in doing so the efficiency of the force has been greatly improved. For the services rendered, hardships endured, and oftentimes danger encountered, the pay of an Indian policeman is wholly inadequate.

Education.—There are one industrial boarding school and three day schools on this reservation and three mission boarding schools just beyond the border lines of the reserve.

The industrial boarding school is located at the agency, and has a capacity of 130 pupils (85 boys and 45 girls). The total enrollment for the year was 120 (84 boys and 36 girls), during which time the average attendance was 103. The industrial work of the school has been carried on during the year along the same lines as in former years, and perhaps with little profit from a financial point of view, though unquestionably of great value to the pupils from a practical and educational standpoint.

No sickness of any consequence has been prevalent among the pupils during the year, and they were almost entirely free from sore eyes, which heretofore have been very troublesome. I attribute this to the use of the water from the artesian well, which has been piped into the lavatories, as well as the use of individual towels.

The work in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry has been successfully administered and excellent service rendered by the respective assistants in these departments.

Among the several improvements made during the year at this school I regard the completion of the system of waterworks as the most important, and without which it would seem almost impossible to get along.

I believe that a kindergartner should be furnished this school, even though it is done at a sacrifice of the position of assistant teacher.

A detailed statement of stock, products, etc., pertaining to this school has been prepared and embraced in my statistical report, which is transmitted herewith.

Three day schools have been in successful operation on the reservation during the year. The respective location of each having been given in previous reports, that will therefore be dispensed with in this instance. Day School No. 5 has been in successful operation during the school year under the management of Edson Watson, with an enrollment of 18 pupils (14 boys and 4 girls) and an average attendance of 15.65. Day School No. 7: Mrs. Marcia De Vinny, who has been teacher at this school for several years past, has been very successful in her work, and great progress has been made by her pupils. The largest enrollment was 20 pupils (12 boys and 8 girls), with an average attendance of 16.98. Day School No. 8: John F. Carson, with several years' experience at this school, has had a very successful year, which was, however, somewhat interrupted and the attendance reduced on account of whooping cough, which prevailed for a short time last winter among the children in the locality of this school. The enrollment was 21 pupils (12 boys and 9 girls) and the average attendance 14.37.

The three mission boarding schools are each in charge of gentlemen who have a thorough and practical knowledge of what is required in the education of an Indian youth, and as a result very satisfactory progress has been made. One of these schools, known as the St. John's Mission, is conducted by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is for girls exclusively. It had an enrollment of 51 pupils, with an average attendance of 46. The other is known as the Plum Creek Boarding School, and is conducted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and has had an enrollment of 10 pupils (4 boys and 6 girls), with an average attendance of 10. The third of these schools is the Oahe Boarding School, which is maintained under the auspices of the American Missionary Society, and had an enrollment of 27 pupils (12 boys and 15 girls), with an average attendance of 18.91.

Missionary work.—Without the assistance of the untiring workers in this field the progress of civilization of these people would be very slow indeed. Even now, after many long years of labor among them, it often becomes discouraging to those actively engaged in the work; but, notwithstanding, there has been a steady and very marked advance, morally as well as spiritually, by reason of this influence. Among other things, one very noticeable change is that no dances of any kind are now entertained; no blanket Indians and very few painted faces are seen.

The religious denominations represented in this work are the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches, and the respective work pertaining to each has been conducted by the same gentlemen named in my last previous report. I am pleased to say that I have had the wise and hearty cooperation of the missionaries in this field, and where such relation exists greater results are produced.

Sanitary.—The general health of these people during the past year has been fairly good, having escaped without the prevalence of an epidemic of any serious consequence. The agency physician, Dr. L. F. Michael, reports that during this time he treated 736 cases (393 males and 343 females), besides many trivial cases; that of this number 62 were at the agency boarding school, 17 at St. John's Mission boarding school, and 44 at the agency hospital. The total number of births, as gathered from various sources, is 101, while the number of deaths is 111, exceeding the births by 10. Of the whole number of deaths, 45 were under the age of 5 years. This excess of deaths over births is attributed to the prevalence of whooping cough in a violent form, which was imported by visiting Indians, and was more fatal in the Cherry Creek district than in any other part of the reserve.

There has been a great improvement in a general way, in the sanitary condition of this people, and their conception of the construction of habitations has materially advanced. The one-room house, with its earth floor, one door, and one window, is rapidly disappearing, and in its stead is found a two and often three room house, with good floors, more light, and better ventilation. These changes in themselves can not but result in a very material decrease in the ravages of the disease which has heretofore made such inroads in their numbers.

Female industrial teachers.—The field for work in this direction is very great indeed, and that they are valuable auxiliaries to the work of civilization can not be doubted. Two female industrial teachers have been engaged in this field during the year, and much good has been accomplished, noticeable among which is the desire of the Indians to have in their houses furniture, dishes, etc. Sewing circles have been established, and the women and girls are taught in the cutting, fitting, and making of dresses for themselves, to which they take very kindly.

During the past year we have had the pleasure of a visit from Inspector James McLaughlin, Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw, Special Agent William H. Able, and Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of South Dakota.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your office for the kind treatment and the prompt and generous manner in which my numerous requests looking to the advancement of the Indians under my charge were acted upon.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER COUCHMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 31, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular dated June 1, 1897, I have the honor to submit this the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year 1897.

Census.—The census taken on this reservation June 30, 1897, shows a total of 1,047, a falling off since last report of 7. The death rate has again exceeded the birth rate. Two not heretofore enrolled have been taken up on authority from the Indian office, one previously enrolled dropped, and one received on transfer; 945 of the enrolled Indians are full bloods, and the remainder (97) are mixed bloods.

General condition of the Indians.—These people have just experienced a terrible loss in cattle during the past winter, which for severity was perhaps without a parallel in this locality. During the latter part of October a heavy storm set in, accompanied by a deep fall of snow, after which snowstorms were of frequent occurrence. All ravines were filled, while on the level prairie the snow was at least 2 feet deep. Hay that had been gathered and all shelter provided for animals were practically lost in the immense drifts. That every animal on the reservation did not perish remains a wonder. The loss among cattle reached the enormous figure of 65 per cent. While the loss among horses was not so heavy, it, however, reached about 25 per cent.

While there is still an abundance of horses left, the cows are reduced to such a low number as to seriously cripple the chief industry of these people. In fact, had they not met with this heavy loss it is safe to predict that within five years more they would have been able to nearly support themselves. I recommended in the spring the purchase of more cattle, but for a lack of funds I was advised that none could be bought. In my opinion, it would be better to commute the clothing and one-half the rations for cattle rather than have them without this industry. The country is chiefly adapted to cattle raising, and Indians take to it more kindly than to anything else.

Agriculture.—Farming in this locality, even for whites, is a most discouraging occupation, and until some plan for irrigating, either by artesian wells or otherwise, is adopted, but meager returns will be had. The Indians, with their poor horses, plowed 1,611 acres, which were planted in wheat, oats, corn, and garden seeds. The spring was so backward that plowing was not completed until late, after which the usual drought and hot winds followed, and at this time the prospect for any kind of a crop is not encouraging.

Nomadic instincts.—These Indians still have a strong desire to wander about and make long visits to other reservations, but I am pleased to note that the habit is not so inherent as in other tribes. The custom of some agents (particularly Sisseton) in writing long-time passes should, in my opinion, be discontinued. Quite recently I have received passes from agents for a period of 90 and 150 days. I have invariably ordered the holders of the long-time passes to return within a short time. At this agency by constant effort I have at last reduced visiting to a minimum.

In this connection I desire to express the belief that large meetings held annually by different missionary societies is not fraught with the intended good results anticipated, and earnestly recommend that the number authorized to attend these gatherings be confined to a limited number of delegates.

The ration system.—I have said so much in previous reports on this subject that I feel that it is simply a repetition of words even to touch upon the subject. However, as it is the bane of these people's existence, I trust I may be pardoned for again urging that the practice of issuing rations be discontinued and in place of it cash payments be made for a time. It certainly can not be urged that it is a treaty stipulation, when the treaty provides "and rations until self-supporting." They will never be self-supporting nor independent until free rations are stopped. It is

the one thing that holds them back and makes them poor and miserable indeed. The act making appropriations for the current year provides: "That the Secretary, in his discretion, is authorized to pay said amount per head in money." This applies to the clothing. Why not make it apply to the rations?

I have, since assuming charge of this agency, reduced the beef issue from 1,000,000 to 800,000 pounds and the bacon from 30,000 to 20,000 pounds. However, prior to 1894 these people had never sold any cattle to the Government. In 1894 I purchased from them 225,000 pounds gross beef; in 1895, 200,000 pounds; in 1896, 220,000 pounds, for which they have received in round numbers \$20,000. This year authority is granted for the purchase of 275,000 pounds gross beef from Indians, but it is not likely that they can supply the full amount. At contract prices this will net them about \$8,000.

The reduction in beef alone has, up to and including this year's supply, resulted in a net saving of over \$18,000, and the reduction in bacon has added another saving of \$5,000. While these amounts have been saved to the Government, the Indians have at the same time been paid a little more than the amounts mentioned, which has added materially to their self-support, and at the same time given them a stimulus for work and proved a useful lesson in the handling of money.

What is true of the purchase of beef is also in a smaller degree true of purchasing wheat from the Indians. Last year they were paid about \$2,000 for that product. Last year these people realized from freighting and their produce nearly \$14,000. Of this amount \$10,000 was paid them by the Government.

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars Crow Creek fund.—During the past winter a delegation of three Indians, paying their own way both to and from Washington, laid their claim before the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and prayed that the amount, less attorney fees, which leaves \$170,000, be paid them in cash. As this money was appropriated to reimburse these Indians for the greater curtailment of their reservation over other Sioux reservations, the result of the treaty of 1889, I would respectfully suggest that you recommend that Congress modify the act making this appropriation, so as to have it paid in cash and expended under the direction of the honorable Secretary as follows: Fifty thousand dollars to be used in the purchase of breeding cows and bulls; \$15,000 for placing a fence around the reservation; \$20,000 for lumber, to be used in constructing cattle sheds; \$5,000 for mowers and rakes, and the remaining \$80,000 paid in four installments of cash. If this plan could be followed out, I honestly believe that in five years these people would be nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. They have the range and, as before stated, the inclination to engage in cattle raising.

Artesian wells.—The artesian well sunk on the Crow Creek school farm has proven such an immense success, that authority has been granted for the sinking of a second well, for which contract was entered into last May, and work on the same is now under way. This well I located at the head of Campbell Creek, a dry run, which has a creek bed of 15 miles, and will water a large territory of grazing country heretofore not accessible. Two more wells should be put down—one at the head of Soldier Creek and one between Box Elder and Elm Creek. When this is done, the entire reservation will be made accessible for stock raising.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of these people is far from satisfactory. More field matrons are urgently needed. In this connection I would suggest that a small house and stable be built for the farmers in the upper and lower districts on this reservation, and that married men, whose wives would make suitable field matrons, be appointed. The Indian women have not kept pace with the men, nor is it to be wondered at when we consider how little is being done for them. The houses on this reservation, while giving a slight evidence of improvement, are still far from what they should be from a sanitary standpoint.

The tribe during the year has been practically free from epidemics, and yet consumption and kindred diseases continue to make the usual inroads on their health. The death rate has again exceeded the birth rate. During the year there were 43 births and 48 deaths. Fifty per cent of the deaths occurring were from consumption.

Condition of the agency.—The agency is now in very good repair. During the year five employees' buildings were plastered, agency fence was repaired and painted, a frame house for six Indian employees was built, and a band stand erected in the center of the agency park. The grounds are regularly policed, and the effect is, I believe, appreciated by both whites and Indians.

Police.—The police force has been most efficient, and has rendered excellent service at all times.

Judges.—The judges of the court of Indian offenses have rendered fairly good satisfaction. It is only occasionally that an Indian is found who is suited to fill the place of judge.

Schools.—The Crow Creek Boarding School has just closed a very successful year's work. Harmony has pretty generally prevailed among the employees. Mr. Avery has sustained his former good record as a model superintendent. Heartily entering into the spirit of this important work, he has faithfully carried out the ideas of your office, and the results are apparent. I respectfully invite your attention to his report, herewith, for a detailed account of this school.

Grace Boarding School.—This school, up to the 1st of February, this year, was conducted by Miss Grace Howard, under contract with the Indian Office, for 35 pupils. At that time the buildings were purchased by the United States, and since then the school has been operated entirely by the Government. Miss Howard had successfully conducted a school at this place for a number of years, and the results of her efforts will be felt for years to come on this reservation. Since the purchase was made Mr. F. W. Wertz has been in charge and has conducted the school in a most satisfactory manner. The attendance has been kept up to 36 pupils. Next year it is proposed to increase the attendance to 50 children. The farm and buildings are well cared for, and on the whole everything about the place may be said to be in good condition.

Immaculate Conception School.—This school has had a very successful year, and maintained an enrollment of 50 pupils. The schoolroom work done was of a high character. The grounds and buildings are in excellent condition and repair. Rev. Pius Boehm deserves credit for the manner in which he has conducted this institution. It is to be hoped, now that his contract is not to be renewed, that some plan may be found for him to continue the school.

Religion.—There are three denominations represented by missionaries on this reservation—the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The first-named has four churches and a fifth station, where services are held. The Episcopal was the first religious organization to take up the work here, and, under the Rev. Mr. Burt, rector, who has spent a quarter of a century among these people and speaks the Sioux language fluently, the work has been successfully carried forward. Mr. Burt has proven himself quite a factor in the civilization of these people, and his work during the past year has been highly satisfactory.

The Presbyterians have recently dedicated a new church on this reservation, where they conduct services; and, while not strong in numbers, they have done a good work, under the immediate supervision of Rev. John P. Williamson, of Yankton, S. Dak.

The Roman Catholics have but one church, and that is in connection with their school. It has been under the supervision of Rev. Pius Boehm. This church has also done a good work.

Employees.—The employees at this agency have generally given satisfaction.

Conclusion.—I desire, in concluding this report, to thank your office for the kind treatment my requests have invariably met with at your hands, and to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., July 31, 1897.

STR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning this school for the fiscal year 1897.

Enrollment and attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 150, and the average attendance 134.6. The capacity of the school is 140.

There has been no difficulty about maintaining attendance, which could have been kept somewhat higher than it was, but for the health of some who were enrolled whom it was found best to excuse during the greater part of the year. Practically all the children on this reservation of school age and in sufficiently good health are in school during ten months of each year.

Plant.—The buildings here, though most of them are old and in some respects undesirable, are fairly commodious and in excellent repair; this being true of all except the laundry. This building is so old and so poor in every respect that no repairs other than rebuilding could make it comfortable or suitable for the work. And it is simply not equipped at all. The principal improvements made during the year were in the way of general repairs, and in the construction of a reservoir and ditches through which artesian water is to be utilized in irrigation.

Improvements most needed are a new laundry, partially equipped with labor-saving machinery, and a building containing an assembly hall and a reading room. These will be made the subject of special reports.

Class-room work.—Class-room work during the year has been fairly satisfactory in all departments, and especially so in the kindergarten and primary grades. From the advanced grade a number were recommended for promotion to nonreservation schools at the close of the year.

A literary society was organized by the pupils early in the year, and very pleasantly and profitably conducted until near the close of the season. With the opening of school for the coming year I desire to organize a similar society with somewhat broader scope and purposes, and to include in its membership the returned students of the agency.

The year's work closed with a programme and an exhibit of work which reflected much credit on the pupils and teachers, and which were also much admired and appreciated by the parents of the pupils.

Industrial work.—The conduct of the domestic departments of the school has been especially satisfactory during the entire year, and much praise is due to the matron and the other employees who have had charge of them. The dormitories, the sewing room, the dining room, the kitchen, the bakery, and the dairy, have all been truly educational departments in the best sense of the term. The laundry can never be such while we have the present building and lack of appliances for it. The laundry work is sheer drudgery, and a constant menace and detriment to the health of the pupils who must be detailed to do it.

The school stock and poultry have been satisfactorily managed. The farm and garden have again been much of a disappointment, owing to lack of rain when it was imperatively needed. Our irrigation plant is now completed, however, and, although too late for much use to be made of it this year, future success is, we trust, assured. If our hopes shall be realized the school farm will be a valuable object lesson on the reservation.

Employees.—The school has had a faithful and efficient corps of employees throughout the year, and, in this connection, I am glad to note that the Indian employees, who make about one-half the entire force, have, with one or two exceptions only, been very faithful and satisfactory—more so than ever before.

A pleasant and profitable feature of the year's work was weekly meetings of the Current Topic Club, the membership of which included many of the agency employees. During the coming year it is expected to have a circle for professional and other reading and discussion.

Health.—The average health of those who have been kept in school has been good, in the sense of there having been no epidemics and but few cases of serious acute illness which culminated in the school. In the sense of having average robust health, I am afraid that a satisfactory report can never be made in regard to these people—at least for some generations to come. They are more unhealthy than any others I ever knew. Practically all of them seem to be tainted with scrofula and consumption—to be liable to break down from seeming good health into utter general debility or quick consumption, almost without premonitory symptoms or apparent cause other than their heredity.

This fact, of course, steadily and unavoidably affects school work, and subtracts from the results of every kind which might otherwise be achieved. Industrial undertakings and details have constantly to be modified with reference to it. The same is true of classroom work; and the most difficult problem of all, with reference to a good many individual pupils, is to maintain courage and hopefulness. When a pupil begins to have hemorrhages from the lungs he or she knows, and all the rest know, just what they mean, in spite of everything cheerful that can be said or done. And such incidents keep occurring, at intervals, throughout every year. Not many pupils die in the school. They prefer not to do so; and the last wishes of themselves and their parents are not disregarded. But they go home and die, and the effect in the school is much the same. Four have done so this year. As many more have gone out who undoubtedly will never be able to return; and others, in still larger numbers, have had hemorrhages from the lungs, or the terrible scrofulous swellings which we know, and they know, practically certify to their fate. Keeping them in school at all sometimes becomes a rather painful task. If a tremendous miracle could be worked and their inherited constitutions and homes be made over, their education could begin on a different basis and proceed more hopefully. In the absence of expectation of anything of that kind, we are making sanitary and other conditions of health in the school the best that we possibly can, and trying, directly and indirectly, as we may, to improve home conditions. I am paying more attention, for instance, to what the pupils eat, at every meal, than to the books they study; and more to their industrial and schoolroom details than to anything else.

With reference to home conditions, I would like to urge, if it will not be considered impertinent for me to do so, the employment of more field matrons and their very careful selection. We have one such employee on this reservation for a territory of about 550 square miles and a population of over 1,000. Several would be very much better, and might do work which would invaluablely supplement that of the school.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for your cordial and unfailing support and cooperation in the conduct of the school.

Very respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK TREON, *United States Indian Agent.*

FRANK F. AVERY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 27, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of June 11, 1897, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The census just completed shows the population of this reservation to be 940, which shows a decrease of 13 over last year.

Males above 18 years of age	273
Females above 14 years of age	316
Children between the ages of 6 and 16	177

These Indians have done fairly well during the past year. All of them on the reservation are living upon their allotments, trying to improve their homes, while those that moved south of White River have built themselves comfortable log houses, and seem to be contented and happy with their new location.

During the year a new subissue house, slaughterhouse, corral, and farmer's house have been built at the substation south of White River, making it much more convenient for that part of the tribe receiving their rations at that point.

The agency buildings are commodious and comfortable and are in a good state of repair. They should receive a coat of paint to keep them in good condition.

The lumber sent here during the past year, while inadequate to supply the needs and wants of all, has been used to the best possible advantage, and distributed with a view to adding to the comfort of as many as possible, and in consequence many of the Indian houses have been furnished with floors, roofs, and additional windows, all of which were much needed.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of these people the past year has been fairly good, with the exception of an epidemic of measles which broke out in the boarding school. Fortunately it was confined to the school children, and resulted in few deaths. The agency physician reports during the year 43 births and 58 deaths.

Agriculture.—I can not say that any great progress over last year has been made in this direction, which, however, is not the fault of the Indians, for they continue year after year to plow, plant, and cultivate their fields in the face of repeated disappointment in reaping a harvest with a zeal that would be commendable in their white neighbors. At the present time the Indians are busily engaged in cutting hay for the use of their stock during the winter months, and I have repeatedly urged upon them the importance of this work, in view of the rigorous winter just passed and the number of cattle lost.

Stock raising.—As this reservation is not adapted to agriculture, but purely to stock raising, there is no reason why these people should not prosper by the latter pursuit if encouraged each year by the issue of good breeding cows.

Police.—The police force of this agency consists of one captain and fourteen privates, all of whom are full-blood Indians. They are faithful in the discharge of their duties, vigilant, and ever ready and willing to carry into effect the orders given them.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court consists of three fair minded, intelligent men, whose decisions as a rule are fair and satisfactory. They are given such instruction and advice from time to time in the investigation of their cases as is deemed necessary for the promotion of justice.

Missionary work.—This is carried on by the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, and the result of the labors of those having the work in charge has been very satisfactory.

School.—The industrial boarding school of this agency has been so fully discussed from time to time in quarterly reports as to need only brief mention here. The report of Superintendent Nellis is submitted herewith.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for the courteous treatment and hearty cooperation always extended to me by your office in all matters pertaining to the management of the affairs of this agency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. C. ASH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through Maj. B. C. Ash, United States Indian agent, the following report of Lower Brulé Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The filling up of the school was attended with some difficulty. According to the terms of the appropriation bill passed in June, 1896, a large number of our Indians were permitted to leave this reservation and locate upon the Rosebud Reserve. Immediately after their removal they set up a clamor for day schools, and the agent recommended to the Department the erection of the same. This furnished to the people thus removed an excuse for not returning their children to the boarding school, and they were very slow in bringing them in. However, by patient and continuous work on the part of both agency and school employees and the determined effort of the new agent upon his arrival, the attendance by the middle of October had reached the capacity of the school, and I do not think there were left on the reservation a half dozen children of school age and suitable physical condition. The average attendance for the year was 130.5.

Work in the classroom was highly satisfactory. The school was kept closely graded in accordance with the outline of study promulgated from your office. Pedagogical works received were faithfully studied by the teachers and the knowledge obtained thereby applied in their work. One serious drawback was the inability of the teachers to give instruction in instrumental music. This deficiency should be remedied the present year. The closing entertainment, the result of a great deal of hard work on the part of both teachers and pupils, was an unqualified success.

Industrial work was not so satisfactory. This was due less to inefficiency of employees than to the fact that during about half the year our force of employees was not complete. For six

weeks we were minus a cook, for another six weeks we had no chief matron, while for more than a month there was no teacher of industries. During these times employees from other departments were called upon, in addition to their own special duties, to perform the work pertaining to the positions vacant, and it gives me pleasure to report that the double duty thus required was discharged not only well but without complaint.

The school farm was well put in, 20 acres to oats, 13 to corn, and 7 to potatoes and other vegetables. It is impossible to state at this time what the yield will be. It was hoped that the vegetables at least might be irrigated, and ditches for that purpose were constructed, but the artesian well which was to furnish the water was not completed, and this could not be done. The school herd of cattle, 78 head, were well cared for, and are in fine condition. Hogs and poultry also done well.

Credit is due the seamstress, laundress, and cook for the manner in which their departments were handled.

Class-room work, as well as industrial work, to a certain extent, was interrupted for a period of three weeks by an epidemic of measles, there being 45 cases at one time, 60 in all. During the year, because of insufficient hospital accommodations, it was found necessary to excise from school 13 children, 6 of whom died. These, together with the 2 deaths which occurred in school, make a total of 8 deaths—over 5 per cent of the entire enrollment. The unusual severity and length of the winter were undoubtedly the cause of this increased death rate. One of the greatest needs of this school is a well-equipped hospital.

I desire to call attention to the good work done by our Indian employees. The services required of them were rendered in a prompt and efficient manner, and they were at all times thoroughly loyal. I feel like mentioning specially as employees of superior merit Robert J. Jackson, Chehalis, assistant teacher, and Amelia Skenandoah, Oneida, cook.

In conclusion, I wish to extend to Agent Ash most cordial thanks for unvarying kindness and unwavering support.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. NELLIS, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *August 24, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to report regarding affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows:

The year has passed without trouble of any kind among or with the Indians, who are slowly advancing toward civilization. It will, however, be many years before all of them are self-supporting. Probably nearly all of the old-time Indians, those who are uneducated and unprogressive and who are wedded to ancient customs, will remain much as they now are so long as they live. The younger and better element is growing proportionately stronger each year, and among this class definite progress can alone be looked for.

Agriculture.—As stated in previous annual reports, agriculture to any general extent on this reservation is impracticable, and very little is done or can be done in this regard. Late and early frosts, hot winds during the growing season, lack of precipitation, and the character of the soil make it impossible to grow grain.

Allotments.—No allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians and none are desired by them. Possibly some good would result from allotting the lands and thus securing the permanent location of individuals, provided lands not allotted continue to be held in common for grazing and not in any event opened to settlement.

Education.—Each year I am more and more impressed with the value of the day school as a potent factor in the uplifting of these Indians; but the idea must not be entertained that everyone will do for this work. These schools, frequently situated far out among the camps, are not under the eye of the agent, and some of them can only be visited by the inspector once each quarter. To be successful they must have the best of teachers—not the best measured by ordinary standards, but rather men and women who make their homes at these schools, who keep cows, pigs, and chickens, and who yearly raise some garden stuff. Such a family, so living at a distant camp, being kindly neighbors to the parents as well as teachers of their children, does incalculable good.

The good wife as housekeeper becomes a model to all the Indian women near her. The brightness and cleanness of her cottage is known to all. The attractive table, the well-prepared food, the order and neatness there seen, soon come to be envied and at least to a small degree copied by the Indian women. Everything there of order, neatness, and decency is a daily challenge to all who live less wholesomely. Then this housekeeper, with no means for assisting these people beyond the supplies issued by the Government, demonstrates to them what may be done with what they have, how to make the most of it, and use it economically; shows them that greater health results from cleanliness and better prepared food; teaches them that clean clothing and person are more attractive than greasy paint on their faces and barbaric ornamentation on their garments. All this is done by ever-present example, by kind entreaties, and by gentle advice to those whose confidence she has won.

When sickness comes in an Indian family, this housekeeper gives simple remedies, which soon come to be depended upon instead of the rattle of the medicine man's gourd and his incantations. If a child die, she shows her sympathy, and in placing a wild flower in the little, cold, brown hand endears herself by every such simple act to the parents. The schoolgirls always love her, and that love forms a powerful lever in bettering their condition at home.

The teacher also—he who devotes a portion of the day to his work in the school-room and the remainder to instructing the boys out of doors or in the little school shop—equally wins confidence and commands respect. He becomes known to all in his district as a kind, just man, a safe adviser, and a valued friend. There is no computing the good such a man and such a woman can do in an Indian camp, and this good is permanent and lasting.

There are far too few such teachers, and those who succeed the best, who come nearest the ideal, and whose localities show the most improvement are those who, having the true missionary spirit, teach by example, as well as precept, the gospel of better living quite as much as they teach from books and blackboards.

It is quite true that these children of the camps do not show to the unpracticed observer the improvement exhibited by pupils of distant and expensive schools. They are not so uniformly and well clad * * * but what they have learned they retain, and they have had no experiences or surroundings that are impossible for them in their after lives; and so if, perchance, they speak and write English a little less fluently than those whose education has been so much more expensive they still have all they need, all they will ever use, and have beside a knowledge of other things even more important than what they learn from books.

It is therefore earnestly urged that the reservation day school be given annually more encouragement, that the utmost care be exercised in selecting employees, and that all such now employed as do not come up to the high standard required be transferred elsewhere or retired from the service.

There should be a definite allowance for the noonday meal of the pupils; that in amount and in variety should be greater than it is now possible to obtain by deductions from the ration as issued to the Indians. There should be means provided for transporting this to the schools, frequently a day's drive from the issue station. In other words, there should be a well-digested, uniform plan for operating day schools on reservations; and countenance and encouragement given to those who operate them.

I renew my recommendation that such employees be kept continuously in service instead of for ten months of each year only, as is now done. This change is necessary in order to provide and continue adequate responsibility for property, for which the agent is responsible, and which remains at the schools during vacation. This is also requisite in order to provide for the safety of the buildings and grounds, and for the care of any gardens or fields that may be under cultivation, which if neglected during July and August go to ruin and are lost entirely.

During the year 26 day schools have been in operation on the reservation, and it is expected that 5 more day schools will be built during the early part of the ensuing year. For a detailed statement regarding the schools and pupils on the reservation, attention is invited to the report of Mr. W. B. Dew, day school inspector, herewith.

The new boarding school at the agency is at this writing being pushed forward vigorously, with prospect that it will be possible to open it for the reception of pupils during the late fall or early winter. It is expected the plant will be very complete and satisfactory.

Missionary work.—This is conducted by missionaries of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic societies, with about the usual results.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court has continued during the year, meeting as required by regulation, and is a valuable assistance in maintaining order and punishing offenders.

There is pressing need for some means by which, when sufficient cause exists, Indians may be granted legal divorces. Divorces are now granted by this court, and decrees are taken as valid when approved by the agent, but are clearly not valid in a legal sense when rendered by a jurisdiction equivalent to that of a justice's court.

Road making.—As required by regulations, the Indians each year do the work necessary to keep the roads in fair condition, and repair the bridges over streams. They work willingly and appreciate the advantages of good roads.

Industries.—There is but one industry practicable for the Indian of this reservation, that of stock raising. My report for the previous year shows cattle on the reservation belonging to Indians estimated at 36,977. There is an annual increase in these and this year the estimate is 40,051. Each year more attention to horned stock is paid by these people, but they too frequently neglect their cattle while

paying close attention to their worthless ponies, of which there are far too many on this reservation.

For some years the reservation has been much trespassed upon by stock ostensibly held at ranches along the borders, but under such circumstances as to warrant the belief that the owners, in some cases at least, expect their cattle to graze on the reservation. One of them is said to speak of the reservation as his "south pasture," and recently the wife of a foreman of another ranch, hearing there was a prospect of the reservation being fenced, exclaimed: "Why, what shall we do then?" clearly indicating to what extent the reservation is depended on by these cattle owners. Legal proceedings have been instituted against the owners of some of the trespassing stock, and the matter will be heard in the fall term of the district court.

It appears to me most necessary that the rights of the Indians to the use of their reservation be in some adequate manner protected. Unless this is done there will be constant friction and the Indians will suffer. There appears no way of doing this except to fence the northern and western lines of the reservation and for a time line-ride the fences. Should such a fence be erected and maintained it would be only a short time until the larger ranches, from which the most trouble has come, would move elsewhere, and there would be less expense for line-riding. Considerable of the distance to be protected is of such a character that it would be necessary only to close occasional gaps, thus reducing the amount of fence to be built.

Vital statistics.—It is gratifying to note an increasing dependence by these Indians upon rational medical advice and treatment. During the year cases have been treated by the agency physician as follows:

	Indians.	Mixed bloods.	Whites.	Total.
Cases treated:				
Males	657	331	98	1,086
Females	692	424	82	1,198
Total	1,349	756	180	2,287
Births:				
Males	111	42	1	154
Females	97	26	1	124
Total	208	68	2	278
Deaths:				
Males	136	11	.....	147
Females	133	6	.....	139
Total	269	17	.....	286

I am pleased to report the efficiency and zeal of all agency employees, and most of the school employes.

My thanks are due to the honorable commissioner and the officials of his office for kind consideration and most courteous treatment at all times.

Very respectfully,

W. H. CLAPP,
Major U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PINE RIDGE DAY SCHOOLS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the day schools of this reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The number of persons on this reservation between the ages of 6 and 18 is 1,672. The following numbers attended school at the places named:

	Under 6.	6 to 18.	Over 18.	Total.
Day schools	11	910	8	929
Holy Rosary Mission	2	146	4	152
Nonreservation schools	0	115	59	174
State and private schools	0	12	0	12
Total	13	1,183	71	1,267

Of the 489 not attending, 256 were debarred of school privileges either on account of distance to nearest school being too great or lack of room in nearest school; 150 were reported too sick to attend, and 83 married, dead, or removed from agency. The average attendance of those enrolled in the day schools was 76.07, or 83 1/2 per cent of those enrolled. This is a very satisfactory average, when the distance of many from school and the excessive weather of last winter are considered.

With the additional facilities afforded by the boarding school, now approaching completion, and five additional day schools soon to be built, each available child on the reservation can be placed in school and a great step forward be taken.

The schools generally show a marked improvement over last session. The work is becoming more systematized and uniform. The teachers in their monthly meetings compare methods, discuss new ideas, and adopt whatever they think will help their work. Instead of a daily routine without aim or special object in view, each progressive teacher sees what he wishes to obtain and puts forth efforts accordingly. The housekeepers have grasped the idea that it is not the completion of any given amount of work that is desired, but that the child should get the knowledge and the ability to do the work alone. The improvement in the care of clothing and person is marked. All of this has had its effect on the camp, and more efforts are made to keep houses and premises clean, and I am informed that food is better prepared.

But as long as the dwelling house consists of one room, with dirt floor and little or no ventilation, and sometimes as many as ten people, with a proportionate number of dogs living in it, filth and vermin will be in evidence and personal cleanliness almost impossible. It is gratifying to note that many are building additional rooms to their houses and making use of the object lessons continually before their eyes at the day school.

Another effect of the day school is a gradual diminution of the hatred and suspicion of the Indian for the white man. When he sees all the efforts of the teacher put forth for his or his children's good, he sees that there are at least some good white men.

Most of the children who have been in these schools a year or two seem to understand any English spoken to them and can use enough for simple conversation; but on account of ancient prejudices few will use it to any great extent, especially with strangers. The main efforts of the teacher are exerted toward imparting a sufficient amount of English for daily needs. Conversations, using only very simple words and sentences, compositions, letter writing to pupils of other schools, etc., are having a fine effect toward attaining this end. The progress of the pupils in arithmetic, reading, writing, drawing, etc., is satisfactory. In sight singing and reading music it is surprising how rapidly they progress. They exhibit more confidence in this and take more pride than in any other study.

The industrial work of the girls is as usual, where they have proper instruction, excellent. Their sewing, cooking, washing, and other work is as well done as the material and facilities at hand will allow, and being required to do this work with very little help from the housekeeper confidence in themselves is being awakened. Their interest in all work of this kind is very gratifying.

Beyond the care of the premises, drawing water, and cutting wood, there has been heretofore little work for the boys. The excellent set of carpenter and blacksmith tools which have been sent to most of the schools will furnish some work for them another year, and enable them to acquire a limited knowledge of simple tools.

At many schools excellent gardens have been planted and cultivated by the combined efforts of teacher and pupils. But as few of the vegetables ripened before vacation, the pupils did not enjoy much of the fruits of their labor; though some schools will have enough onions, potatoes, pumpkins, etc., to last through the winter.

A few boys, adopting the object lessons presented by their teachers, have begun to milk cows, and thus add some variety to their menu, while to a very limited extent fowls are being raised.

The employment of only married couples in the day school, as is now the rule with the Department, is greatly improving the service here, and a continuation of this policy is most desirable; and for the present at least, such employees should be white.

I desire to repeat my recommendation of last year that day-school employees be kept permanently in the service instead of for only ten months of the year, as is now the rule. The large amount of Government property at each of these schools makes it imperative to have some one to watch over it, and as the teachers during the months of July and August are free to go where they wish, this property is to a large extent left unguarded, with no one responsible for it to the agent; whereas if the teacher were in the service the whole year, his responsibility would be continuous.

The health of the pupils seems to be improving as a result of the care and training and better food that they receive. It is a significant fact that during the past session, of the children of day schools only about 10 died, while of those not attending school about 40 died, though the number in school was double the number out. The custom of furnishing each day-school teacher with a supply of simple medicines is productive of much good, not only to pupils, but also to the parents in the camp.

The supplies furnished for noonday lunch are inadequate for the purpose, more from lack of variety than quantity. Bean soup every day, with bread and coffee, becomes monotonous even to the Indian appetite. If some dried fruit, or a sufficient quantity of meat of some kind was furnished regularly, much would be added to the meal.

As stated in my last report, there is not sufficient room in but few of the buildings for a bathroom, and as a result many of the children get very few baths, there being no room for this in their own houses. It seems useless to furnish clean clothes to unwashed children, and it is also very injurious from a sanitary point of view to put 30 or 40 unwashed children in one room. A small room fitted up with a stove and two or three tubs, such as are furnished for issue, would serve as both bathroom and laundry, and I believe result in incalculable good.

The supply of clothing furnished during the past year was a great improvement over that of the previous year, but was in some respects still insufficient properly to clothe the children. Few schools had enough to furnish two sets of underclothes to the girls and boys. The supply of boys' outer clothing was ample, and in most cases there was sufficient gingham, etc., for the girls' dresses. The shoes would have been sufficient if the sizes had been suitable, but in most cases there were a number of pairs that could not be used on account of being too small. If sufficient material suitable for cloaks could be obtained they could be made at the schools and the objectionable shawl be in some way banished.

In view of the work done by the general housekeeper, combining that of the assistant matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook, and the responsibility attached to the position, the pay seems inadequate, being less than any such position in the boarding school, while the duties of the position are probably more onerous.

During the 7th, 8th, and 9th of July, the teachers and other school employees of this and Rosebud reservations, with a few from other reservations, met at the Government boarding school

at Rosebud Agency and held an institute. The papers read were thoroughly practical, and showed most careful preparation, while the discussions following indicated a desire to get at the bottom of things. The papers were helpful, because the methods proposed and the lines of work suggested, were just what had been tried and found good. The whole proceedings were free from complaint against anyone, and marked by a desire to give all information, and get all help possible.

Great credit is due the employees of the two reservations for undertaking to hold this meeting. It entailed a drive of from one to two hundred miles over this hot and dry country, and most of the party consumed three days in getting to the place of meeting, and as many in returning. And from lack of help most of the work of feeding and caring for the crowd was done by the employees of the Rosebud Reservation.

I think our corps of school employees, with one or two exceptions, all that could be desired, and that each of them is striving to do his best in educating and elevating the pupils under his charge. Living lonely lives, sometimes going months, and often weeks, without seeing a white face, their devotion to duty and close attention to work are worthy of all praise.

The following is a list of employees at the 26 schools, with enrollment and average attendance. Salary paid each teacher is \$60 per month, and that of each housekeeper \$30 per month for ten months of the year only:

School.	Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
No. 1.....	Mary R. Brun	None	27	13.91
No. 2.....	Lulu Ashcraft	Jennie Brown	49	34.22
No. 3.....	E. W. Truitt	Mary E. Truitt	34	29.40
No. 4.....	Wm. C. Garrett	Julia E. Garrett	47	40.05
No. 5.....	Philip E. Carr	C. Alice Carr	42	32.32
No. 6.....	Elmore Little Chief	Martha Little Chief	28	25.23
No. 7.....	E. M. Keith	M. G. Keith	49	39.65
No. 8.....	Jno. S. Spear	Catherine B. Spear	35	28.71
No. 9.....	M. C. Prescott	E. D. Prescott	52	42.68
No. 10.....	Mattie E. Ward	Lizzie Bullard	44	35.60
No. 11.....	A. D. Harpold	Rose A. Harpold	30	25.41
No. 12.....	A. H. Mossman	Nellie Mossman	40	26.78
No. 13.....	Frank D. Voorhies	L. R. Voorhies	25	19.15
No. 14.....	T. H. Faris	Emma Ruff	40	29.69
No. 15.....	W. M. Robertson	A. A. Robertson	37	30.52
No. 16.....	E. W. Gleason	Martha A. Bain	46	34.43
No. 17.....	John F. MacKey	Evalyn MacKey	36	31.74
No. 18.....	Geo. L. Williams	Lizzie A. Williams	52	40
No. 19.....	J. B. Freeland	A. M. Freeland	30	27.61
No. 20.....	Horace G. Jennerson	Mary R. Jennerson	32	17.78
No. 21.....	Wm. H. Barten	Angelique Barten	35	29.15
No. 22.....	Stephen Waggoner	C. J. Waggoner	28	21.67
No. 23.....	J. M. Linn	Olive R. Linn	36	25.35
No. 24.....	Jessie Craven	Louise B. Richard	32	25.95
No. 25.....	E. C. Scovel	Mary C. Scovel	36	32.21
No. 26.....	A. F. Geraghty	Ella M. Oldham	31	26.86

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for the always considerate attention and courtesies received from this office.

Very respectfully,

W. B. DEW, *Day School Inspector.*

Maj. W. H. CLAPP, *Acting Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

The agency headquarters are located in the southwestern part of the reserve, about 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, which is the railroad station and shipping point. The post-office address is Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., and a telephone line connects the agency with Valentine, with which place we have mail service six times a week.

The reservation contains about three and a quarter million acres of land, all lying within the State of South Dakota, and bounded on the north by Big White River, on the south by the State line, by the Missouri River on the east and on the west by a line running due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek, which separates this and the Pine Ridge Agency.

The land on this reserve is classed as grazing land, for which use it is fairly well adapted, although in some sections of it water is difficult to obtain, and a considerable portion is devoid of timber.

No seeds were issued the past year and no special effort was made to induce the Indians to cultivate the land, it being considered far more advisable to have the

Indians devote their time to the care of stock and the storing of hay, which work is likely to prove more remunerative.

The Indians on this reserve are a portion of the Sioux Nation, and the annual census was taken on June 26 last in a very careful manner by dividing the reserve into small districts and assigning farmers or a teacher to make the enumeration in each, with the following result:

Males over 18 years of age.....	1,172
Females over 14 years of age.....	1,368
Males under 18 years of age.....	931
Females under 14 years of age.....	910
Males between 6 and 18 years.....	578
Females between 6 and 18 years.....	914
Children of school age, 6 to 18 years.....	1,192

The past year has been a fairly successful one with these Indians, notwithstanding the loss of cattle. The winter set in very early, at the end of October, and from that time on until spring came the ground was covered with snow. At times it was 16 inches deep on the level, while the ravines were drifted full. The loss of cattle has been considerable, but no greater than in the sections of country adjacent to the reserve. Prairie fires early destroyed the grass on a large portion of the reserve, and the snow covered the rest so deep that it was difficult for range cattle to obtain food. In consequence, there was more drifting of cattle to the settlements south of the reserve in Nebraska than usual, and in such cases the Indians were made to pay, and often excessive damages were obtained by the white settlers, because it was cheaper to pay what they demanded than to carry the matter into court. In this way these Indians have paid not less than \$1,000 the past winter, and have paid it without saying a word in opposition, even when they knew excessive damages were being exacted. When the cattle of white men drift on the reserve and onto the allotments of these Indians and consume the Indians' hay, the white men seem to think it is very hard on them if any effort is made to prevent it.

Every effort has been put forth the present season to have these Indians store sufficient hay to carry their cattle through the coming winter and thus avoid the losses and payment of damages of the past year.

The Indians have furnished the Government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, with 1,523,825 pounds gross of beef, for which they have been paid \$39,848.64. They have transported with their own teams 4,450,285 pounds of Government freight, for which they have been paid \$17,801.14, and they have furnished at the agency and day schools 509 cords of wood and have received \$2,281.03 therefor.

The time has arrived with a large number of these Indians when a change should be made from the present ration and clothing system by the substituting of cash payments of the money value of these issues, and such a change can not be made any too soon for the benefit of the Rosebud Indians. There can be no doubt but that the present ration and clothing issue has a very degrading effect upon a large class of these Indians, and as rapidly as they can be dispensed with it should be done.

Allotments.—As the work of allotting the land in severalty progresses I am more than ever convinced that it is the true policy to be pursued at this agency. The Indians are learning to take an interest in the matter, which is evidenced by individuals referring to their allotted land as "my land;" a desire to make more and better improvements, and the zealous manner in which they guard them against trespass, all go to show that they have an appreciation of individual ownership that does not all come from the cash payment and issue of stock, etc., provided for by the 1889 agreement. The number of allotments made during the year is 524, making a total of 1,355 to June 30, last.

The cash payment of \$50 to each of the 200 allottees entitled thereto under the provisions of the 1889 agreement was made in March last, and the 300 allottees of 1896 received during last June the mares, cows, wagons, plows, and other articles to which they were entitled, with the exception of the harness, which will be issued as soon as received.

Schools.—Twenty-one Government day schools and two mission boarding schools have been in successful operation during the past year. These schools, with the new Government boarding school that is expected to open September 1, will provide accommodation for all the Indians. These schools have all been conducted in the same manner as heretofore and have done excellent work. The reports of the superintendents of the mission schools are herewith transmitted. The day schools have been visited as often as practicable by both the agent and inspector and found to be in satisfactory condition.

The average daily attendance at each school during the year has been as follows:

Name of school.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Boarding schools:		
St. Mary's Mission	41	37
St. Francis's Mission	194	194
Day schools:		
Red Leaf's Camp	32	29
Black Pipe Creek	33	28
Corn Creek	38	26
Upper Pine Creek	27	24
Little White River	28	25
Pine Creek	36	24
Ring Thunder	23	22
White Thunder	26	22
Butte Creek	25	22
Little Crow's Camp	25	15
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp	32	25
Big Oak Creek	37	51
Ponca Creek	17	12
Lower Cut Meat	39	33
Cut Meat Creek	40	31
He Dog's Camp	33	28
Upper Cut Meat	43	38
Ironwood Creek	35	32
Milk's Camp	32	20
Agency	36	22
Spring Creek	41	31

Missionaries.—Three churches are represented on this reserve, viz: Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational, and they have all labored faithfully in the work of advancing the Indians. The reports of the several missionaries are herewith transmitted for publication, as showing what each has done during the year.

The matter of divorces among Indians is one that should receive careful consideration, and the needed legislation secured. These Indians are not yet prepared to carry such cases into the State courts, and it seems to me necessary that some way be provided whereby legal separation can be obtained on the reserve for the cases occurring among Indians where there appears to be no other way of settling their differences. The agent can not grant divorces, but he does grant temporary separation where it seems to be the only way out of the difficulty; but the method has not worked satisfactorily. A court having jurisdiction over these cases should be established upon the reserve.

Sanitary.—Dr. L. M. Hardin, agency physician, submits the following report:

Find herewith my annual report of the sanitary condition of this agency and medical statistics of same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The total number of cases treated during the year has been 1,206, of which 678 were males and 528 were females. Deaths reported during the year were 161, of which 68 were males and 93 were females. Two male white persons died during the year. There was one suicide and one accidental death by drowning during the year, both male Indians. Births reported during the year, 148, of which 54 were males and 89 females, 4 being white children. This leaves a net decrease of 15 deaths over births among the Indians for the year. The addition of a school physician, who has been immediately associated with me in the office and dispensary during the past year, has enabled us to attend to about three times the number of cases this year as last, with only one physician to attend all the duties of office and dispensary. By this arrangement one physician has been able to remain in the office nearly all the time while the other was attending outside calls, each alternating with the other in making distant trips to the sick in camps.

The separation of physicians, as proposed for the ensuing year, will leave us practically at the same disadvantage we had hoped was overcome, namely, the necessity of having at all times an attendant upon the calls at the dispensary, so that there will occur no disappointments to those who may come—many from a long distance—and who, upon finding no one there to attend their wants, must return without attention and have just grounds for complaint, such as the physician so often hears. No wonder they cling to their superstitions and remain at the mercy of the native medicine man, objects which we are instructed to overcome by using "tact and firmness to induce the Indians to discard the practices of their native medicine men and to substitute civilized treatment for superstitions and barbarous rites and customs." No one better sees the inconsistency of such a policy than the faithful worker in the field, who very early recognizes the limits of human undertakings and powers of endurance—a very slow civilization, indeed.

The unusual severity of the past winter caused great suffering among the sick who could not be attended or have proper care and attention. Much bronchial trouble and resulting pneumonia caused most of our deaths during the winter and early spring months. Measles and whooping cough have prevailed during the year. The greatest number of deaths resulted from some form of tuberculosis, usually of pulmonary or lymphatic types. During the months of July and August much dysentery and infantile diarrhoea occurs and finds many victims, especially among young children, who usually die from neglect. Very few cases of venereal diseases come under our notice, so the conclusion is that few cases are to be found, which bespeaks a comparatively good reputation for these Indians.

Our medical supplies have been insufficient to meet the demands of the year, and at this writing are almost entirely exhausted. Most of the articles furnished have been of standard quality,

yet some were not of reliable strength or purity. There is great need of a revision of the medical estimate furnished, and the addition of some of the newer remedies and up-to-date instruments and appliances allowed, if best treatment and results are to be expected and obtained.

A hospital, in my opinion, would be a very valuable addition to the needs of this agency, and would afford many advantages and results not to be hoped for under present conditions.

The sanitary condition of agency buildings will be greatly improved by the repairs and remodeling now being made, and will insure greater health and comfort to the employees.

There can be no doubt but that another physician should be allowed this agency, if the work of this branch of the service is to be done in anything like a satisfactory manner; and there is certainly great need of a hospital here.

I would respectfully invite attention to the following decision of the United States judge for the district of South Dakota:

In order that cases may not be brought before the court over which the Federal courts have no jurisdiction, I will say that, where the jurisdiction of this court depends upon the fact that the case is one by or against an Indian, a person who is the offspring of a white American citizen and an Indian woman is not an Indian within the provision of the criminal laws of the United States.

Under this decision, it would not be possible to prosecute cases in the United States court against a mixed blood whose father is a white American citizen, while the full-blooded Indian could be. This discrimination against the latter class, if carried into operation on this reserve, would soon lead to serious consequences. The State can hardly be expected to take action in such cases as long as the mixed bloods or Indians do not bear their proportion of the taxation.

Police.—The police force has continued to perform its duties in the same satisfactory manner as in years past. Their duties are arduous, and the pay of these faithful employees should be materially increased.

The statistical reports are herewith respectfully transmitted.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, ROSEBUD RESERVE.

ROSEBUD, S. DAK., *July —, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: Herewith respectfully submitted the twelfth annual report of St. Mary's Mission, since the rebuilding on this reservation.

A week or two prior to the close of the last school year (1895-96) it was decided that for the future St. Mary's should be a girls' school only. This, while undoubtedly for the benefit of the school, shut out about one-half of our former pupils and prevented us from attaining as high an average of attendance as in past years. This, though regrettable, was anything but an unmitigated evil for the extreme severity of the past winter, which kept the children to the house day after day, and made us appreciate the advantage of room.

The health of the children, notwithstanding the close confinement, was excellent, and there is nothing worse to report than coughs, colds, and minor ailments. In this connection we tender our thanks to the agency physicians for their prompt and willing aid whenever called for.

The morale of the school has been most excellent. A ready, willing spirit on the part of the children has made the school year very pleasant and profitable. We have had no case of truancy this year—a rather unusual record.

The buildings were thoroughly overhauled, cleaned, and all necessary repairs made during the summer vacation. The kitchen and laundry now have an unlimited supply of water by direct pressure from force pump at creek. This has proved a great convenience and saving of labor.

The garden furnished abundance of fine vegetables, and we were able to use them lavishly on the children's tables. Our cows have enabled us to give the children about all the milk they wished for.

The school met with considerable loss of live stock. A valuable horse had to be killed on account of a fall on ice, and four head of cattle died from various causes.

The school has been fortunate in retaining the services of most of the staff of the former year; the only new member has had years of experience in another mission school.

We wish to express to you and to all the agency officials our appreciation of the uniform kindness and consideration with which we have been treated in our business relations.

Very respectfully,

PERCY H. MUGFORD, *Superintendent*

DR. CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL, ROSEBUD RESERVE.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 4, 1897.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of St. Francis Mission boarding school for the past year.

In the first week of September we had 150 pupils present, the average for the month being 148; for second quarter, 164; for third quarter, 181; for fourth quarter, 194. The total enrollment for the year surpassed that of any previous one, 208; boys, 96; girls, 112. The ready return of the pupils shows that they consider the school as their other home, and the steady increase is the

best proof of the confidence of the parents in this school. Quite a number of Indians, being anxious to have their children at the mission, have asked me already to take down their names for the coming year.

Except four cases of pneumonia in December, the health of the pupils has been very good. Their healthy and happy and neat appearance has been observed and spontaneously acknowledged by many a visitor. For common ailments, as coughs, colds, sore eyes, etc., one of the Sisters keeps a supply of medicines on hand; for the few serious cases we called on the agency physicians, Drs. L. M. Hardin and W. E. Conville, who have always promptly answered. One 8-year-old girl died of consumption at her home in the last week of June.

The sanitary conditions are excellent—regular and well-prepared meals, very good water, large and airy dormitories, school and play rooms, the utmost cleanliness, a good system of sewerage and the location of the school itself are as many preventives of sickness.

The schoolroom work was carried on successfully. The written examinations at the end of each month and the oral at the end of each term were kept up with good results. The kindergarten especially made notable progress. In the primary grade stenciling was introduced, and in the advanced grade Krone's map drawing. Instruction in music, both vocal and instrumental, have been carried on by able teachers.

On various occasions during the year entertainments were given by the pupils. As the regular examinations in the schoolroom keep alive emulation, so these public entertainments have proved to be a great help to get the children over their natural shyness and that false and buttoned-up modesty they were greatly suffering from the first years.

Industries.—Besides the necessary house chores in the boys' quarters, the latter were occupied in gardening, farming, care of stock, and in the different working shops, viz, 9 in the carpenter shop, 4 in the blacksmith shop, 4 in the bakery, and 8 in the shoemaker shop. The carpenter boys have helped and learned a good deal in erecting a new barn for the cattle and a henhouse, and during the winter months in helping to make tables, cupboards, and the like. Most of the original stables, not answering any more the present needs, have been torn down and more spacious and solid ones erected about 400 yards from the school buildings. This change is a decided improvement, as it allows a more friendly view of the main buildings and facilitates the whole management of the economy.

A great amount of work has been done in the sewing room: Aprons, different kinds, 324; comforters, 40; chemises, 38; drawers, assorted, 150; dresses, 389; Lace, thread and woolen, 225 yards; pillowcases, worked and plain, 130; skirts, 155; shirts, 50; sheets, 200; stockings knitted, 20 pairs; bedspreads, crochet work, 3; scarfs, 10; ticks, 41; towels, 75, etc.

In the tailor shop, besides all the mending and sewing for the boys, 16 large boys' suits were made. Many of the girls had rather to be kept back than to be encouraged in this line, as they seemed to grudge themselves their recreation to make time for needlework. Still, this being busy all the time had much to do with their being so happy.

As to our missionary work I would say that different camps have been visited pretty regularly. Our main endeavor has been to encourage them by word and example to work, improve their homes, and take good care of their families and their property. The old Indians were overjoyed to hear that their country had been declared to be "a cattle country, not fit for farming." This, of course, was more congenial to their nature and their old habits. We try, however, to encourage them to do a little farming and gardening. As no seeds were issued this spring, several of our old pupils and a good many others belonging to the mission came asking us for seed potatoes and turnip seed.

We had no divorce of a legal marriage. When a young man attempted to procure a divorce from his legal wife, all the rest were anxiously watching the case and spoke about it in their meetings. One among others said: "If the sacred marriage is not more kept sacred, where are we driving—back to our old custom?" In my opinion it is of the utmost importance not only for christianizing but for civilizing these Indians, to give them to understand that there is no divorce. These wild natures will never be thoroughly subdued as long as they are allowed to dispose of their wives as they do of any piece of property. It has always been our endeavor to go in harmony with all in the field, and as much as possible to prevent rubbing. Prudence, tact, and firmness will overcome difficulties of that kind.

I am especially obliged to you, dear sir, for your ever ready assistance. The life of a missionary, as well as of any living and working among and for the Indians, is often trying; but the traditional harmony that so far has existed among all on this reserve is bound to make a final success.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

P. FLOR. DIGMANN, S. J.

CHARLES E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY ROSEBUD RESERVE.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., July 22, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure that I again submit to you a brief report after a year's work here.

During the past year our number of missionaries has been 13—males 12, female, 1—unless I were to include those at St. Mary's school (male 1, females 3) who are really doing much missionary work.

The number of Indians who are actually communicants is 352, though five times that number are members of the church by baptism. During the past year the number baptized was 109. Total number on register, 2,441.

The contributions which have been made by missionary societies and individuals in the East and by men's and women's societies here and expended for educational purposes amount to \$3,800; for religious purposes, about \$2,450.

The number of marriages recorded by me is as follows: 2 by Rev. Wm. Holmes, 6 by Rev. David Tatiyopa, 27 by myself.

The amount paid Indians for all purposes \$1,356, for freighting \$55, purchase of wood \$65, and for all other purposes \$1,236.

In presenting the above statistics I may assure you that the work of this mission is encouraging as ever.

Faithfully yours,

AARON B. CLARK.

Dr. MCCHESENEY, U. S. Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVE.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your invitation, I submit the following report of the work of the American Missionary Association under my direction:

During the past year four native missionaries, with their wives, have assisted in the work on this reservation. They have been active in religious work in their respective localities. So far as possible I try to keep them busy at various work. In the winter they give some instruction in English, if they can, or in Dakota, to those who are not in the day schools and to adults. I have tried to have them garden and farm some also. In every case their conduct has been exemplary and helpful. As they have had some considerable training in school, they have been helpful in the homes, caring for the sick, teaching sewing and mending.

Up to the present time these native helpers have come from the reservations which have been longer in contact with civilizing influences, and we hope to utilize our church members as soon as they can become helpful leaders to their people. One young man and his wife have been supported entirely by the Native Dakota Missionary Society.

There have been frequent accessions to our churches, and the churches contributed over \$200 to the various benevolent societies of the Congregational churches and to their own support. There are new fields which ought to be occupied and demands for new church buildings, but the severe financial stress that has fallen upon all missionary societies prevents our taking up new work.

So far as I have been able to observe, there has been a growing restlessness among the Indians as a whole. This, I think, has been due to the preparation for the Fourth of July celebration and to release from putting in crops and tending them this spring.

While this is not an agricultural country, there is a large moral influence in requiring them to break fence, and plant each year something. It gives them more permanence and a feeling of responsibility, which is essential in their progress. It is to the great credit of a good many that they bought seed oats, corn, and potatoes, and planted on their own responsibility.

It is to be hoped that with the new influences of the boarding school new lines of progress will be marked out and developed.

Thanking you for your courteous treatment during the past year,

I am, very sincerely, yours,

JAMES F. CROSS.

Dr. CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 1, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st day of July, 1897, and owing to the short time I have been here my report will necessarily be brief, relating facts and conditions coming under my general observation.

I am frank in saying that I was very much surprised to find that the affairs at this agency have been carried on apparently in an unbusinesslike manner. The buildings at the agency and school have the appearance of willful neglect; not a building on the agency but what leaks during an ordinary shower. It has been necessary since my arrival here to cause a great deal of valuable time to be taken up in removing the debris and refuse from the premises in order to better the sanitary conditions of the surroundings.

The agency is beautifully located upon a tract of land containing 130 acres and situated on the eastern slope of the Coteau Hills. This small tract is insufficient for conducting the affairs of the agency in a proper manner and for the protection and safety of Government property. A tract of not less than a section of land should have been reserved.

Besides the Government buildings located on the agency there is one general store, owned by a white man, who is not a licensed trader, but is merely allowed to conduct his business at the sufferance of the Government. * * *

The Sisseton Indian Industrial Boarding School is located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest from the agency, the grounds comprising 320 acres, 42 acres of which are cultivated for the benefit of the school under the supervision of the superintendent and the industrial teacher, the residue being used for pasturage.

The buildings which were intended for the accommodation of 140 pupils can not now comfortably accommodate more than 120, as the buildings have been greatly neglected and should have many needed repairs at once, or it will be but a short time before they will be unfit for the occupation of more than one-half of this number. The water is excellent, but the system of conduction could be much better. I anticipate from present conditions a successful year for the school.

The land selected by the Indians for their allotments I find to be of good quality, and if properly cultivated would abundantly reward them for the energy and labor required to accomplish this result. I find that the Indian in general is much averse to a systematic course of manual and physical work, and is easily led off by false prophets, who claim that he can, for the asking, receive a large payment

of the principal deposited to his credit, and is only too willing to forsake his farming and husbandry interests.

I have been informed that there was a payment made to these Indians last spring, which prevented them from putting in their crops until late. Consequently it left many of them in poor circumstances, and the annual payment which they will receive this fall will not relieve many of the poorer Indians from suffering and they will need assistance during the coming winter. Those who are clamoring the loudest to-day for a large payment of money are the ones who have put in no crops at all.

I am sorry to find that baleful influence, the liquor traffic, has its victims among the Indians. The surrounding conditions on this reservation have made it much easier for the white man who carries on this business to do so without fear of detection; but I anticipate when the law passed by the last session of Congress relative to the sale of intoxicants to Indians shall have been applied in a few cases it will have a wonderful effect in stopping this nefarious traffic.

The population of these Indians, I find, has not materially changed within the last several years. The census shows the following:

Total Indian and mixed blood population	1,869
Males	917
Females	952
Children between 6 and 18 years	552
Males	289
Females	263
Births	41
Deaths	35

School enrollment.—Sisseton Indian Industrial, average attendance, 92; Good Will Mission, 75½.

The statistics of crops show a decided decrease over that of the last two years, owing to the fact that we had a very late spring.

	Fiscal year 1896.	Fiscal year 1897.
Wheat.....bushels.....	41,992	27,516
Oats.....do.....	32,260	25,920
Corn.....do.....	7,320	6,560
Potatoes.....do.....	12,160	10,600
Flax.....do.....	4,512	8,910
Horses.....	1,275	1,242
Mules.....	22	
Cattle.....	190	138
Swine.....	185	218
Domestic fowls.....	2,840	3,661

The missionaries who have taken up religious work among these Indians are accomplishing a great deal of good. I submit the following report from Rev. G. S. Baskerville, superintendent of the Good Will Mission:

I furnish you herewith the number of communicants, the number added during the year, and the total of the contributions of the seven Presbyterian churches on this reservation. I have no data from which I can get the total number of marriages, and know of but three that have occurred here during the year:

Total number of communicants in the seven Presbyterian churches on the reservation.....	521
Number of communicants added during the year.....	42
Total contribution of the seven churches.....	\$1,469.40
Sabbath-school membership.....	235

The police force, consisting of six privates, is composed of good, intelligent men, their presence having a salutary influence among the lawless element of the tribe, more so than the white officers of the law. This is so from the fact that the civil authorities are averse to prosecuting cases where Indians are the parties, for the reason that their land is not taxable, the white citizens complaining that the Indians should bear their share of the expenses of the State through the taxation of their land. As citizenship is a safeguard to the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, without an exception the Indian should be recognized upon an equal footing with that of his white neighbor.

Conclusion.—In general the Indians are very observant of the Sabbath, polite and peaceable, except when using liquor.

I see no reason why the Indian should not be, with the proper handling of their lands, in a few years in a prosperous condition, providing they are left alone by unscrupulous politicians and traders.

I submit herewith the report of Superintendent J. L. Baker.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,

NATHAN P. JOHNSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., September 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with instructions, my report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1897.

The progress made has been on the whole satisfactory, although many difficulties have attended the administration of the school in the lack of cooperation by the agent, and in the inefficiency and indifference to the general welfare of the school as shown by a few of the employees. In spite of these drawbacks there has been a general advancement of the pupils.

They have learned English very rapidly and speak it almost wholly, and have made rapid progress in schoolroom work. The moral character of the children has likewise improved, and they are respectful in manner, obedient to the regulations of the school, and are eager for advancement in civilization.

Among the parents there has grown during the year a general good feeling toward the school, and they express satisfaction at the improvement made by the children. This is a marked improvement upon the spirit shown by them in the preceding years, and argues well for the future.

The farm.—The school farm consists of 40 acres of land under cultivation. Of this, 25 acres are in oats, 5 in potatoes, 5 in corn, and 5 in garden produce, turnips, beets, cabbage, squashes, onions, pease, etc. The Indian boys deserve credit for the work done in raising the crop, as well as for the care taken of the stock, the industrial teacher manifesting very little interest in his work.

Carpenter shop.—A good building for the use of the carpenter and the instruction of his apprentices was erected last year, but as the agent neglected to send to the Department estimates made for material in this industry, the work of the carpenter has been greatly hampered; yet a fair showing of repairs and of ornamentation of the interior of the buildings has been made.

Harness and shoe shop.—During the first half of the year we had no employe in this branch of the work, but for the remainder of the year, under a competent employe, six boys were detailed, who took great interest in the work and made rapid advancement.

Sewing room.—In the sewing room a regular number of girls has been detailed, and I find that nearly all of them have been benefited, as evidenced by the intelligent and careful manner in which they perform the work assigned them. There has been a lack in this department of sufficient instruction and oversight of the girls in the cutting, fitting, and careful finishing of garments. The girls show great aptitude and liking for sewing-room work, but have needed more careful supervision for their best improvement.

Culinary department.—Under the management of a thoroughly competent cook, the food for the children has been palatably prepared, and the kitchen and dining room were patterns of neatness. Beside doing a part of the work necessary to this department, each girl detailed is taught to make bread, pies, cake, etc., in quantities suitable for a family. This knowledge we feel will be a great factor in fitting her to become in the future the mistress of a civilized home.

Laundry.—We have been without a laundress for five months, and a practical instructor has been needed in this department for a long time.

Literary work.—During the year we had enrolled 145 pupils with an average attendance of 92. Of this number 25 were in school for the first time and could not speak a word of English when they entered; yet under the efficient instruction of the kindergarten teacher they were able at the close of the year to use the language intelligibly. The school was slow in filling up at the beginning of the year, as many of the parents neglected to bring in their children until they were forced to do so, and it was nearly Christmas before the school was filled. The class-room work is mostly primary, owing to the fact that the pupils remain here for so short a time.

Reservation schools, where the Indians have become citizens, like nonreservation schools, should have some way of compelling children to remain in the same school for a certain number of years. The way it is at present, a child will come to this school for a year or two and then to some other school for the same length of time, and then back here again. This constant changing is going on among all the schools of this reservation, and it is impossible to get more than 60 per cent of the pupils of the previous year. This is very detrimental to the children and discouraging to the teachers.

Much advancement was made in class-room work, especially in English speaking. The children were encouraged to prepare programs for evening entertainments, and much good work was effected by them in this line. They had instruction in both vocal and instrumental music. The various holidays were observed with appropriate exercises.

The school closed June 30 with an entertainment at which the children acquitted themselves creditably. The large assembly room was crowded to its utmost capacity and many could not gain admission. The visitors and patrons of the school expressed themselves as highly entertained, and spoke of the great advancement made in the school in the last few years.

Religious services.—Sunday school was maintained at the school throughout the year under the management of superintendent and employes, and religious services held on Sunday evenings; two evenings of the month conducted by the mission ministers, and the remaining time by employes. The children are encouraged to attend services on Sunday afternoon at either the Presbyterian Mission or the Episcopal Mission. Morning devotional exercises are observed daily in each schoolroom.

Sanitary.—The health of the children has been exceptionally good. No epidemic or case of severe sickness occurred during the year. Chronic cases of scrofula and a number cases of sore eyes were the only disabilities of the year.

Closing.—Looking to the future I would call attention to the fact that many repairs are needed at the various buildings of the institution, most of which have already been recommended to

the Department. With these in prospect, a fair corps of employees and the good will of the Indians, the prospect is cheering for successful work during the coming year.

With thanks to your office for past favors and courtesies, I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,

NATHAN P. JOHNSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

J. L. BAKER, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 23, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Farming is the principal occupation of the Indians of this reservation. A favorable season has enabled them to make fairly good crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, besides a considerable amount of garden truck, such as melons, pumpkins, turnips, etc. The corn crop will be unusually fine. Wheat will not be so good as last year, though the acreage is largely in excess of any previous year.

More interest in farming has been manifested this year than probably any previous year of their reservation life. They are well provided with horses, implements, and other farming appliances, and with proper supervision and encouragement would in a few years become self-supporting. An unusual amount of ground has been broken this year. If these Indians were supplied with stock cattle I am of the impression that a good use would be made of them. Cattle should be issued only to the more progressive and industrious.

Industries.—In addition to their farming operations the Indians of this reservation do the Government freighting, cut and deliver wood and hay for the use of the agency and school, all at remunerative rates, which, in addition to the yield of their crops and the annuities paid them, enables the more thrifty to live comparatively comfortable. Some of them, by these different resources, might accumulate something, but for the fact that they have to assist their less thrifty neighbors and relations. The Indian's hospitality, so far as his means will permit, is boundless. He will divide his last morsel with his neighbor, however thriftless and improvident the latter may be.

Building.—The twenty-five houses for Indians authorized by the Department have all been issued, and at this date—August 23—are constructed or in the process of construction. These houses are 16 by 20, of good material, and well constructed, making them very comfortable, and when painted present a neat appearance. They are built at the expense of the beneficiary, under the supervision and assistance of an agency farmer. Fifty or seventy-five more will be needed to comfortably house these people. There being no building material on this reservation, it has to be obtained from other sections of the country.

Artesian wells.—The two artesian wells authorized by the Department for the purpose of filling Lake Andes have been sunk, and have proved entirely satisfactory. They are 6-inch wells, and it is believed will be all sufficient in preventing the lake from ever again going dry. It is now a fine body of water, and is of great service to the surrounding country. The well at the agency has been a source of no little trouble and expense, but is now, it is believed, in a condition to be of great service to the agency for irrigation, fire, stock, domestic, and milling purposes. The leak on the outside of the pipe has not been stopped, but is so controlled as to do but little damage.

Education.—There are two Indian schools at this agency—the industrial boarding school, supported entirely by the Government, and the Episcopal Mission School, under the supervision of Bishop W. H. Hare and maintained by that Church, Mrs. Jane H. Johnstone in immediate charge. This school is for boys alone, and is doing excellent work in the advancement of its pupils. Both of these schools are well attended. Attention to the industrial as well as the mental training is given in both these schools. At both good crops of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables are raised, mainly through labor of the boys.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three members, selected for their intelligence, dignity, and irreproachable character. The court, by its just rulings and impartiality, has earned the respect of the tribe, and its decisions are rarely questioned, but readily submitted to. It is of great assistance to the agent in the settlement of controversies that are constantly occurring.

Accompanying this report will be found reports of Superintendent Wood, of the Government school; Mrs. Johnstone, of the Episcopal school, and Missionaries Williamson and Cook, as also statistical report and census of the tribe.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the industrial boarding school at this agency for the fiscal year of 1897. My report will be brief, as the attendance and general plan of the work has been similar to that of the previous year. I am able to speak favorably upon the progress of the school and to speak of some improvements; also of some obstacles. The attendance has been well up to that of previous years, but is not quite sufficient for the capacity of the school. This is due mainly to the fact that the children of this reservation are much sought after by nonreservation schools. During July and August of each year representatives of outside schools visit this reservation and pick out the brightest and healthiest children and have them pledged to attend their schools when opened for the fall term. As a result, we are unable to find a sufficient number of pupils to fill the Government school to its capacity unless we take some who are physically unfit.

During the past year the school has had all the girls it could accommodate, but there has been capacity for 30 per cent more boys. The number of girls belonging to this tribe who are of school age and fit to attend school is largely in excess of the number of boys.

At the beginning of the year a kindergarten was opened, fully equipped and placed under the care of a competent instructor. This has been a beneficial acquisition to our school, and I hope for its continuance.

I am able to report this year that the labor of hauling water from the Missouri River for all purposes has been supplanted by the artesian well. From this a supply of water is furnished to four of the main buildings, and a pipe has been laid to the barn, which furnishes all water needed for stock purposes. Hydrants have been placed in the school yards, and if the Department will furnish the necessary hose a fire system will be put in, and a part of the same hose can be used for irrigating the lawns. Pipes have been laid for irrigating the garden, and by means of ditches about 50 acres of the school farm can be easily irrigated.

The school needs a teacher of manual training. We have the shops, and they are quite well equipped. By reason of other duties the industrial teacher is unable to give any instruction in this branch of industry.

A new bake oven of large capacity was added to our school during the year. The old laundry has been moved from its original site and an addition of 30 feet built thereto.

Preparation has been made for a complete system of sewerage, and also to improve the condition of the cellars by graveling and cementing the bottoms, to prevent water from seeping through, draining being impossible.

In conclusion, I will say that many needed appliances will be asked for during the next fiscal year, and I assure you that no estimate will be made except for what is absolutely necessary.

To those of the employees who have taken a general interest in the success of the school, and rendered willing and efficient service during the year, I extend my sincere thanks. I also wish to express my full appreciation of your support and assistance.

Thanking the Indian Office for courtesies granted, I am, respectfully, yours,

E. D. WOOD, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON RESERVATION.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON AGENCY,
Greenwood, S. Dak., August 21, 1897.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897:

From September until the close of the year the attendance averaged 53. We had planned for but 40, but at the earnest solicitation of the parents room was made for the increased number.

The health of the boys during the past year has been exceptionally good. Not one case of sickness occurred.

The outlook for a prosperous school the coming year is good, although we will miss some of our oldest boys, who intend going to Genoa and Carlisle schools. We will have, however, a full complement of pupils, applications being already on file for the enrollment of 15 new pupils.

We have raised an abundance of vegetables for the use of the school the coming winter, and also 400 chickens.

Thanking you for courtesies extended, very respectfully,

JANE H. JOHNSTON, *Principal.*

J. A. SMITH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 24, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my twenty-ninth annual report as missionary of the Presbyterian Church to the Yankton Sioux Indians:

How many generations these Indians passed in their wild, savage state is not known to mortal man. One generation is not yet passed since the first effort was made for their civilization. Habits and modes of thought are deep channels worn in the solid rock. One generation is too short a time for a savage race to wear sure channels for itself in the new life of civilization.

Yet those of us who have been on the ground for the last quarter of a century can see great changes in these Indians. Bare bodies and the breechcloth are gone not to return. The tepee and nomadic life are fast following the buffalo to the happy hunting grounds of the spirit land. The dance, with so many points incompatible with civilization, is slowly dwindling. These changes for the better have come over the body of the people, who have had little or no education. Much more may be expected when the many youth who are now attending school here

and elsewhere complete their literary and manual training and settle down to show the fruits of their education.

Since the Government has entered so thoroughly upon the work of education among the Indians, our Church has deemed it unnecessary to continue the day school, which they several years sustained at this place, and is devoting its efforts exclusively to Church work.

During the past year there has been no change in the laborers employed, and little change in the congregations. We believe, however, that the pure and holy teachings of the Bible are gradually taking deeper root in the hearts of this people.

The following statistics will show the extent of the work of the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians:

Number of communicants.	
Yankton Agency Church.....	156
Hill Church.....	121
Cedar Church.....	50
Heyata Church.....	36
Total.....	363
Contributions made by these churches—	
For home support.....	\$1,100
For other missions.....	686
Total.....	1,786
Amount of aid received from the board of missions.....	\$1,200
Number of church buildings.....	3
Number of organized churches.....	4
Number of Christian marriages.....	15

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. SMITH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, YANKTON RESERVATION.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 13, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith submit an abstract of the status of the work of the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yanktons for the twenty-seventh year of my incumbency and the twenty-eighth year of the mission. St. Paul's School, a boarding school for Indian boys, is a part of our work here, but under a separate head, which will report independent of this.

There has been nothing remarkable in the history of our work here for the past year. The same workers as for some years past have pursued the even tenor of their way. Services and Sunday schools have been regularly conducted; attendance good.

The summary below is for the year beginning with June 1, 1896, to the 31st of May of the current year:

	Church Holy Fellowship, agency.	Chapel Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel St. Philip's, White Swan.
Number of families.....			
Number of persons.....	109	48	71
Baptisms:	416	179	209
Adults.....			
Infants.....			6
Whole number of baptized persons.....	16		10
Confirmations.....	438	219	228
Confirmed people now living.....	21		1
Communicants on the register.....	226	112	121
Marriages.....	207	83	91
Burials.....	3	1	2
Sunday-school teachers.....	18	3	11
Sunday-school scholars.....	10		
Average attendance at chief service on Sunday.....	120		
Church sittings.....	170	33	64
	200	125	125

Aid received from the board of missions..... \$1,548.00
 Total offerings of the three congregations..... 674.24

Missionaries: Male (white), 1; Indian clergy, 1; Indian helpers, 2.

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

J. A. SMITH, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
Whiterocks, Utah, June 30, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of this agency, accompanied by statistics and a census of Indians comprising the Uintah and White River Utes residing on the Uintah Reservation, with agency at Whiterocks, Utah, and the Uncompahgre Utes residing on the Uncompahgre Reservation, with agency at Ouray, Utah.

While in ways of civilization these Indians have not advanced as much during the past year as was hoped for at its beginning, very many families on both reservations have manifested much energy in working to establish homesteads with resources from which they hope to gain their own subsistence when left to be a self-supporting people.

Farming.—Owing to the fact that the Department had no funds from which it could supply garden and field seeds, there has not been as much new land brought under cultivation as in the previous year. Last year all who raised crops from seed furnished by the Department returned to the agency granary, to be kept for their use in the next planting, more than had been furnished them; and this class on both reservations have increased their acreage, and a good number of them who never attempted farming before have managed to provide themselves with seed wheat and oats and a little lucerne seed, and, with the assistance of the agency farmers, have made good beginnings. These Indians are fond of potatoes and all vegetables, but those who farm, with few exceptions, are not sufficiently advanced in husbandry to be able properly to care for the keeping of vegetable seed.

The farms that have been established during the past four years have been well fenced on section lines and accepted by Indians as their choice under any provisions that may be made by allotment laws. Some of these farms compare favorably with the best owned by whites in this vicinity. All crops are raised by irrigation, with its attendant difficulties, which are hard to overcome, even with experienced white labor. Not an Indian, however, has given up a farm that has been provided for him. A few acres of lucerne appears to be the desirable anchor to hold these Indians to homesteads, and there are but few on either reservation who are not ready to accept of and abide in such conditions.

Stock raising.—Quite a number of Indians have horses and horned cattle. A few on the Uncompahgre Reservation have small flocks of sheep. The horses are usually ponies, although on the Uintah Reservation considerable interest is manifested in breeding for better stock. Several Indians on each reservation have small bunches of horned cattle and derive a little benefit from sale of beeves, but they will have no great profit from cattle raising until the neighboring markets are so guarded by officers of the law that it will not be safe for white thieves to take thereto animals that have been stolen from Indians. Several instances of this offense have been committed during the last and in previous years, and it has been impossible to overcome the hindrances in the way of bringing the offenders before the State courts of justice for punishment.

Drunkennes.—The Indians have improved very much respecting the drink habit, and the police have been efficient in assisting to suppress the liquor traffic by peddlers coming upon the reservations and saloon keepers located just outside the reservation lines. They have given testimony in United States courts resulting in the conviction in two cases, where the judge gave sentences for more than a year's imprisonment. Two others were indicted for the same offense who skipped from the country, and two are now under indictment, who will be brought to trial at the next term of court. The source of most of the liquor traffic that affects this agency is located in dens of gamblers and prostitutes just outside the military reservation of Fort Duchesne, which could not exist without the patronage and encouragement received from the garrison of the Fort, which it is understood goes without restriction.

Schools.—The boarding school of the Uintah Reservation is located close to the agency. The attendance has been good and the parents appear to be growing in appreciation of school advantages furnished their children. The boarding school provided for the Uncompahgres has not been so successful. The plant is pleasantly located and has been beautified with trees and grass. The teachers are interested in their work, and everything possible has been done to make the school attractive. The Uncompahgres from the start viewed the school with prepossessed opinion that it was a place of restraint and confinement, from the effects of which

the children would sicken and die. Their superstition has been increased during the past year, occasioned by three deaths in the school. It is hoped that after the excitement incident to propositions for opening this reservation is over means will be found to induce attendance and make the school prosperous.

Mission work.—The Episcopal missionaries located among the Uncompahgres near the Ouray boarding school have been very successful in their work. They are well liked by the Indians, among whom the two good women are constantly visiting from family to family, instructing the squaws and children in ways of cleanliness and practical Christianity in home conditions. The services held Sundays in the pretty and well-equipped chapel are well attended, and appear to be well appreciated by many of the older Indians. The Sunday school has proven a grand success. The Rev. Mr. Vest and the two ladies associated with him in this work well deserve mention of the results of their faithful service among these Indians.

Habitations.—The larger portion of these Indians live in tepees or rude structures made of logs and earth provided by themselves. On each reservation thirty good, substantial log houses, after pattern filed with the Department, have been constructed by agency employees, all located upon the farms heretofore referred to. These houses are all occupied by progressive Indians, for whom they were provided, and who are fast getting into comfortable ways of living. These Indians make good use of all rough furniture that can be fabricated for them, and exhibit real attachment for their new homes. On each reservation logs have been put in walls for ten more houses, and it is hoped that authority will be granted for expenditure of funds to complete their construction before the next winter.

Allotments.—No allotments in severalty have been made to these Indians. Those that have been provided with homes in the past four years have been located upon allotment allowances of land, fenced upon surveyed section lines, so that with them the matter of allotment in severalty will be easily accomplished. By the act of June 9, 1897, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to locate the Uncompahgres by allotment, and after April 1, 1898, to open for entry under the land laws of the United States all agricultural lands of the Uncompahgre Reservation that have not been allotted to said Indians. This act is the result of four years' discussion in Congress, originating through the schemes of parties seeking possession of the valuable asphaltum deposits found upon the reservation. It is regretted by all interested in the welfare of these Indians that this result was reached without making provisions for locating these Indians upon homesteads, as promised in the treaty made with them in 1880, and it is hoped that the matter will be reconsidered by Congress separated from the interests of the rich asphaltum sharks, whose schemes have brought nothing good to themselves and only fruited in unrest and anguish for these wretchedly poor, long-neglected, legal wards of the Government.

With a proper regard for acting justly observed, the execution of the act referred to within the time prescribed will be found a difficult undertaking. There is only a small amount of agricultural land within the limits of the Uncompahgre Reservation, made up from widely scattered parcels, and not enough to furnish allotment allowances to one-fourth of the Indians to be supplied. It is supposed there will not be much difficulty in negotiating with Indians of the Uintah Reservation for lands upon which to settle the Uncompahgres, but it should not prove surprising if the Uintah Reservation Indians plead that the Government respect their legal right to be consulted in this matter, and not establish a precedent of arbitrarily violating justice and equity in disposing of their legal possessions.

It is true, as asserted in substance before Congress by an advocate for opening the Uncompahgre Reservation, men can be found that would make allotments to the Indians by short-hand process, but it is not believed that Congress intended or that the Secretary of the Interior will permit the wickedness of allotting lands on paper only to be practiced in the execution of the law.

Claims.—From official information received from the Department of Justice it appears that more than six hundred depredation claims, amounting to more than a million dollars, have been filed against the Ute Indians in the United States Court of Claims, and the suits instigated in such manner as to hold either of the confederated bands equally responsible for the alleged depredations. It has also been learned that the number of law officers provided by the Government to defend Indian depredation cases is insufficient for a thorough discharge of this duty. Therefore, acting after the example of other tribes, the Southern Utes of Colorado have united with the Uncompahgres, Uintahs, and White Rivers of Utah, and with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, have contracted with Mr. Ki Oldham, of Little Rock, Ark., to act as their attorney in defense against these claims. Mr. Oldham, in the interest of these cases, is now in Utah seeking rebutting testimony, and has recently visited these Indians at their agencies. Without doubt nearly if not all of these claims are fraudulent; still it has been necessary

to employ an attorney for defense in order that prosecuting attorneys shall not be able to secure judgment by default.

It is thought that these Indians have just claims against the United States that should be adjusted. It is claimed that there are large bodies of land in the State of Colorado that they relinquished their rights in on condition that it be sold and the proceeds of sales accrue to their benefit; that no credits have been made to them from such sales, and that the larger portion of said lands have been set aside by Executive orders for public parks, for which, if so retained, they should be paid. During Mr. Oldham's recent visit this subject was discussed with these Indians in open council at both agencies, and a contract was made, subject to the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, whereby Mr. Oldham is employed to seek adjustment of these claims, and stipulating that in payment for his services he shall receive a percentage of amounts recovered from the Government, and that if nothing is recovered nothing shall be paid for his services.

In concluding this my last report of duty connected with affairs of the Interior Department, I desire to acknowledge that during the four years of association with its officials I have received uniform kindness, and nothing but kindness, from their hands. My thanks are also due the employees who have served under me for the intelligent, energetic, and faithful support received from them, which is entitled to all credit due for such of success as may be accorded my administration of the agency.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UINTAH SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Uintah Boarding School.

The year's school work began September 7, 1896, and ended June 27, 1897, during which time we had two vacations of one week each. The enrollment for the year was 53 boys and 47 girls, making a total of 100.

The health of the school children has been remarkably good. Although there was considerable sickness and a great many deaths among the Indians on the reservation, yet there was not a single case of sickness in school which continued more than a week, and none were seriously ill.

Schoolroom work.—In this department there has been marked improvement. The children have been taught to use English to such an extent that most of them can converse quite intelligently in this language, but nearly all of them use their native language when at home, and will have forgotten much of the English when they return next year. Many of them are quite intelligent and take considerable interest in their studies. Irregularity in attendance has been a great hindrance during the entire year in all departments of school work. In arranging details allowance had to be made for this, and even then whole details would be absent at times.

Industrial work.—The children were regularly detailed to the various departments, so that all had an opportunity for receiving instruction in various domestic pursuits. The girls were taught how to cook, wash, make clothes, and do general housework; even the smallest girls were required to do such work as they could perform in the various departments. Not having any school farm, the boys had but little training in farming and caring for stock. They were detailed to the laundry and kitchen and were required to keep their own building and schoolrooms in proper condition. This with limited instructions in gardening and the supplying of wood for the school was about all the instructions the boys received outside the schoolroom.

School buildings.—The school buildings are mostly in good condition. A new ice house with a meat room at the north end was built last fall, which, when completed, will be a great improvement for keeping meat. We planted about one hundred trees on the school ground, and these with careful tending of the lawn improve the grounds considerably.

Needed improvements.—We are much in need of a store room, where school property can be kept together. At present the goods not in use are stored away in six different buildings, three at the agency and three here at the school. This is a great inconvenience, and is also quite troublesome in keeping account of the school property.

A school farm large enough for common farming should be provided. This is an agricultural country and the boys should be taught how to farm.

A system of waterworks should be provided for the school. There is an abundance of pure mountain water flowing through the school grounds, but at present it must be dipped from the stream and carried in buckets to the different departments. This is very unpleasant to do when the mercury falls to 25° or 30° below zero. Over 18,000 articles of clothing, bedding, towels, etc., were washed in the laundry during the last year, and the supply of water is very inconvenient for this purpose.

In general the school has done fairly well, but backwardness of the parents in sending their children and their determination to take them home for every imaginable excuse has been a great hindrance to the progress of the school. The employees have labored together very faithfully for the promotion of purer morality among the children, and I believe have by their advice and conduct made lasting impressions for good. May the work prosper more rapidly in the future.

Very respectfully,

G. V. GOSHORN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OURAY SCHOOL.

OURAY BOARDING SCHOOL, UTAH, *July 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of Ouray School for the fiscal year 1897:

In reviewing the work of the past year much progress is apparent in all departments, notwithstanding the fact that conditions have not been favorable to the accomplishment of that end.

Attendance.—The attendance has steadily decreased. The Indians are bitterly opposed to educational influences, persistently refusing to place their children in school, and I fear a display of force will be necessary to increase the enrollment. Visits of the children to their homes have been as brief and infrequent as possible, yet when such visits were made in very few instances were they returned to school by their parents.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been uniformly good. Two pupils died from inherited tuberculosis, both of whom were in poor physical condition when brought to school. An epidemic of la grippe appeared in February. There were no serious cases and it promptly yielded to good nursing. Strict attention to cleanliness in lavatories and bathrooms and the introduction of individual towels have been the means of almost entirely eliminating cases of sore eyes and scrofula.

Industrial work.—Since the acquirement of Mr. Frank J. Gehringer as industrial teacher much improvement in this department is apparent. The chief end in view has been the training of the boys and not the amount of work accomplished. An effort has been made to inculcate in them respect for work. Every step in the care and cultivation of the garden and farm has been thoroughly explained to them, as well as the various uses of the different tools and implements used in that work. We have endeavored to make farmers as well as crops. Unfortunately our water supply for irrigating purposes has failed us for the past month, resulting in an unfavorable outlook for a second cutting of alfalfa. The first cutting yielded about 30 tons.

Similar advantages have been gained by pursuing the same methods in the girls' department. Systematic instruction has been the chief end of our labors, and the result has been most satisfactory, giving us more intelligent workers instead of mere machines. In the sewing room the progress was marked. The girls were instructed in cutting and fitting, darning and patching.

In addition to plain sewing, the girls have taken much pride in contributing fancy articles, such as rugs, scarfs, tidies, and traycloths to dormitories, play rooms, dining room, etc. No effort has been spared to inculcate in them this spirit of ornamentation, the benefit of which has been clearly demonstrated in their efforts to decorate their homes, which heretofore were entirely devoid of ornamentation.

Literary work.—The schoolroom and industrial department have labored together in full unity. The work in the schoolroom has been good. The teacher has labored earnestly and faithfully with her small classes, and as a result the children have made much satisfactory progress.

We have used every effort to suppress the use of the Ute language among the children, with fair results.

Social evenings have been a prominent feature of our work, and they have undoubtedly been productive of much good.

Needs.—Our greatest needs at present are more scholars and a waterworks system; we need both badly.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

CHAS. A. WALKER, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH., *August 15, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

There are three reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency, namely, the Colville and Spokane in Washington, and the Coeur d'Aléne in Idaho. The country comprising the Colville and Spokane reservations is rough and mountainous in character, and very little of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes. Colville lies in the north-central part of the State of Washington, and contains, by estimation, about 3,000,000 acres, or about 5,600 square miles. The Spokane lies east of Colville and north of the Spokane River, and has an area of about 150,000 acres, or 240 square miles. The Coeur d'Aléne Reservation is located in the northern part of the State of Idaho, and has an area of something over 400,000 acres, or about 700 square miles. The soil is very productive, and nearly all of it can be utilized for agricultural purposes.

Census.—The census just taken shows a total population of 3,393 on the three reservations, of whom about 10 per cent are mixed bloods. This is an increase over the year previous of 225, and is accounted for in the fact that a more careful census was taken, and we obtained a count of people who have heretofore been estimated.

There are eleven different tribes or bands of Indians residing on the three reservations, and in addition, the Kalispells, numbering some 150 or 160, and not on

any reservation, are under the jurisdiction of this agency. The following statement gives the number by tribes and reservations:

Colville Reservation:	
Colvilles	299
Columbias, (Moses's Band)	313
Lakes	285
Nez Percés (Joseph's Band)	125
Nespilems (estimated)	160
Okonogans	649
San Poil	239
	— 2,070
Spokane Reservation:	
Lower Spokanes (Lot's tribe)	340
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Enoch's Band)	188
	— 528
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation:	
Cœur d'Alénes	498
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Louie's Band)	145
	— 643
Not on any reservation:	
Kalispells (estimated)	152
	—
Total	3,393
	—
Males above 18 years of age	1,033
Females above 14 years of age	1,165
Males under 18 years of age	623
Females under 14 years of age	572
	—
Total	3,393
	—
Children of school age:	
Male	226
Female	250
	—
	576

Progress and condition.—I can not say that the condition of the Indians under my charge is better than at the time of my last report. They are quiet and peaceable, and the large majority of them are industrious for Indians, and, as a rule, exhibit a willingness to work when employment can be had. The almost entire failure of crops last year, and the lack of means to purchase seed for this year's planting, and the gloomy outlook for the approaching winter, are enough to discourage a more courageous and industrious individual than the average Indian. I refer more particularly to the people on the Colville and Spokane reservations. The Cœur d'Alénes are in much better shape, having been in better condition financially to meet a crop failure. Farming is the principal occupation of the Indians in charge of this agency. In fact, there is very little other employment for them. Some of them earn a few dollars picking hops in the Umatilla section, but as it is 75 or 100 miles from the Colville Reservation to the hop country, I doubt the advisability of permitting them to go there. Yet it would seem a great hardship to refuse permission, as so little employment of any kind is open to them, and so far I have allowed them to go at will. Some also earn very good wages freighting for the Government. All the freight for this agency must be hauled in by wagon, and for several weeks before the freighting season begins there are numerous inquiries at the office and requests to be put down for a load of freight. This demonstrates their ability and willingness to work when it can be obtained.

The Indians of the Colville and Spokane reservations, as a rule, are very poor, and in my opinion will never become self-supporting if they shall have to depend exclusively upon farming for a living. As both reservations are a great deal better adapted to stock raising—especially cattle—than agricultural products, every effort should be made to encourage them along that line.

The Cœur d'Alénes, however, have a fine body of agricultural land in their reservation, and as almost without exception their farms are under good fence and they own good houses, barns, etc., they are already on a self-supporting basis, and the problem with them is not so much a question of employment and Government aid as of education.

I have carefully scrutinized the Annual Report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs containing the reports of all the agents for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1896, and I am forced to the conclusion that the Indians of the Colville and Spokane reservations have received less aid and assistance from the Government than any other tribes in the country. There are no blanket Indians among them, except Joseph's band of Nez Percés, and they are the only people on the two reservations who have received regular issues of provisions and clothing. When I look around and note the rough mountainous character of the country and see the gradual encroachment of the whites upon all sides, the scarcity of game, the almost utter lack of employment, the majority of them with only a few acres of ground to cultivate, and dependent almost entirely upon the few bushels of grain they raise, I am astonished at the progress they have made, while at the same time I wonder how they have managed to live.

Education.—Two day schools and two contract schools, the latter under the control of Catholic missions, have been in operation during the scholastic year. The day schools, however, have been in session only a portion of the time, the mission schools throughout the entire scholastic year.

Tonasket boarding school, situate on the west side of the Colville Reservation, was destroyed by fire at 12 o'clock noon on the 3d day of December, 1896. I was soon after instructed by your Office to submit plans and estimates for rebuilding the same at or near the Nespillem station, utilizing the Nespillem day school in the plans to be submitted. About the time these plans and estimates were completed and ready for transmittal it was learned that Fort Spokane, situate just across the Spokane River from this agency, was on the point of being abandoned by the War Department by reason of the building of a new army post near the city of Spokane, some 65 miles southeast of the present location. Upon being informed of the proposed change I immediately advised your Office that with the possession of Fort Spokane a large boarding school, with a capacity of 300 or more, could be easily organized at much less cost to the Government than the rebuilding of Tonasket school, and recommended that the matter of a boarding school for this agency be permitted to rest in abeyance for the present. I was thereupon advised of your concurrence in my recommendations, and the rebuilding of Tonasket school at any point was abandoned, awaiting the removal of troops from Fort Spokane. I regard Fort Spokane as an ideal place for an Indian boarding school. Its proximity to the reservations, its healthy location, beautiful grounds, system of water pipes and sewerage, all combine to make it so.

The Spokane day school was opened November 1, 1896, with John M. Butchart and wife in charge as teacher and general housekeeper. It is located about 10 miles east of the agency, and had a total enrollment of 38, with an average attendance of 18. Cost of maintaining same eight months, \$1,108.20. This school has been well conducted and the progress made in schoolroom work was very satisfactory.

The Nespillem day school was closed the 1st of November last year, and Mr. and Mrs. Butchart transferred to the Spokane day school. This school was opened the 1st of February, 1896, but the attendance was slim from the beginning, owing to the opposition of the two head chiefs in that locality, Moses and Joseph, Moses contending that he had been promised a boarding school, and that it was impossible for his people to send their children to a day school. It was thought best, however, to try it again in the fall, and for two months every effort was put forth to build up a good school, but to no avail. The school was therefore closed as stated, and Mr. and Mrs. Butchart transferred to the Spokane day school. Some time after the burning of Tonasket school I transferred the industrial teacher and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Shutt, to Nespillem, and for the three months beginning the 1st of April they conducted a very successful school. A total enrollment of 23 and an average attendance of 14 were obtained, which I thought very encouraging, considering the difficulties. Cost of maintaining same three months, \$29.15.

The two Catholic contract schools, known as the Colville Mission, and the Desmet Industrial and Boarding School, have had a very successful year, with an average attendance of 61 at the former and 70 at the latter.

What is known as Lot's school, situate about the center of this the Spokane Reservation, and conducted by Miss Helen W. Clark, under the auspices of the Women's National Indian Association, has also had a very successful year, with a total enrollment of 52 and an average attendance of 30, maintained at a cost of about \$600.

Missionary work.—The Presbyterian and Catholic churches are represented on the Spokane and Colville reservations and the Catholic church on the Cœur d'Aléne. These missionaries exert a most wholesome influence upon the people, and I am indebted to them for cordial support and assistance. I repeat my suggestion of last year, that there is a fine field for missionary work among the San Poils, Columbias, Nespillems, and Nez Percés on the Colville Reservation.

Indian courts.—Three judges constitute the court. Their decisions are generally satisfactory, and are never questioned. They have rendered efficient service during the past year, and their judgments, as a rule, have had a beneficial effect.

Police.—The police force at this agency is composed of 2 officers and 20 privates. Their service during the past year has not in the main been very satisfactory. But owing to the rough character of the country and the long distances they sometimes have to ride, I suppose better service can not very well be expected.

Liquor traffic.—Every effort has been made during the past year to arrest and convict those people who will engage in selling whisky to Indians. Conviction has been obtained in a number of cases, ranging from six months to two years in the State prison at Walla Walla, but it does not seem to deter others. There is a large profit in the traffic, and no matter how severe the punishment there are others, it seems, who are willing to engage in it.

Crimes.—On the 4th of June last a Chinaman was shot and killed by a Nez Percé Indian, a member of Joseph's Band. The shooting occurred just below Nespilem, on the Columbia River. The Indian claims the shooting was accidental—that he fired at some wild ducks on the river, not seeing the Chinaman on the opposite side, and did not know until several days afterwards that the shot had taken effect. I investigated the matter carefully and am convinced that this is the true version of the affair, but I have notified the United States marshal that the Indian would be turned over to him at any time if he thought it a matter for further investigation by the courts.

Paul Harry, a member of the Cœur d'Aléne tribe, was tried and convicted at the April term, 1897, of the United States court at Moscow, Idaho, upon several charges of horse stealing. He was given a term of two years in the United States prison at Detroit, Mich. Three other Cœur d'Aléne Indians were before the State courts for fighting, and were sentenced to three months each in the county jail at Colfax.

I forward by this mail, under separate cover, a census of all but the Nespilems and Kalispells, who are estimated. Also statistical information of the various tribes and bands, which has been carefully collected; and in conclusion I beg to say that I am under many obligations to your office for the cordial support and courteous treatment extended me in all matters touching the affairs of this agency.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. NEWMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY, WASH., *August 20, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor, respectfully, to submit my first annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency. On arriving here July 22, 1897, I found the agency in charge of the agency physician, Dr. C. P. Richards, who has rendered much valuable assistance to me.

Indian tribes and reservations.—This agency is divided into four small reservations, viz, Makah, Osett, Quillayute, and Hoh. The census taken August 7, 1897, shows a population as follows: Makah, 372; Osett, 50; Quillayute, 241, and Hoh, 72.

The Makah or Neah Bay Reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State of Washington, and is bounded on the north by the Straits of Fuca and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and is covered, except for a small prairie, with a dense growth of timber.

Osett is situated on the ocean, 18 miles south of Neah Bay, and is in an isolated spot.

Quillayute Reservation lies 35 miles south of Neah Bay. A valuable part of their land is still in litigation. I would earnestly recommend that the Department of Justice be called upon to make some move in this matter.

The Hohs are situated 50 miles south of Neah Bay, on the ocean, and should have the benefit of a day school.

Traveling between the different reservations is chiefly by canoes along the ocean. The climate is mild, but quite damp, with an annual rainfall of not less than 105 inches.

Industries.—These Indians are fishermen. In years past, when fur seals were plenty and prices good, they made money fast and easy, but took little or no care of it. During the past year the sealing industry has, so far as these Indians are concerned, been an utter failure, and that, together with the loss of two of their

schooners, one seized by the United States Government for alleged illegal sealing and the other by the Canadian Government on a trumped-up charge, has caused them to turn their attention to the catching of fish, which will be an ever-increasing source of wealth. They are able every day during the season to catch from 5 to 10 tons of halibut, and of salmon a goodly quantity.

In catching halibut they discard the hooks made by white men and use an ingenious invention of their own, made of wood and bone, which they aver is far superior to any other.

These Indians are expert seamen and often sally forth in their canoes and capture whales, going out from 50 to 100 miles at sea. So far this year, to my certain knowledge, with their canoes and rude spears, they have brought to land no less than 10 whales. They dry the flesh and blubber and use it for food during the winter. In fact, whale oil is one of their chief articles of diet.

The women make beautiful baskets of reeds (the finest that I have seen, although I have quite a collection from different tribes), which find ready sale and bring them in no small amount of money.

Farming.—Several of the young Indians have during the past year commenced to clear up the land and raise potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and small fruits. Although this will never be a grain-producing section, still in sheltered places small fruit and vegetables will do quite well, and, with the help of the farmer, I hope to encourage them so that on days when tide or wind is adverse they can raise their own vegetables and small fruit. Cattle and horses do well here, and I must report a healthy increase in both.

Condition of agency.—The agent's and physician's quarters are in good condition, as is also the building formerly used as a boarding school. The other buildings at the agency are old and dilapidated and should be replaced by new ones.

The day-school building at Neah village is new and in fair condition, but is by far too small for the number of pupils. I would earnestly recommend that if the day school is to be continued a new and commodious building, together with a teachers' dwelling, be erected at Neah village.

Police.—The police number 5 privates and 1 captain. All are efficient and trusty, never failing to render good service when called upon.

Judges.—The judges have been selected from the best and most advanced Indians. It is needless to add that they have rendered fair and impartial decisions in every case that has come up before them.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of these Indians could be much improved at a very small cost by a system of water supply for their village. It is surprising to find them so healthy when all take their water from a small creek which receives the drainage of more than half of the village.

Employees.—I have nothing but good for the employees, both agency and school. I have found them ever willing to do their duty at any and all times.

Roads.—At low tide the hard beach makes a splendid drive, and, as these people travel mostly in canoes, they have little use for roads. Nevertheless, they have during the present year repaired about 5 miles of old road and made a mile of new, and when you take into consideration the amount of dense forest it is evident that a mile of road represents a great deal of hard labor.

Schools.—I can not agree with my predecessor that the Indians were bettered by the closing of the boarding school. The day schools, both here and at Quillayute, are doing well and are under able management. Much praise is due both to Mr. John P. Vance and Mr. A. W. Smith for their well-managed and ably-conducted day schools. I would earnestly recommend the reopening of the Neah boarding school.

Religion.—I regret very much to state that no missionary work (except a Sabbath school conducted by the day school-teachers) has been done among these Indians.

Industrial teacher.—Much good work has been done among the Indians by the female industrial teacher during the past year. The office for the ensuing year has been abolished; but I hope that you will be enabled to reestablish it in the near future. The agency was visited during the past year by Inspector John Lane and Supervisor J. J. Anderson.

Conclusion.—Many improvements are to be made during the next year. The task looks large when we measure it by the year, but by doing a little every day much may be accomplished.

Thanking you for your many courtesies in the past, sir, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL G. MORSE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE OF PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Puyallup Consolidated Agency and the schools covered by it for the fiscal year 1897.

For much interesting data concerning this agency permit me to refer you to the annual report of Maj. Edwin Eells for the year 1894 and the report of Dr. R. E. L. Newberne for the year 1896.

The agency at this date covers the Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, Quinaielt, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Georgetown reservations, the Indian settlements at Port Gamble and Jamestown, and scattered Indians around the south and west shores and arms of Puget Sound and along the Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers.

All these reservations, except Georgetown and Quinaielt, have been allotted. The Jamestown Indians (Clallams) have a small spot of ground which they purchased from white settlers. The Port Gamble Indians (Clallams) live on land belonging to the Port Gamble Milling Company. Some of the scattered Indians live upon land which they have homesteaded, others upon lands which they purchased, while still others have no lands at all.

Hence it will be seen that as far as the acquirement of land goes the majority of these Indians are citizens. But the Dawes Act requires certain other things in addition to the acquirement of lands. It is provided therein that the Indian who would be a citizen must have "abandoned tribal relations and have adopted civilized life." Viewed in this light but few of these Indians are citizens. The old tribal notions are still alive to a large extent. There are chiefs and medicine men which they are wont to recognize. As for the "adopting of civilized life," the question naturally arises, what is "civilized life?" What is the standard? Unless we accept the lowest examples among the whites these Indians can not prove title to citizenship. There are a few exceptions in which Indians have nice homes, but with these few exceptions their homes are unfit to be called such. Aside from a rude structure with a roof, there is but little about it to mark it as a home. Furthermore the Indians, otherwise than wearing for the most part the rudest clothing of the pattern worn by whites, have few of the habits of good citizens. It has been observed in all climes that where an uncivilized tribe comes in contact with civilized people they adopt the vices rather than the virtues of the civilized. This is true in a large measure with these Indians, and so far as they have taken up with the habits of whites they have been the worst habits. They would value citizenship because it would confer the right to buy whisky, and the opportunity now and then to get 50 cents or a dollar each by selling their votes; but they have not the slightest conception of or regard for the duties and responsibilities which citizenship imposes. I maintain that it is a mistake to regard the acquirement of a piece of land as the only thing necessary to raise an Indian to a citizen, to vest him with the privileges and immunities of citizenship, and to place the ballot in his hands.

The Puyallup is indeed a hard proposition. Unfortunately the reservation abuts the city of Tacoma, and the Indians have been in constant contact with the worst elements of said city. The consequence is they are badly debauched. Admitting that there are some good people among them, I must say that the majority constitute a very perverse lot of Indians. They get all the liquor they want at certain of the saloons of the city. Efforts to convict the ones who furnish the liquor are almost invariably futile, for the Indians will perjure themselves rather than reveal the guilty parties. Nearly all the money they get hold of goes for drink. They even neglect their honest debts in the purchase of liquor. The moneys they have received from the sale of their lands as well as from leases and sale of crops have in most cases been wasted in this and other equally foolish ways.

Port Gamble is another difficult problem. The Indians there live upon a gravel spit just across a small bay from the Port Gamble lumber mills. The spit is owned by the mill company, but by their permission it is occupied by the Indians. Of course the Indians there are doing nothing in the way of building up good and permanent homes. They have no gardens or orchards. Some of the men are employed in the lumber mill; others exist by fishing and by day work now and then at loading ships with lumber. Of course there are a number of hard characters among the mill hands and through them the Indians obtain liquor. Under such conditions they can make no advancement. It is my wish to get these Indians off that spit and upon lands of their own, but where and how does not now appear quite clear.

At Jamestown the situation is much better. There the Indians some years ago bought a small tract of land, which they have divided among themselves, each family getting an average of about 10 acres. Though these Indians live mostly by fishing, they have nice little gardens and orchards. They own their homes and seem to appreciate them.

The Chehalis and S'Kokomish Indians are doing fairly well. They are peaceable and are making some efforts in the direction of improving their lands. There is but little drinking among them. However, they are quite poor and are not making the progress desired.

The Quinaltets are the least civilized of all the tribes under this agency. They live upon an unallotted reservation. I hope there will be no haste in making them "citizens."

During the year one boarding school and five day schools have been conducted by this agency. The Puyallup boarding school, 2 miles from the city of Tacoma, has had a very prosperous year. The total enrollment was 287, the highest average during one month being 232, the average for the year 193. There is much need that this plant be enlarged and put in better condition.

The day schools at Port Gamble and Jamestown have done good work, the attendance throughout the year being good. The day schools at Chehalis and S'Kokomish have not done well. The Indians on those reservations live at such distances from the schools that during bad weather their children can not attend. S'Kokomish, with at least 45 children of school age on the reservation, had an average attendance of nearly 10; while Chehalis, with about the same number of children on the reservation, had an attendance of 6½. I have recommended that the boarding schools on these two reservations be reestablished. A day school was conducted at Quinalt up until the close of the calendar year 1896, when the teacher, having been transferred to Chehalis, the school was abandoned. Up to that time the day school had not been a success.

Mention should also be made of St. George Catholic School on the northern border of the Puyallup Reservation. This school had an unusually prosperous year, and has accomplished much good.

While I believe that the Indians of this agency on the whole are on the upgrade, still there is much work to be done among them. It will require more than a piece of land or an act of Congress to make of them good and useful citizens. Much of the good work of fitting them for citizenship must be done by the schools.

Thanking the officials and agents of the Indian Office for uniform courtesies, I have the honor to be,

Yours, with much respect,

FRANK TERRY,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF S'KOKOMISH DAY SCHOOL.

S'KOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Via Union, Wash., July 2, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following annual report of this the S'Kokomish Indian Day School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Location.—This school is situated on the S'Kokomish Indian Reservation 3 miles west of Union, 13 miles north of Shelton, the county seat of this (Mason) county, and about 36 miles north of Olympia, the State capital.

With the end of the fiscal year 1896 the hitherto boarding school at this place was abolished, and the day school established in its stead. I arrived here in company with Mrs. Youngblood, who is general housekeeper, on August 23, 1896, and we began scrubbing and arranging for school, but the buildings were in such condition that we were unable to begin regular school work until September 5.

We have during the year put forth every effort to make the day school a success, but I am sorry to say that, taking all in all, our work has in a great measure been fruitless. These Indians are all living on lands allotted in severalty, and most of them live from 2 to 4 miles away from the school, and since we are in the low river valley, where the soil is very deep, and on account of the great amount of rain the river through the winter and spring months is overflowed, making the roads almost impassable for anyone, let alone little, poorly-clad, barefooted Indian children. Most of the children are very eager to attend school, and their parents are very good to send them when it is possible to get them here; but between the bad roads and the fishing seasons together they are kept away most of the time, and it is impossible to get regular attendance.

During September, October, and November of each year the salmon are running in Hood's Canal, and since the Indians depend largely on fishing for a living they must be away from home during the first three months of the school year, and since during that time there is no one at home for the children to stay with, they must accompany their parents, thus losing three months of school.

The following is attendance for the past year by months:

Month.	Days attended.	Average attendance.	Month.	Days attended.	Average attendance.
September	328	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	February	87	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
October	200	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	March	148	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
November	115	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	April	223	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
December	208	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	May	286	127
January	160	8	June	277	141 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total enrollment during the year has been 88, and there are 7 pupils on the reservation of school age I have so far found impossible to get to attend. They are children of a very superstitious family, their father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having in their time been "Indian medicine men," yet hold to the superstition of "Indians shooting poison into them from a distance." This is the pretext upon which these children have been kept from school.

Intruders.—During the past winter there have been a great many fishermen of the Caucasian tribe who have tried to stay on the reservation and set their nets on the reservation side of the Skokomish River, and I have had considerable trouble with them in keeping them away. Some of them went far enough to take an old Indian's net from the eddy in which he had it set and lay it high and dry on the bank, setting his own (the white man's) in its place. It became necessary to deputize an Indian police force and escort the rascals off the reservation. One of them, by name James M. Sweetland, who has been allowed to remain on this reservation for the past three or four years, has been particularly troublesome, having caused disturbances in various ways, and although I gave him warning several times to evacuate the premises, he became very defiant, and would not go till the last moment. But when he saw the police force coming he surmised trouble, and hurriedly crossed the river, where he lived for two months, coming on the reservation almost at will in defiance of me and my orders.

Mr. Sweetland now has a sloop, and I understand is selling whisky up and down the canal, and I have heard that he said he is expecting to make a fortune during the fishing season, which opens in September. I hope that he will not be successful in selling his liquors to our Indians.

Religious work.—Rev. Myron Eells, D. D., of the Congregational Church, is doing an excellent work among these Indians, especially among the younger generation, preaching, as he does, once each Sabbath in the forenoon and holding "Christian Endeavor" meetings in the afternoon. The latter meetings are largely attended, and I can see great good growing out of the work done. The afternoon meetings are "held around," that is, at various houses, and most of the Indians take great pride in preparing their rooms for these occasions. Rev. Eells has been here about twenty-two years, and although he is constant and faithful and energetic in his work, he is yet a stout old gentleman and good to hold out for many more faithful years' work. How great and noble it is to sacrifice one's whole life to a good cause as has this man.

The Indians have recently circulated a petition, and presented it, praying for the reestablishment of the boarding school at this place; and inasmuch as there are about sixty Indian children, on and off of this reservation, who are badly in need of attending school—it being impossible under existing circumstances to get them to attend a day school—I would recommend in this that their boarding school be reestablished. These children will soon grow to be old Indians, and since their parents are citizens, the children when grown must needs be citizens too, and if they are permitted to grow to manhood and womanhood without an education, the Indian problem with them will be to solve again.

With many thanks to my superiors for assistance rendered me during the past year, I have the honor to be your humble servant.

Very respectfully,

J. E. YOUNGBLOOD, *Teacher.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Frank Terry, superintendent and agent.)

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Tacoma, Wash., July 1, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. My work has been for the most part confined to the Puyallup Reservation. I have paid one visit of three days to Nesqually Reservation, visiting nine families and attending the funeral of an old, much-revered chief.

On entering on my duties I found many of the Puyallups possessed of good farms of great fertility, with barns and comfortable houses, farming implements, and stock. There are a number of fine orchards, and most of the Indians have patches of small fruit. A majority of the better farms are rented to whites, hence their improved condition. Often when a tenant is not found a farm remains idle, growing up to thistles and other noxious weeds. A small percentage of the farms are rented for dairy purposes.

I found a Government training school in near proximity; also a Catholic boarding school on the border of the reservation. Both are well patronized and have an efficient corps of teachers; both helpful by industrial teaching.

I found three churches—Catholic, Presbyterian, and Shaker—presided over by resident missionaries, who minister to their respective congregations. There are also religious services in each of the schools Sundays.

I also found medicine men practicing their arts and incantations even in the homes of the more enlightened and leading men of influence in the race. A strong prejudice manifested itself against having Government employees sent among them, against "a field matron coming to teach them white folks' ways." I found poverty and distress; homes destitute of comfort, where squalor, ignorance, unchastity, and intemperance prevail. Demoralization consequent on their newly acquired citizenship seemed to be fast wrecking homes and lives. Drunkenness was common with both men and women. Gambling, with its attendant vices, had full sway. Visiting was carried to excess. I often rode a whole day without finding a family at home, often

finding several families "visiting" for successive days with neighbors. The practice has pernicious influences. I found many Indians were fairly good farmers and the women average housekeepers, comparing not unfavorably with our ignorant foreign laborers; hence my work has been largely of a missionary character.

I began my work by house-to-house visiting, joining the missionary in cottage meetings weekly through a part of the winter. I aimed to attend all of their funerals and special meetings, attending church with all denominations in their respective houses of worship.

Thanksgiving I joined the Presbyterian missionary in a union service and dinner, in which 50 Indians participated. Christmas a Christmas tree was prepared, a general invitation being extended to all denominations, and all classes responded, it being the first gathering of the kind for a number of years. I assisted the missionary, Rev. Pament, and wife, hopeful with them that good might result.

At first on my visits I found doors closed against me; Indians hiding from me. Visiting from house to house daily, in fields or dooryards, I gradually overcame their reserve and won their friendship. I sought, by ministering to the sick, the poor, and aged, and by proving myself a helper, to win their gratitude.

The winter of 1896-1897 has been an unusually severe one. Floods and early heavy frosts destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of crops and property of other descriptions, leaving many unprovided for. Unusual cold followed, and much suffering has been the result.

Having no fund from which to draw to relieve cases of distress, or the emergencies often arising, I have given substantial aid from my own personal means. In cases of destitution or sickness I have given food, fruit, delicacies, and where the doctor advised it, wine; also money in small loans or gifts. The acting agent kindly assisted me in a number of cases by supplies from the Government warehouse.

There have been over 20 deaths since September, 3 of which were directly traceable to alcohol. The drink habit has increased the poverty and consequent suffering. Notwithstanding all I could do, the sick have often suffered for food.

I have, by furnishing material and helping to make them, induced a few of the women to replace headkerchief by sunbonnets for babies. A number of women have discarded the handkerchief turban and wear hats on special occasion. The men universally wear white men's costumes.

In cooking, decorating their homes, in dress and manners, as well as in morals, there is improvement. In bee-keeping, fruit-preserving, and canning, a gain. In visiting, dancing, and immorality, a marked reform. Of girls leading idle, dissolute lives there have been rescued and provided for, 7. There have been places provided as house servants, where they are being trained, 11.

Wearing apparel, articles distributed.....	70
Books and periodicals.....	200
Flower seed, packages.....	250
Garden seed, packages.....	300
Made visits on the reservation (over).....	300
Visited whites in interest of Indian women.....	50
Spent days attending meetings, funerals, and visiting.....	203

I frequently visit the girls in service, encouraging and stimulating them to increasing effort. Once create the desire to do and the better success is half assured.

Though reforms have been of slow growth and the improvements almost imperceptible, I confidently hope better, more purposeful lives will be the result.

To the former agent, Dr. R. E. L. Newberne, as well as to the present one, Frank Terry, I am indebted for uniform kindness and courtesy as well as advice and helpful assistance in my work.

According to suggestions from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have planned to divide my time and work, visiting during the ensuing year Jamestown, Quinalt, Port Gamble, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, and Nesqually. I would respectfully suggest that a fund sufficient to meet the expenses of transportation be appropriated for that purpose. I also ask your consideration of a small fund for incidental expenses incurred for emergencies, for the good of the sick, blind (there are three, old and poor), and poor, and for car fare, suitable clothing, etc., in placing girls in service.

I am under obligations to the Office for kind consideration and support and courteous treatment at all times.

Very respectfully,

LIDA W. QUIMBY,
Field Matron, Puyallup Consolidated Agency.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, *Tulalip, Wash., August 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency, with the census and statistics of the same.

General condition of the Indians.—There is a marked improvement in the financial condition of the Indians of the several reservations attached to this agency. They have been more constantly employed, have more money, are better clothed, and are otherwise more comfortably provided for than at any time since my incumbency in office here. It is only necessary to issue to old and indigent Indians small quantities of flour, sugar, coffee, and tea, as their urgent necessities require.

Whisky drinking.—The passage of the act of Congress, approved January 30, 1897, has had a most wholesome effect in suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians, and consequently there has been a corresponding decrease in this most demoralizing of all vices among the Indians. I have successfully prosecuted several parties for selling intoxicants to Indians, which has had a most salutary effect.

The Lummi Indians.—The suits instituted by direction of the honorable Attorney-General in the interests of these Indians, one for the obstruction of the Nooksack

River for navigation purposes by the Fairhaven Lumber Company, the other against the Alaska Packing Company for obstruction of the fishing privileges of the Indians, have both been decided against the Indians in the United States district court for Washington. These cases are still pending on appeal to the United States circuit court. Meanwhile the navigation of the Nooksack River is practically closed by an immense accumulation of driftwood caused by the obstructions placed near the mouth of the river by the Fairhaven Lumber Company, the current of the river having been deflected from the east to the west bank thereof, expending its full force against and overflowing the lowlands of the Lummi Reservation, upon which is located the Government day school building and the Indian village; and the Alaska Packing Company and other cannery companies have practically appropriated all the best fishing grounds at Point Roberts and Village Point, where the Lummi Indians have been in the habit of fishing from time immemorial. The State legislature, at its last session, passed an act imposing a tax upon all persons fishing with nets within its waters, and at the same time prohibiting persons using nets from fishing within 240 feet of any fish trap. The average Indian regards the decisions of the courts and the recent legislation of the State as especially directed against him, and no amount of explanation on my part is sufficient to convince him to the contrary.

Schools.—There has been a better and more cheerful attendance at the day and contract schools than at any time within the past three years. The advancement made by the pupils has been very gratifying, and the discipline maintained, together with the general good behavior of the pupils, indicates careful training by all in charge of them.

The day school at Swinomish Reservation was in successful operation a little over two months during the fiscal year 1897, with an average attendance of about 40 pupils. The schoolhouse was built almost entirely by the farmer, Mr. E. Bristow, with the assistance of several Indian mechanics, and is an ornament to the reservation and a credit to the workmen and to the farmer.

The day school at the Lummi Reservation has been conducted as successfully as could be expected under the difficulties with which Mr. Evans, the teacher, has had to contend. At times during the spring and early summer it was impossible for the children to attend on account of the high water of the Nooksack River, which entirely surrounded the school building for several days at a time.

Public roads.—All the public roads on the five reservations under my charge have been greatly improved, a large amount of good substantial work having been expended thereon.

Government buildings.—When I assumed charge of Tulalip Agency in July, 1894, the buildings, fences, and sawmill here were in a state of dilapidation, but, by the courteous liberality of the Department, I have been enabled to make many needed repairs. The old sawmill has almost been rebuilt, and is now in condition to saw all the lumber needed at the agency. The comfort of all employees has been greatly increased, and the place presents a neat and genteel appearance, quite in contrast to its former self.

Employees.—As a rule, the employees of all the reservations have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and with credit to themselves.

Health of the agency.—For a detailed statement of the health of the reservations under this agency, I respectfully refer you to the report herewith of Dr. Buchanan, the agency physician, which shows a great amount of work done by him, but no large amount of serious cases, considering the mode of life and habits of the Indians.

In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks to the Indian Office for the hearty cooperation and assistance given me in my efforts to promote the efficiency of the service and the advancement of the Indians to a higher plane of civilization.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. C. GOVAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Fort Simcoe, August 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report as agent for the Yakima Indians. In a few days I shall turn over the agency to Maj. Jay Lynch, the gentleman whom I relieved a little more than four years ago. I retire with the honor of having filled the position the second longest of any agent who

ever held the place. The career of the agents here has been short and exceedingly stormy; this can be accounted for in two ways:

First. The elegant climate, the splendid residence, the pure water, and the good salary have made the appointment the most desirable of all the agencies. This time there were 40 applicants for the place; more than half of the States had representatives in the list. Therefore, it has been difficult for a new Administration to stand the pressure long.

Second. The Yakima Nation has been hard to hold down, for the reason that they are not all of the same family. There were originally fourteen tribes or bands assigned to this reservation, and, while many of them have lost their identity, there still exist several distinct tribes, and however careful an agent may be in making contracts and distributing supplies, he is almost sure to incur the ill will of a part of the tribes. They are apt to have the idea that one tribe is being favored, and this arouses their jealousy and brings to light their tribal suspicions and hatred for the white man. When this occurs, they immediately begin to slander the agent, file charges, and call for a new man. Therefore, the sailing has not been as smooth as a "ship on a sea of glass." My experience has been no exception. Within six months I struck the storm. The billows began to roll, and the tempest has been raging ever since. Charge upon charge has been filed, and investigation after investigation, but I pulled safely through it all until the 4th of March, when I tendered my resignation, which was not accepted until I had served my four years.

Irrigation.—During the past year the irrigation that was begun May 20, 1896, has been completed. There are two main canals taking the water from the Yakima River. The larger has a capacity of 210 cubic feet per second, and is 12.45 miles in length, from which the following laterals have been constructed: No. 1, 4,300 feet long; No. 2, 8,500 feet long; No. 3, 15,000 feet long; No. 4, 28,100 feet long; No. 5, 6,400 feet long; total, 62,300 feet in all from main canal, or 11.81 miles. The smaller canal has a capacity of 104 cubic feet of water per second, length 3.02 miles, from which the following lateral ditches have been constructed: No. 1, 5,300 feet long; No. 2, 500 feet long; No. 3, 400 feet long; No. 4, 3,600 feet long; total, 9,800 feet.

To sum up the work done, there are of the foregoing 15.47 miles of main canal taking water from the Yakima River, with a carrying capacity of 314 cubic feet of water per second, with 13.66 miles of lateral ditches leading therefrom for the distribution of water, aside from the 29.13 miles of ditches constructed. Provision has been made for turning 200 cubic feet of water per second into a natural slough about 3,000 feet below the intake of main canal. This slough runs nearly parallel with the Northern Pacific Railway a distance of about 12 miles, emptying into Toppenish Creek. This slough with little work will serve as a canal, and from it many lateral ditches can be constructed. I would respectfully recommend that funds be placed to the credit of the next agent, that he may be able to continue this very important work. The canals that are now finished are capable of furnishing water for 30,000 acres of land. This is the second largest system of irrigation canal in the State of Washington, and the entire work, including preliminary surveys, plans, specifications, dams, headgates, and construction, cost only \$22,300. Yet it was performed with Indian laborers and Indian teams.

This work is the most important and far-reaching in its beneficial effects of anything ever done for the Yakima Indians, a work that has made it possible to produce thousands of bushels of grain on land that has never before raised a kernel, a work that is permanent and will prove a help and blessing, not alone to this generation, but to the generations yet unborn. If the Department will make another liberal appropriation to continue this work, there is no reason why the Yakimas should not soon become self-supporting. Without irrigation many of them will never be able to support themselves, as it is impossible for any man to make his living in this arid section on 80 acres of barren sage-brush land without water. The grain crop on this reservation is more than double what it was last year, and while this enormous increase is not entirely attributable to the irrigation canals (for the yield is exceptionally large in all the States) yet the canals have aided much in this vast increase.

Fisheries.—The rights of the Indians in the Wisham fishery case have not yet been determined. For four years I have endeavored to get this matter settled. About all that has been accomplished is the filing of a suit in the United States court. The case has been pending for some time, but for some reason there has been no trial. The Indians are very impatient, and contend that the delay is working a very great hardship; that the white men are fencing up all the fisheries, building fish wheels and traps, thus depriving them of their accustomed fisheries, which was one of the considerations of the treaty.

Indian commission.—On March 20 the Indian commission appointed to treat with the Yakimas for a part or all of their surplus lands held their first council. Since

then several other councils have been held, but the commission is making but little progress. There are 600,000 acres of surplus lands on this reservation, and a large majority of the Indians derive little or no benefit from them, for they have no stock except a few cayuses, and it is impossible to utilize them. If they could be induced to sell, the money derived therefrom would enable them to build comfortable houses and improve their allotments.

Palouse Indians.—In compliance with an official order, I made a visit in April to the Palouse River for the purpose of inducing the Palouse Indians to move to this reservation. I found about 75 of them living on a barren sand bar at the mouth of the Palouse River. Here they have lived for more than one hundred years. This was originally the home of Kamaiakum, the chief who made the Yakima treaty with Governor Stevens in 1855. Strange to say, after making the treaty, neither he nor his tribe ever came to the reservation. The whole tribe have only about 10 acres of land in cultivation, scarcely enough to supply one Indian family. Up to a short time ago they have derived their support from catching salmon a few miles from this Indian village. The Palouse River falls over a rock 160 feet high. The salmon at one time ascended this river by tens of thousands. They were unable to get beyond the falls, and the Indians caught them in large quantities, but this is a thing of the past. Last year the Indians caught only two salmon at the falls (the fish wheels and nets along the Columbia River catch them before they get there), but the changed conditions have not changed their minds, and they continue to cling tenaciously to this barren spot, where their children were born and their mothers and fathers have died.

I respectfully renew my suggestion that they be forcibly removed to either the Nez Percé, Umatilla, or Yakima reservation.

Police.—The police force, consisting of 1 captain and 7 privates, has performed fairly good work during the year. A few weeks ago George Neahmyer, one of the policemen, came to my office and complained that his woman had left him, and asked me to issue an order to compel her to return. I inquired how long they had been married, and he told me they had never married. I then informed him I could not give an order to compel a woman to live with a man to whom she was not married, but advised him to induce her to marry him, and if she would, I would make her return to him if she left again without cause. In compliance with my suggestion, he went down to see her and found her alone at a neighbor's. What took place between them will never be known. The woman was found dead a few hours later, with her throat cut and skull crushed. George returned to his brother's, removed his police uniform, and blew out his brains.

Churches.—There are two mission churches on the reservation, one Methodist and one Catholic. They report fairly good success during the year.

In addition to these two churches, there are two large teepees known as the Pum Pum churches. I am not posted as to their creed or belief. They have an idea, however, of a benevolent and omnipotent being. They represent him as assuming various shapes at pleasure, but generally that of an immense bird. He usually inhabits the sun, but occasionally wings his way through the aerial regions and sees all that is being done upon the earth. Should anything displease him, he vents his wrath in terrific storms and tempests, the lightning being the flashing of his eyes, and the thunder the clapping of his wings. To propitiate his favor, they offer him annual feasts of roots and salmon, the first fruits of the season. Aside from these two occasions, little attention is paid to the service. The attendance has been on the wane for several years, and before long, I think, the Pum Pum worship will be a thing of the past.

Schools.—The boys' dormitory was destroyed by fire more than a year ago. The new dormitory was not completed till last May; therefore the average attendance was much smaller than usual, because it was impossible to take care of the children. With the new dormitory the average attendance can be increased to 140 or 150 children, provided an addition be made to the dining room. Without this it will be almost impossible to care for this number, for the dining room can only accommodate about 100 or 120. I would respectfully suggest that an addition be made to increase its capacity.

I predict for this school a very bright future. The children have improved wonderfully during the past two years. I regard Superintendent Asbury as the best superintendent I ever saw. In fact, we have the best corps of school employees I ever knew. They have the interest of the children and the school at heart. Perfect harmony exists in the school, and they are all working to make it a success.

Conclusion.—As I look back over the trodden path of the past I note with pleasure a few improvements in the Indians. The whisky traffic has materially decreased during the past four years. The savage customs and habits of the Indians are decidedly on the wane. There is a slow but steady improvement in their material,

mental, and moral condition. The advancement in these respects has been slower than I expected, but that they are advancing some there is no question.

I bid adieu to Indian life with much pleasure. I have found the duties irksome and irritating. The place was one for which I never applied, and if I could have known the trials, troubles, and hardships that awaited me, I certainly could not have been induced to accept it.

Those faithful employees, in both the agency and school, who have been my friends and helped me bear the burden I desire to thank and acknowledge my sincere obligation. I desire, also, to thank the Department for the support given me.

Census.—

Males	879
Females	910
Total population	1,789
Males above 18 years	496
Females above 14 years	614
Children between 6 and 16 years	476

I submit herewith the annual report of Superintendent Asbury.

Very respectfully,

L. T. ERWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school.

Owing to the destruction of the boys' building by fire last year our attendance was necessarily much less than for other years, as the new building was not completed until May of this year.

We began with the intention of accommodating 80 pupils as best we could; but so many came desiring to enter that the average was near 90 most of the time, and many were refused admission. In a few cases, when pupils deserted, they were refused readmission when they returned, their places having been filled by those more deserving.

The necessary reduction in the attendance the past year will be felt in the school for some time, as the organization and gradation were seriously interfered with, and pupils who were out, returning, will find themselves behind their classes, and it will be discouraging to them and trying to their teachers, and in some cases it will be impossible or impracticable to return pupils who would have returned and done well last year. It is, indeed, a pity and a misfortune that the new building was not completed in the fall instead of in the spring.

We now have very good dormitory capacity for 130 or 140 pupils, but the dining room and kitchen and school building are sufficient for only about 100. An addition to and alteration in the girls' building and an addition to the school building should be made to give the proper capacity in these departments.

Literary.—The schoolroom work for the year has been quite satisfactory in most respects, the children making fair progress and showing increased interest in the work. The frequent change of teachers in one room, there having been four in two years, has not been conducive to its progress. Though they were all very good teachers, a change always disorganizes to some extent the school work, under whatever supervision it may be. The pupils use English almost exclusively, and the rapidity with which some of them acquire it is surprising. In our entertainments the pupils take an increasing interest, and it is gratifying to see some seeking to take part who formerly could hardly be induced to do so.

They do well in vocal music and a number are interested in instrumental music, and I hope to be able to give them a better chance in that line than they have had before. For this purpose we are in great need of another organ, as we have but one that is of any use as a musical instrument.

Industries.—This is the most important part of the Indian school work, and the part for which the average reservation school is most poorly equipped. I think it would be almost as reasonable to try to teach the children to write by having them do the writing required in the management of the school as to try to teach them to be good cooks by having them help do the cooking for the school.

We have done as well in teaching cooking, housekeeping, laundrying, etc., as is possible under the circumstances, but I am thoroughly in favor of equipping the schools with appliances to facilitate the heavy part of the work, and then provide for systematic instruction in all branches of domestic work and in domestic economy. Our greatest and most pressing need in that line is an addition to the laundry and some equipments for it.

In farming, gardening, stock raising, etc., we can do very well in instruction, as well as in production, having raised a good supply of garden vegetables of all kinds, potatoes for the year, oats for most of the year for several horses, more hay than was used, milk for the children twice a day most of the year, and some 20 pounds of butter per week part of the time and some most of the time.

We built a shop 20 by 40 feet for the school, doing all the work ourselves, which we are getting in shape to do some efficient instruction, as well as to do much-needed work.

Health.—We have had very little sickness of any consequence, no child being confined to its bed for more than a few days, and few were confined to their beds at all until the last two weeks

of school, when several of the children had the measles, though none seriously. One of our greatest needs has been rooms for the care of the sick, but I think we may be able to arrange more satisfactorily now.

A proper system of sewerage and water supply is much needed and has been recommended by various inspecting officials as well as repeatedly by local officers, but it is still needed and until it is provided we can not have good closets or lavatories, to say nothing of the domestic use, fire protection, and lawns.

Attendance.—Most of the Indians of this reservation are friendly to the school and appreciate the necessity of education for their children, so it is easy to secure their attendance, except that some are slow about getting in in the fall; but this is largely because they are not on the reservation until late.

There have been but a limited number gone from here to any training school, no special effort having been made in that line; but we hope to send several this year. There is a sentiment among the Indians here against their children going away, caused, it seems, by the fact that several children, in the past, have failed in health after going to a school located in a climate not suited to pupils from here.

Employees.—It is most gratifying to be able to report that the most harmonious relations have existed, for the most part, among the employees, and they have striven to work together for the general good of the school, each seeking to do what was his duty rather than point out what was some one's else. Part of the Indian employees have shown themselves most earnest, willing, and efficient workers, who compare favorably in all respects with any employees that I have known.

In a reservation school it is most desirable, in fact necessary, that the agent and superintendent work in harmony, for without the cooperation and support of the agent the superintendent is able to do but little, if anything. In this connection I desire to acknowledge the hearty support of Agent L. T. Erwin, who has been ready to indorse needed improvements for the school and to exert his influence for its good.

I desire to acknowledge the helpful suggestions of Supervisor Rakestraw and Inspector Lane, who visited us the past year, who also made helpful recommendations for the school.

Very respectfully,

CALVIN ASBURY,

Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

The SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Through L. T. Erwin, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., July 16, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my fourth and final annual report of affairs at this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

This agency comprises three reservations, occupied by three tribes, each of which has a distinct language, and each represents a distinct stage of civilization, in the following order: The Stockbridge and Munsees, the Oneidas, and the Menominees.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of 11,500 acres of land and is located on the southwest of and adjoining the Menominee Reservation, and is 7 miles from the agency. The soil of this reservation is generally fertile, and when properly cultivated will produce an abundant crop of all grains and vegetables indigenous to this latitude. If these Indians would only imitate their white neighbors in cultivating the soil they would soon become prosperous and obtain an excellent livelihood.

Last winter authority was granted for each head of family to clear 5 acres of land and sell the timber cut from the land. Many of the Indians realized more than enough from the sale of the timber to pay all the expenses of clearing and fencing the land cleared and have some money left, and many now have the land into crops. Others, after cutting the timber and selling it, did not clear and cultivate the land, but left the reservation. They made good promises that they would clear and cultivate the land when given the permit to cut the timber, but after they had cut and sold the timber it was impossible to compel them to cultivate the land.

It is estimated that this tribe will produce this year the following amount of produce: 900 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 2,300 bushels of barley and rye, 100 bushels of turnips, 40 bushels of onions, 28 bushels of beans, 300 tons of hay, 400 pounds of butter. They cut and sold from lands cleared about 5,000,000 feet of all kinds of timber, realizing about \$25,000 for it. They have under cultivation about 2,300 acres of land, and live in 65 houses, mostly built of logs.

Owing to the complications of the affairs of this tribe and the divisions and bickerings among themselves, they are not making the progress that they should; in fact, if anything, they are going backward instead of forward. They

will never, as a whole or by a small majority, agree on anything, and the only way to settle their difficulties is for the Department to take the settlement of their affairs in its own hands and to settle it irrespective of what any faction of the tribe says. The whole tribe are capable of becoming citizens. They all speak the English language, nearly all read and write, and all live and act like white people. The tribe has \$75,000 held in trust for them by the Government, the interest on the fund being paid to them as a cash annuity. They also have an acknowledged claim of \$30,000 against the State of New York.

There was on the roll at the time I made my last report 508 persons, but since that time the names of 25 persons living in the State of New York have been stricken off by the Department on account of their being enrolled with tribes living in that State. At present there are 489 persons on the roll, of which number 24 live in the State of New York, 3 in Canada, 1 in the State of Washington, 5 in the city of Chicago, 15 in Evanston, Ill., and about 300 on their reservation, the balance being scattered in various parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, the Dakotas, and Minnesota.

A day school on the reservation, which is supported by the Government, is fairly well attended, and quite a number of the young men and women are attending the various Indian schools in different parts of the country.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation is located in Brown and Outagamie counties, about 40 miles from the headquarters of the agency by wagon road, or 73 miles by railroad. The reservation consists of 65,440 acres of land, all of which was allotted to the Indians in severally several years ago. The tribe numbers 1,925 persons, showing an increase of 78 since my last report. The whole tribe are engaged in farming, and a large number have well-cultivated farms, which will compare favorably with those of their white neighbors. As will be found anywhere among 2,000 people, there are among the Oneidas Indians who are poor and others who are shiftless; but the latter class is small. Last spring the Government purchased \$3,000 worth of agricultural tools and seeds, which I issued to them, and which they greatly appreciated.

This reservation, being located near the flourishing cities of Greenbay, Depere, and Seymour, affords these Indians an excellent market for anything they have for sale.

The crops on the reservation at this date are looking fine, and it is estimated that there will be produced this season the following quantities of farm products, raised on 3,600 acres under cultivation:

Wheat	bushels..	1,000	Oats	bushels..	50,000
Barley and oats	do	400	Corn	do	1,000
Potatoes	do	5,000	Turnips	do	400
Onions	do	250	Beans	do	300
Other vegetables	do	600	Melons	do	10,000
Hay	tons	500	Butter	pounds..	5,500

They sawed for their own use 137,260 feet of lumber, and marketed 791,000 feet of timber and 1,580 cords of wood last year. These Indians live in 332 houses, have cleared and broken 180 acres of land during the year, made 15,000 rods of fence, and repaired 7 miles of roads.

Nearly all speak English, are much interested in educating their children, and on the whole appear to be contented and prosperous. At the end of twenty-five years from the time that their lands were allotted to them the whole tribe will be in condition to become good citizens. They now exercise the right of suffrage at all State elections, and cast their votes as intelligently as their white neighbors.

The Oneidas receive \$1,000 a year as annuities. The amount per capita being only about 50 cents, it is if no particular benefit to them. If this annuity could be expended for the services of a resident physician or for building new or repairing old roads on their reservation, it would be of much more benefit to them, and I would recommend that steps be taken to use the \$1,000 for one or the other of these purposes.

MENOMINEES.

The Menominees number 1,320 persons. Their reservation is situated in Shawano and Oconto counties, and consists of 10 townships of land, or about 231,000 acres. On this reservation is located the headquarters of the agency, at Keshena, 8 miles from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, which is the nearest railroad and telegraph station.

This reservation is well watered by the Wolf and Oconto rivers and their tributaries. Small lakes are also numerous on the reservation, and both streams and lakes are well stocked with fish. The soil is generally fertile, and when properly cultivated is susceptible of producing large crops of grain and vegetables.

They have under cultivation this season 2,956 acres, an increase of 591 acres over last year. They have under fence 4,600 acres. It is estimated that the Menominees will produce this season larger crops than they ever have before. At the present date the crops are looking very fine, and a careful estimate gives the following figures:

Wheat.....bushels..	990	Oats.....bushels..	24,360
Barley and oats.....do....	2,660	Corn.....do....	7,228
Potatoes.....do....	5,58	Turnips.....do....	2,300
Onions.....do....	850	Beans.....do....	1,650
Other vegetables.....do....	675	Wild and tame hay.....tons..	1,600
Butter.....pounds..	1,450		

They own 610 horses, 88 cows and 122 other neat cattle, 610 swine, and 5,298 domestic fowls. These Indians are constantly improving in their farming methods, and if the young men were assisted in starting farms the tribe would soon become a prosperous and flourishing people.

The Government holds in trust for the Menominees about \$1,000,000. This fund has been derived principally from the sale of logs cut by the Indians on their reservation, and by the time all the timber is cut and sold their fund will amount to \$2,000,000. The interest allowed on their fund and a portion of the fund itself are now used to support in part the Menominee Boarding School, to support the Menominee Hospital, and to purchase seeds for the tribe, besides a few agricultural implements.

If a portion of their fund could be used to give the old, crippled, blind, and sick Indians, the widows and orphans, a yearly annuity, it would add much to the comfort of these classes. The younger portion of the tribe should be assisted in their farming operations. They should be paid for clearing lands and raising crops; given horses, cows, swine, and more agricultural implements, thus giving them a start.

Other means of employment should be started on the reservation. There should be a sawmill to saw the logs they cut into lumber, and then sell the lumber instead of selling the logs, as is now done. A pulp mill to utilize the poplar and spruce timber now going to waste would bring in thousands of dollars. At least \$2,000 should be spent yearly in building new and repairing old roads. All these enterprises would give employment to the Indians and make the tribe prosperous and contented.

The Menominees live in 322 houses, which are mostly built of logs, but during the past year quite a number of frame houses have been erected.

There are two sawmills on the reservation. One is a water mill, located at the agency on Wolf River; the other is a steam mill, located on the Oconto River. While these mills are small, they fully supply the Indians and agency with lumber, but they are not large enough to saw the logs annually cut and sold.

A first-class roller flouring mill is located at the agency, on a splendid water power, which is used to grind flour for the Indians and agency. For several years past rations, consisting of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork, have been issued to the old, poor, sick, and crippled Indians. This is all the aid the Menominees receive, no cash annuities being paid them.

A large and roomy hospital is located at the agency for use of the Menominees only. The hospital is under the charge of the agency physician, and the employees or nurses belong to the Catholic order of St. Joseph and give efficient service. The physician reports that during the year 62 patients were admitted to the hospital, of which number 5 died and 48 recovered. At present there are 9 patients receiving treatment.

Logging.—Last winter 56 Menominee Indians entered into logging agreements, which were approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to cut and haul to the rivers 17,000,000 feet of pine saw logs from their reservation, as provided in the act of Congress passed June 12, 1890. The Indians all filled their contracts in a satisfactory manner, although the snowfall during the winter was light, which made logging operations more expensive. The prices paid the Indians for cutting and hauling the logs to the river ran from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per thousand feet, the average price being \$4.11. These logs were advertised and sold to the highest bidder on March 12, 1897. Sealed bids and a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount bid were required. The logs were bid in by three different parties, and the average price paid was \$10.28 per thousand feet, which was an increase in price over the past three years. The total amount received for the logs was \$174,808.26. Deduct-

ing \$70,000 paid the Indians for cutting and hauling the logs, there was left \$104,808.26, or \$6.16 stumpage value of the timber cut.

The Menominee logging operations are under the management of a superintendent and an assistant superintendent of logging, a foreman of logging, 7 scalers, and 7 assistant scalers or tally men. The foreman of logging and the assistant scalers employed were Indians. The superintendents of logging are permanent employees, but the other logging employees are only employed during the logging season.

As the old logging rules for the government of the logging operations were inadequate, I submitted to the Indian Office a set of new rules, which were approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and are now in force. The new rules are as follows:

Wash
RULE 1. Annually, at such a date as shall be agreed upon between the United States Indian agent, Greenbay Agency, Wis., and the superintendent of logging at said agency, the latter shall enroll in a book, to be called a logging roll, all of the Menominee Indians who are recognized members of the tribe and who are entitled to enter into a logging agreement with the agent to cut and bank logs, and who are 21 years of age and over. To each Indian enrolled as above stated the superintendent of logging shall issue a certificate stating that the bearer has been enrolled on the logging roll and is entitled to one share of the amount of logs to be cut and banked by the Menominee Indians during the following logging season. On the certificate shall be a blank where the owner can transfer the same if he does not desire to enter into an agreement to cut and bank his share of the logs: *Provided, however,* That the certificate shall not be transferable to any other person than a Menominee Indian, and who is enrolled as above stated. Any Menominee Indian who is enrolled as above stated, and who desires to enter into a logging agreement as stated in rule 2, may purchase from other Indians a sufficient number of certificates to make him a winter's work. All certificates purchased must be presented to the superintendent of logging before he shall be given a logging agreement.

RULE 2. The United States Indian agent, Greenbay Agency, Wis., with the assistance of the superintendent of logging at said agency, may annually enter into an agreement or contract with any Indian who is enrolled, as provided in rule 1, and who may be properly qualified to carry out such an agreement, to cut and bank from the Menominee Reservation such a quantity of timber as shall be mutually agreed upon: *Provided, however,* That all contractors shall bank or land said timber at such places on the various streams as the superintendent shall direct, and shall also cut said timber into logs as directed by the superintendent, and cut all the merchantable timber clean from the land he is working, and to the satisfaction of the superintendent: *Provided, further,* That no agreement entered into to cut and bank timber shall exceed 1,000,000 feet (or as near that amount as practicable) to any one contractor; but nothing in this rule shall be construed in any manner from preventing an Indian from contracting for any amount less than 1,000,000 feet. Separate agreements shall be made for cutting and banking pine timber from other timber, and in no case shall there be paid more than \$5 per thousand feet for cutting and banking pine timber, nor more than \$2.50 per thousand feet for cutting and banking other kinds of timber. All agreements made between the agent and Indians, as above stated, shall be made subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They shall be made in triplicate, one copy to be given the contractor, one copy to be retained in the files of the agency office, and one copy shall accompany the pay roll of contractors filed with the agent's quarterly account in the Department at Washington, D. C.

RULE 3. It shall be stipulated in each logging agreement entered into, as per rule 2, the number of feet of logs the contractor is to cut and bank, the price per thousand feet he is to receive, and the kind of timber he is to cut. In fixing the price the distance to haul the logs to the stream, the kind of road over which they are to be hauled, the size of the timber to be cut into logs, and the character of the ground on which the timber stands, shall all be taken into consideration.

RULE 4. A definite time shall be agreed upon and stated in all agreements for commencing work by the contractors, and that any contractor cutting and banking more logs than called for in his agreement shall forfeit the surplus.

RULE 5. The contractors shall employ as laborers in cutting and banking logs Menominee Indians only: *Provided, however,* The agent may give his consent for a contractor to employ Indians who are not Menominees as laborers if all the Menominees who are able or who will work are employed.

RULE 6. A squaw-man or white man of any class shall not be given a contract or employed by any contractor in any capacity whatever, except he first obtain the consent of the agent and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

RULE 7. The superintendent, by and with the consent of the agent, shall annually employ a sufficient number of scalers and assistant scalers to scale all logs cut and banked each week by the contractors. The scalers and assistant scalers before commencing work shall take an oath of office to perform their duties honestly, impartially, and faithfully. The scalers shall be paid \$2.50 per day, and the assistant scalers \$2 per day for their services, without board. The agent and superintendent of logging shall make such rules for the guidance of the scalers in their work as shall be just and applicable, and see that they are enforced.

RULE 8. The logging contractors shall at all times land or place their logs on the streams or rollways so that they will be easy of access to the scalers. The contractors shall clear the landings or rollways of all brush, trees, stumps, and other obstructions before commencing to land logs. No logs are to be scaled that are not properly landed and side marked.

RULE 9. The contractors shall pay the Indians whom they may employ in cutting and banking logs the usual rate of wages paid in logging camps in the vicinity of the reservation. They shall be furnished by the agent with time books in which each contractor shall enter the names of all the Indians he employs as laborers and the rate of wages he is to pay each. At the close of each day he shall mark in his time book opposite each laborer's name the time he has worked that day. The contractor shall also keep an account with each laborer of any money or goods that he may let him have during the month. On the first day of each month after commencing his logging operations and also the day after he finishes his contract each contractor shall take his time book and accounts with his laborers to either the agent, superintendent of logging, or assistant superintendent of logging, who shall carefully compute the amount due each laborer and extend it in the time books, and if any laborer desires that the contractor for whom he has worked shall issue to him a time check for the amount due him for labor, the agent, superintendent, or assistant superintendent shall write out a time check for the amount due, which

shall be signed by the contractor, and he shall deliver it to the laborer, and when the same is presented at the agency office, shall be charged up against the contractor's account who issued it. Time checks shall not be issued by any contractor, only for labor, and then only as herein specified.

RULE 10. Whenever it shall be shown by the report of a scaler that a logging contractor has cut and banked, according to his agreement, the whole number of feet agreed upon, the agent shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, pay to the contractor the amount due him on his logging agreement, *Provided, however,* That before any contractor is paid he shall first show that he has paid his laborers who worked for him cutting and banking logs in full, or is willing to deposit the money for the pay of said laborers, or for any time checks issued to them for labor, with the agent, who shall deliver the money to those who are entitled to the same when called upon to do so.

RULE 11. The trader at the agency or any other person who has furnished any contractor with goods or supplies for logging purposes on a credit shall, if requested by the agent or the contractor, furnish an itemized statement of the contractor's account for the inspection of the agent.

RULE 12. Neither the agent nor the United States shall guarantee any part of any indebtedness incurred by any Indian logging contractor, nor be responsible directly or indirectly for any such indebtedness, but the agent shall at all times counsel the contractors to pay their just debts.

RULE 13. The agent and superintendent of logging, or any other employee at the agency, are hereby strictly prohibited from varying from these rules or changing them without first having obtained the consent of the Commissioner of Indians Affairs.

Sixteenth sections.—On the Menominee Reservation there are ten sections of land containing 6,400 acres that the State of Wisconsin claims to own as school lands. On these sections is much valuable pine timber, and the State has sold a portion of the land on which this timber stands to various individuals. A few years ago an Indian cleared a small farm on one of the sixteenth sections, hauling the timber cut to the river to be sold by the agent for his benefit, as was then the custom. The purchaser of the land from the State seized the logs, claiming that the Indian had no right to sell the logs. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided that the Indians had the right of occupancy of these sections only. That the title or fee was in the State or its assigns, and that if the Indian right of occupancy was ever extinguished that the State or its assigns would own the land.

When the Menominees were given their reservation in 1854 by the Government, no reservations were made of the sixteenth sections. The land they were to have is described in the treaty as—

that tract of country lying upon the Wolf River, in the State of Wisconsin, commencing at the southeast corner of township 28 north of range 16 east of the fourth principal meridian, running west twenty-four miles, thence north eighteen miles, thence east twenty-four miles, thence south eighteen miles to the place of beginning, the same being townships 28, 29, and 30 of ranges 13, 14, 15, and 16, according to the public surveys.

Two of these townships were afterwards sold to the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians for a reservation, leaving the Menominees 10 townships of land, which they now occupy as a reservation. The 10 sections claimed as school land by the State are valuable, as there is considerable pine timber and the most of the land is good farming soil. The pine timber surrounding some of these sections has been cut, thus exposing the pine standing on the sixteenth sections to constant danger of being destroyed by fire or wind.

If Congress would pass an act to have the 10 sections examined and appraised and to either pay the Indians the value of them or else purchase the title for them, it would not only be an act of justice to the Indians, but would fulfill the treaty obligations entered into by the Government with them.

Schools.—Connected with this agency are 2 Government boarding schools, 6 Government day schools, and 1 contract boarding school.

The Oneida Boarding School is located on the Oneida Reservation, and has a capacity to accommodate 120 pupils. This school, as well as the 5 day schools on the reservation, are under the charge of a bonded superintendent, and ranks with the best Indian schools in the country. The schools are crowded to their full capacity, and only Oneida Indians are admitted. The Oneidas take a great interest in educating their children. A large number of the older and more advanced pupils are attending the various industrial schools supported by the Government, and many of the graduates have been appointed to various responsible positions in reservation schools.

The Menominee Boarding School is located at the agency on the Menominee Reservation, and has a capacity to accommodate 160 pupils. This school is constantly crowded to its full capacity, and parents now voluntarily bring their children to the school, which is in strong contrast of a few years back, when the police had to be sent out to bring in the children. The most of the Menominees are now as anxious that their children should receive an education and a different training from what they received as they were a few years ago that they should not be educated and trained to lead a different life than they had led. Attached will be found the report of the superintendent of the Menominee Boarding School, which gives a comprehensive and detailed account of the workings of that school.

On the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation is a day school that is well attended

by the young children. As this tribe is civilized, and all speak and write English and lead a civilized life, they are all anxious that their children should receive a good education. Some of the young men of this tribe are attending the State schools and universities, preparing themselves to become professional men. I would recommend that the very best teachers be employed to teach the Stockbridge and Munsee day school.

Located at the agency is the St. Joseph Catholic contract school. This school can accommodate and educate 170 pupils. Last year the Government gave a contract to this school for only 65 pupils, but at their own expense they admitted and took care of during the year 89 additional pupils. This school has good buildings, which are well furnished, a well-cultivated farm on which the boys are taught farming, an able corps of teachers, and are well equipped in every respect. If this school is discontinued and it is the intention of the Government to educate all the Menominee and Stockbridge children, additional buildings will have to be erected at the Menominee Boarding School.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Health.—The general health of the three tribes connected with this agency has been good during the past year. There has been no epidemic disease during the year except the measles among the Oneidas and Stockbridges, and no cases proved fatal. The mortality has not been great, and the births have exceeded the deaths in all the tribes.

The physician for the Menominees, the only physician employed at this agency, reports that he has attended at his office 3,000 calls from Indians and employees, dispensed 4,275 prescriptions, visited the sick outside of the office 306 times, besides his daily visits to the hospital and boarding school. He reports 42 births among the Indians and 2 among the white employees, but as there are numerous births among the Indians that he has not attended the births among the Menominees are much greater than reported. The physician reports the number of deaths among the Indians as 47 and among the employees 2, both infants, but as there are deaths on distant parts of the reservation not reported to him and as annuities are not paid the Menominees it is impossible to obtain exact statistics, but I am confident that the births have exceeded the deaths during the past year.

Police.—There are eleven Indian policemen, six of whom are employed on the Menominee Reservation and five on the Oneida Reservation. No policemen are employed on the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation.

Indian court.—There is one court of Indian offenses, and that for the Menominees only. The judges of this court are three old Menominee Indians, two of whom are pagans and one a Catholic Christian. Their decisions on all cases brought before them are always just and are respected by the whole tribe.

If a court was established on the Oneida Reservation to settle their petty disputes, I am of the opinion that it would be of great benefit to that tribe.

Religion.—The Stockbridges and Munsees are Presbyterians with the exception of a few, who are Catholics. The Presbyterian church on this reservation is an old dilapidated building, unfit to hold services, and as there is no resident minister interest in church matters is not very great among this tribe. The Catholics have erected a neat and tasty church on the reservation, but have only monthly services.

The Oneidas are divided in their religious belief between the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Catholics; the majority of the tribe being adherents of the Episcopal Church. They have a fine stone church and a resident missionary, and the church is well attended at each service. The Methodists are next in number among this tribe, having a fine church and a resident missionary. The Catholics have a fine church, but only a few communicants, and hold services only twice a month.

The Menominees, with the exception of about 300, who are still pagans and retain and practice to a certain extent their pagan rites, are Catholics. There are three pretty and commodious Catholic churches on this reservation under the charge of the Catholic order of Franciscans and the services are well attended. The fathers and brothers of this order are devoted to their duties and have a beneficial influence over the tribe.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I would say that peace and harmony have prevailed during the past year, both among the employees and the Indians, and that on the whole I can say that there has been a gradual improvement among the three tribes comprising this agency during the four years that I have been agent, and that during that time there has been no serious trouble among them.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the many courtesies shown me during the time that I have been agent, I am,

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENOMINEE SCHOOL.

MENOMINEE BOARDING SCHOOL, *June 30, 1897.*

SIR: Again I have the honor to submit an annual report of the Menominee Boarding School under your charge.

Buildings.—There are ten, all in good condition, except the girls' building, which needs a new roof. The Department has been informed of this fact by yourself and also by Inspector Wright.

Another schoolroom, 24 by 40, is greatly needed. The three schools now in operation are so crowded as to render it impossible for the teachers to give the pupils the individual attention and training so essential to their advancement. It is necessary to promote from the primary department before pupils are fully prepared, in order to make room for beginners. This is the present condition of things, and it will certainly be no better another year, as the pupils now in attendance will nearly all return, bringing with them their younger sisters and brothers.

There have been enrolled the past year 168 children, with an average attendance of 153. All were contented and happy, and seemed to prefer to be at school rather than at home. There has been but one runaway during the year.

I think the past year has been the most prosperous one in the history of the school in every way—on the farm, in the schoolroom, and in the shops. The older children have seemed to realize their condition and the necessity for improvement if they are to stand side by side and compete with their white sisters and brothers, and have exercised a greater degree of self-reliance than in any previous year that I have been with them. I attribute this to our mode of individual training and to frequent talks to the larger girls and boys, impressing upon them the necessity of self-dependence.

Another factor which has helped to bring about this happy result was the debating society, organized, officered, and conducted by the pupils of the school. They entered into it with zest and enthusiasm and never failed to respond when selected as a disputant. Many became quite proficient in advancing their ideas and really enjoyed an intellectual battle with their opponents. Parents of the children and white people were invited to some of the meetings and expressed surprise and delight at the masterly way in which the subjects were discussed.

Employees.—There are 9 white and 13 Indian employees, all of whom are faithful to their duties and entitled to share in the good reputation of the school.

School farm.—The school farm consists of 320 acres, 160 of which are under cultivation (an addition of 40 acres since last report). Many acres have been cleared of timber and stone this season and are now sown to grains of various kinds. There are now growing 40 acres of oats, 10 acres of corn, 10 acres of beans, 12 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of rye, and 4 acres are planted with garden vegetables. The remainder is grass and pasture. Crops look very well at this time, and we hope to do considerable toward the support of the school the coming year. A careful estimate of what the farm should produce this year would be as follows:

Oats.....bushels..	800	Onions.....bushels..	40
Corn.....do.....	100	Melons.....do.....	500
Potatoes.....do.....	1,000	Squashes.....do.....	100
Beans.....do.....	45	Cabbages.....do.....	3,000
Rye.....do.....	300		

Besides the above there will be quantities of other garden vegetables. There should not be less than 10,000 pounds of pork, and some few sheep that could be used toward support of school.

Industrial work on farm.—Under the splendid management and experienced eye of Mr. Henry Dicke, the industrial teacher, the boys have done all the work connected with the school farm, and in addition have built 320 rods of extra good board fence, which greatly adds to the appearance of the school farm. The boys are also taught and required to shear sheep, and slaughter and dress hogs and cattle.

Stock.—The stock on the farm at present consists of 9 blooded cows, some calves, 35 head of hogs, many little pigs, 22 head of sheep, 4 horses, and many chickens. All of the above are cared for by the children, who take great interest in their charges.

Shops.—There are connected with the school a carpenter and wagon shop combined, and a shoe shop. In the carpenter and wagon shop there are regularly detailed 8 boys, 4 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon. These boys are becoming good workmen. They make ax handles, double-trees, single-trees and other small articles for their parents and others, the proceeds of which they are permitted to use for themselves. It is our aim to teach them to make things that will be of most use to them at their homes.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for your continued kindness, assistance, and deep interest manifested toward the school and the employees.

Yours respectfully,

LESLIE WATSON, *Superintendent.*

THOS. H. SAVAGE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 23, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

I assumed charge of the agency January 1, 1897, relieving Lieut. W. A. Mercer, Eighth United States Infantry. In compliance with verbal instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have continued the same general policy inaugurated and successfully carried on by my predecessor. I see no reason for any radical change, and have made none in the management. The prosperous condition of the Indians and the systematic method of conducting the affairs of this agency are the results of labor performed by my predecessor, Captain Mercer.

The agency consists of seven reservations, and the following table gives the name, location, and area of each:

	Acres
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis.....	14, 102
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis.....	124, 333
Lac Court d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis.....	66, 136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis.....	69, 824
Fond du Lac, Carleton County, Minn.....	92, 346
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties Minn.....	131, 629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn.....	51, 840
Total.....	550, 210

Census.—The aggregate population of the reservations of this agency is 4,651, apportioned as follows:

Red Cliff.....	201
Bad River.....	655
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	1, 150
Lac du Flambeau.....	785
Fond du Lac.....	771
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake).....	772
Grand Portage.....	317
Total.....	4, 651

The following table gives the several classes of persons as required by section 304, Regulations Indian Office, 1894:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff.....	60	67	62
Bad River.....	249	229	140
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	418	449	265
Lac du Flambeau.....	260	335	157
Fond du Lac.....	192	265	249
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake).....	226	244	198
Grand Portage.....	81	113	95
Total.....	1, 486	1, 702	1, 166

Ashland, Wis., the headquarters of the agency, is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, and is reached via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Northern Pacific Railway, and Wisconsin Central Railway.

Red Cliff Reservation is located 3 miles from Bayfield, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant 24 miles from Ashland. A wagon way connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay, Red Cliff Reservation, distant about 3 miles. During the season of open navigation Bayfield is reached by a steamer which makes two daily trips from Ashland, a distance of 22 miles. Post-office and telegraphic address, Bayfield, Wis.

Bad River Reservation lies about 3 miles east of Ashland. The principal village is at Odanah, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles east of Ashland. Post-office and telegraphic address, Odanah, Wis.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation is reached via Hayward, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant from Ashland about 60 miles. The principal villages, Lac Court d'Oreilles and Pahquauhong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles, and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road. Post-office address, Reserve, Wis. Telegraphic address, Hayward, Wis.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is reached via the Chicago and Northeastern Railway. The principal village is located at the foot of a large lake named Flambeau, and about 5 miles from the railway station. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 24 miles west of Duluth. It is reached via Cloquet, a town on the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway, the principal settlement being connected with Cloquet by 3 miles of very poor wagon road. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Cloquet, Minn.

Vermilion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 170 miles from Ashland, on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway. The Boise Forte Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca counties, in the State of Minnesota, besides the one at Sucker Point, on Vermilion Lake. The farmer and teacher are now established at Nett Lake, on the reservation proper. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Tower, Minn.

Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 200 miles from Ashland, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is on Grand Portage Bay, about 10 miles west of the mouth of Pigeon River, which stream forms for a number of miles the boundary between the United States and Canada. Post-office, Grand Portage, Minn.

Schools.—There are 10 day and 3 boarding schools connected with the agency. The following table shows the names and location of the several schools, the average attendance during the year, the names of the teachers, and the annual compensation paid through this office:

Name of school.	Reservation, where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
<i>Day schools.</i>				
Normantown	Fond du Lac	9	Josephine B. Von Felden	\$600
Fond du Lac	do	15	Charles L. Davis	600
Nett Lake	Nett Lake	21	Augusta Bradley	600
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	35	Sister Seraphica Reineck	600
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	11	Sister Victoria Steidl	300
Lac Court d'Oreilles	Lac Court d'Oreilles	13	Moses Madwayosh	480
Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 2	do	12	C. A. Wallace	600
Pahquauh Wong	do	26	Lena Wallace	300
Catholic Mission	do	38	William Denomie	600
St. Marys	Bad River	40	Sophie Denomie	300
			C. K. Dunster	600
			Janett Dunster	300
			Sister M. Hugolina	
			Sister M. Euphrasia	
			Sister Macaria	
			Sister Clarissima	
			Sister Euphemia	
<i>Boarding schools.</i>				
St. Marys	Bad River	62	Sister Macaria	
			Sister Clarissima	
			Sister Euphemia	
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	113	Reuben Perry, superintendent	1,000
			Margaret A. Bingham	660
			Celia J. Durfee	600
			Mary E. Perry	600
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	37	Sister Camilla Woermann	
			Sister Veronica Haarth	
			Sister Dionysia Vandenbroek	

The following improvements have been made at the day schools during the year: A new frame building has been constructed for the Grand Portage school, at a cost of about \$1,300.

Additions have been constructed to the Lac Court d'Oreilles day school buildings, and Lac Court d'Oreilles day school buildings No. 2, consisting of a hallway and rooms for the occupancy of the teacher and general housekeeper, with necessary wood sheds and outbuildings, at a cost of about \$530 for each school. Sewing machines have also been provided for use of the general housekeepers at said schools.

At the Pahquauh Wong day school the grounds have been inclosed with a wire fence, the school buildings and teachers' residence have been repaired, and necessary outbuildings have been constructed.

Improved water facilities have been provided at the Normantown Government day school, a well having been driven and a pump and well-house provided. Prior to this the teacher and pupils were dependent on water from the lake, about a half mile distant.

Extensive additions have also been made to the Government boarding school at Lac du Flambeau, which are enumerated in the report of Superintendent Perry, herewith inclosed. The authority for and the mode of payment is a matter of record in your office.

The progress of the school is fully set forth in his report. This plant will be a very complete one when the water system and electric light are added, which are

subjects of separate reports already submitted to your office. The school is now capable of taking care of 180 boarders, and I do not believe there will be any trouble in filling it to its full capacity this year.

But little trouble has been experienced in keeping the children at school. In a few instances they have run away and been secreted by their fathers, but the prospect of a few days on bread and water in the guardhouse has invariably induced them to change their minds regarding the propriety of educating their children and returning them to school. The Indians as a rule take great pride in their school and the marked improvement in their children. The success of the school is largely due to the patient and untiring efforts of Superintendent Perry and his intelligent and honest administration of affairs. His pay is too small for the important work he is doing, and I recommend that it be increased.

The day schools are doing some good. Attendance is more or less irregular, owing to the children having to accompany their parents when they leave their homes for the purpose of sugar making, berry picking, rice gathering, hunting, etc., which the Indians follow in gaining a living. The remedy for this is Government boarding schools on each of the principal reservations, where the children can be kept and cared for while their parents are away from home.

I have already recommended a boarding school for the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, and will soon submit a recommendation for one at Bad River. My predecessor submitted recommendations for a boarding school at Sucker Point, Minn., which has been the subject of recent report to your office; and I hope the school will be authorized. The benefits to be derived from educating the Indian children on their reservations are too well known to require any special recommendation from me, and the Government boarding school I believe to be far superior to any other method.

The day school at Grand Portage has been conducted by an Indian, and but little progress has been made. I have already recommended that a white teacher be furnished for this place, and a woman for a housekeeper and industrial teacher for the Indian girls. That portion of the Grand Portage band which live around Grand Marais has the privilege of sending their children to the public schools.

Timber industries.—Logging and manufacture of lumber during the past year was carried on by Justus S. Stearns on the Bad River Reservation, and by J. H. Cushman & Co. on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation. The cut for the season is given in the following tabulated statement, together with the amount received and disbursed on account of the same:

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896, and due from contractors	\$22, 926. 77	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	27, 050. 42	
Amount received from advance on contracts.....	10, 036. 70	
	<hr/>	\$60, 013. 89
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts.....	38, 734. 66	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance..	2, 642. 05	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....	1, 145. 75	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897, and due from contractors	17, 491. 43	
	<hr/>	60, 013. 89

Bad River Reservation.

Balance on hand July 1, 1896, and due from contractor	\$13, 028. 65	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	55, 030. 09	
Amount received from advance on contracts.....	13, 778. 20	
	<hr/>	\$81, 836. 94
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts.....	32, 903. 78	
Amount expended in improvements on Bad River Reservation from sale of timber on unallotted lands.....	5, 000. 00	
Amount paid to contractor, account of advance..	6, 737. 22	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....	2, 214. 12	
Amount deposited in United States Treasury June 30, 1897.....	9, 766. 82	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897, and due from contractor	25, 215. 00	
	<hr/>	81, 836. 94

Summary of timber operations.

On hand July 1, 1896.....	\$35,955.42	
Amount received, sale of timber.....	82,080.51	
Amount received, advance on contracts.....	23,814.90	
		\$141,850.83
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians.....	71,638.44	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance.....	9,379.27	
Amount expended, Bad River improvements.....	5,000.00	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses.....	3,359.87	
Amount deposited in United States Treasury.....	9,766.82	
Balance on hand June 30, 1897.....	42,706.43	
		141,850.83

Timber cut.—The following table shows the kind and amount of timber cut upon the reservations during the logging season, from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897:

Bad River Reservation:	Feet.	
White pine.....	9,166,500	
Norway.....	1,990,990	
Dead and down.....	6,759,600	
Shingle timber.....	1,137,970	
Hemlock.....	3,610	
Birch.....	170	
Elm.....	320	
Maple.....	5,000	
Basswood.....	2,330	
Cedar.....	1,990	
		19,068,480
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:		
White pine.....	3,427,010	
Norway.....	3,037,350	
Dead and down.....	2,576,260	
Shingle timber.....	2,270,050	
Hemlock.....	1,270,520	
Birch.....	2,080	
		12,583,270
Red Cliff Reservation:		
White pine.....	7,383,320	
Norway.....	45,110	
Dead and down.....	63,330	
		7,491,760
Summary:		
White pine.....	19,976,830	
Norway.....	5,073,450	
Dead and down.....	9,399,190	
Shingle timber.....	3,408,020	
Hemlock.....	1,274,130	
Birch.....	2,250	
Elm.....	320	
Maple.....	5,000	
Basswood.....	2,330	
Cedar.....	1,990	
		39,143,510

I have nothing but praise for the manner in which both contractors have conscientiously carried out the provisions of their contracts with the Indians. Although operating at a loss since the price of lumber has fallen, no efforts have been made in any manner to evade the strict terms of the contracts. With the prospect of better prices for their lumber at the present time, no future trouble is anticipated.

No fairer methods could possibly be adopted for the disposition of the Indian timber on these reservations. With the contractors under heavy bonds for the faithful execution of the terms of their contracts, with valuable plants worth half

a million dollars on the reservations, their lumber yards and at least one year's cut of logs on hand and paid for, all of which are liable to be forfeited to the Government, the Indians' interests are absolutely protected. The manufacture of their timber into lumber on the reservations provides employment for all who will work at the same wages paid for white labor; Indians being given the preference in all cases where they can fill the places and will work, and provides them ample means for supporting themselves and their families. Timber disposed of in this manner I believe to be worth 100 per cent more to the Indians than if sold and shipped away for manufacturing into lumber.

There have been no forest fires on the reservation yet this season. The timber that was burned last year on the Bad River Reservation has nearly all been saved, and owing to the extremely wet season the worms have not yet attacked that which is standing. Three camps are now working upon it, and I am confident that all can be taken care of without loss.

The mills on both reservations have been running day and night since the ice went out in the spring. The plant at Lac du Flambeau, I believe, will be able to take care of all the timber upon that reservation. The mill upon the Bad River Reservation, although of equal capacity, owing to a much larger amount of timber to be cared for, I am sure will not be able to handle successfully all of it without loss to the Indians. I will submit a special report and recommendations on this subject as soon as definite data can be obtained.

Permission has been granted to erect a plant similar to the one at Bad River, upon the Red Cliff Reservation, and to dispose of the timber in the same manner. This, I believe, will place this band of Indians in a position where they will need no further aid from the Government. The timber that was burned last year was ordered cut and banked on the 15th of January, 1897. The timber, amounting to 7,500,000 feet, was cut and banked before the close of the logging season. The cost of logging this timber was considerably increased, owing to delay in getting permission to cut before the season was half over. The logs are now in the water and safely boomed, and will be sold on September 6 next. The Government provided the money for this work, which will be returned from the proceeds of sale of the logs. The cutting of this timber not only saved it for the allottees who owned it, but provided employment for every able-bodied Indian on the reservation during the remainder of the winter, and this without cost to the Government.

No logging has been done on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation this season, and I think about 2,000,000 feet of white pine still remain scattered over the reservation. I have about completed arrangements to take care of this during the coming winter, under the contract of Henry Turrish, who did the last logging upon this reservation. The hard wood can not be logged at present, no railroad having been built through the reservation, and it can not be handled like the lighter timber by rafting down the streams and lakes.

Nothing pertaining to the timber industry has been done on the Fond du Lac Reservation, except the cutting and sale of a few thousand railroad ties. About the middle of the winter charges of fraud were made by one of the half-breeds on the reservation, who wanted to get the farmer in charge of the reservation into trouble and cause his removal, which succeeded in stopping all further cutting and the arrest of a number of innocent parties and an investigation by both the Land and Indian Departments. These investigations proved the charges to be false in every particular. Complete reports of these transactions were made to your office in previous communications.

The Grand Portage Reservation has been allotted to that band of Indians. The land is not fit for agricultural purposes, and there is no timber of any considerable value upon it. Permission to cut and sell railroad ties was refused by the Department. It is believed that their reservation contains valuable mineral deposits. Application was made by a Minneapolis, Minn., company for permission to contract for and develop these mineral resources on this reservation; no reply has yet been made through this office to the request. If this deposit of mineral exists on this reservation, I see no reason why it could not be developed for the benefit of these Indians, in a manner similar to that by which the pine on the other reservations is being cared for. These Indians have no visible means of support except the small annuity paid them each year, which is totally inadequate for their maintenance even if judiciously expended, which in most cases it is not. The development of the mineral resources on this reservation, if deposits do exist, would be a boon to this destitute band.

The Nett Lake Indians I have not yet visited, but will during the month of September, and will then submit a special report pertaining to that reservation.

Allotments.—The following table shows the number of allotments made on each of the reservations of this agency through this office to date, the number of allot-

tees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted. Patents have been issued for all allotments made:

Reservation.	Number of allotments.	Males.	Fe-males.	Number of acres allotted.
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	684	437	247	58,569.17
Bad River.....	478	314	164	37,150.54
Fond du Lac.....	450	258	192	30,296.73
Lac du Flambeau.....	306	186	120	24,486.84
Red Cliff.....	204	108	96	14,102.81
Grand Portage.....	304	147	157	24,191.31
Total.....	2,426	1,450	976	183,797.40

Agriculture.—The amount of land under cultivation during the past year was 2,932 acres. The crops raised include:

Wheat..... bushels..	200	Onions..... bushels..	617
Oats..... do.....	2,850	Beans..... do.....	290
Corn..... do.....	2,650	Other vegetables..... do.....	2,590
Potatoes..... do.....	40,600	Pumpkins..... number..	8,900
Turnips..... do.....	5,710	Hay..... tons.....	1,125

The Indians made 1,430 pounds of butter and cut 2,800 cords of wood, most of which was sold either to the Government or to parties outside the reservation.

The stock owned by the Indians at the present time consists of 569 horses, 2 mules, 430 head of cattle, and 272 swine. They also own 5,175 domestic fowls.

Roads and general improvements.—A considerable fund having accrued from the sale of burnt timber on tribal land pertaining to the Bad River Reservation, a petition was made by a majority of the band to have this money, or such portion as was necessary, expended in making permanent improvements upon their reservation and providing work for the idle Indians. Permission was granted by your office for such expenditure, and work began. About 20 miles of road has been built; 4 miles of sidewalk laid in the village of Odanah; streets straightened and graded; five artesian wells bored; new cemetery fenced, cleared, and seeded with grass; council house moved, fitted up, and painted; pastures fenced for horses and cows belonging to the Indians of the village, and many minor improvements which add very much to the comfort and well-being of the entire band. In addition to the benefits derived in the line of improvements, work has been given to the unemployed at good wages—all the work being done by Indian labor.

The roads include a wagon road from Odanah across the reservation to Ashland, connecting with the city road. This enables the Indians to market their produce and obtain supplies from the city. A road up Bad River, 10 miles long, furnishes them with means of getting their hay to market and material for building homes on their allotments along the river. Since the logging operations on the reservation began, the river has been impassable for canoes, and no way was open to them for getting supplies to their allotments; therefore many of the Indians did not build upon them, and some abandoned their land after living upon it for a time.

The wells dug afford water for a great many families who have been using the swamp and river water, which only Indians could drink and live. The wells will no doubt very greatly improve the general health of the band.

A road 3 miles long has been made upon the Flambeau Reservation, connecting the railroad station with the village of Flambeau, where the mill and boarding school are located. This work has also been done by Indians.

Sanitary condition.—It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the amount of sickness on the reservations. With only one physician for seven reservations, scattered as they are, it would be impossible for him even to get a record of all the cases, much less treat them. The old Indian methods of healing the sick seem to obtain to a certain extent on all the reservations. The beating of drums and noisy lamentations seem to be used in all diseases, and, taken in connection with their unreasonable superstition that one can not live in a house where an Indian has died—in consequence of which they usually move the sick person out in a hut or tepee when they think there is any possibility of his dying—it is strange that so many survive. These barbarous customs should be eradicated; but unless proper medical attendance is given them in lieu of it there is little use in trying to suppress it.

The agency physician, who is located here, is constantly employed visiting the sick on the four reservations in Wisconsin. The reservations in Minnesota get along without his assistance, or employ private physicians if they can get them and are able to pay for them. Medicine is furnished all those who apply for and need it; but owing to the unskillful manner in which they use it, it is an open question whether it does harm or good. To attend the sick properly, a resident physician should be located on each reservation. With three physicians more or less medical aid could be given all the reservations. A resident physician at Flambeau, where the boarding school is situated, is almost a necessity, and is urgently recommended.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge my obligations to the Department for the uniform courtesy shown me, and to my predecessor, Captain Mercer, for valuable assistance rendered me in taking up the agency work. The prosperous condition of the agency is largely due to the loyal and intelligent support given me by the employees, to whom I wish to express my thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. L. SCOTT,

Captain, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *August 25, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 203, Regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this agency.

I assumed charge of the agency on April 1, 1895, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 16, current series, Adjutant General's Office, and have performed the duties of agent since that date.

The Wind River, or Shoshone, Reservation is situated in the west central part of the State of Wyoming, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and contains 2,828 square miles. The agency is located near the south line, and most of the Indians of the reservation live in log huts built along the course of the Little Wind River and its tributaries, the Shoshones near the mountains and the Arapahoes farther down. Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 143 miles distant, is the nearest railroad point. Casper, the terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, is slightly more distant. From these stations all supplies are hauled, usually by Indian teams, from Casper. The military post of Fort Washakie, garrisoned by two troops of cavalry, is located 1 mile from the agency.

The census for the fiscal year 1897 shows:

Shoshones—males, 423; females, 449.....	872
Arapahoes—males, 401; females, 414.....	815
Total both tribes	1,687
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshones	196
Arapahoes	179
Total	375
Number of males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshones	223
Arapahoes	208
Total	431
Number of females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshones	232
Arapahoes	282
Total	514
Number of births	73
Number of deaths	152
Not previously enumerated	20

By the census of 1896 the total was 1,746, and thus it will be perceived that the number of these Indians has diminished 59. This decrease is due to an epidemic of measles, which prevailed among the Indians of both tribes during the months of December, January, and February. In spite of all our efforts to prevent it, the mortality, especially among infants and small children, was very great, due in a great measure to the carelessness of the Indians themselves in allowing the sick to be exposed to wet and cold.

The principal occupation of the Indians of this reservation during the year has been farming, and the work has progressed very satisfactorily. For the purpose of instructing them in this pursuit the arable land was divided into four districts, each superintended by an additional farmer. Almost all of the Indians evince the utmost readiness to learn to farm, and many of them have very good crops.

The amount of the harvest thrashed last year, subsequent to my report, amounted to 600,000 pounds of wheat and 600,000 pounds of oats. They sold to the post of Fort Washakie during the year 1896 525,000 pounds of oats, 800,000 pounds of hay, 150,000 pounds of straw, and 26,077 pounds of potatoes.

At the beginning of the planting season of 1897 I issued to the Indians for seed 100,000 pounds of wheat, 80,000 pounds of oats, 35,000 pounds of potatoes, 1,250 pounds of alfalfa, and 500 pounds of corn, together with a proportionate amount of garden seed. A portion of this was furnished by the Government and a portion by the Indians. As an evidence of their progress, I may mention that the amounts of wheat and oats sowed by them this year were greater than their total crop in 1894. The season has been extremely unfavorable for farming, but with all the drawbacks their crop of wheat and oats for this year is estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds.

Some of them, but not many, have made failures of their attempts to farm, notwithstanding which almost all of the heads of families and able-bodied young men will have grain to sell—some more and some less. Last year an Arapaho Indian named Wolf Arrows marketed 118 sacks of wheat. The Shoshones have made considerable progress in the knowledge of farming, and several of them are now able to raise a crop unassisted. A number of Indians of each tribe have become quite skilled in the use of agricultural implements, and are now able to handle a mowing machine or a harvester very well. They are also using the scythe and cradle to some extent on small or inaccessible fields. All the seed wheat and oats were carefully cleaned in the agency mill, and as a result most of the fields are free from cockle and weeds. In raising garden vegetables the Indians show improvement, though many of them still think it is enough to sow the seed, and expect the vegetables to grow well without further attention.

Last May the dam at the head of our main irrigating ditch was completely destroyed by a freshet, and it seemed for a time that all our crops would be lost for want of water. The Indians, however, turned out and put in a temporary dam that supplied the place of the old one very well.

The sale of their crops and of wood has frequently put quite a large amount of money in the hands of these Indians, but I am glad to say that with few exceptions they have put it to good use. Most of it has been expended for the purchase of articles of food, clothing, draft horses, and cattle. Two Indians have bought mowing machines for themselves.

The wood contract at Fort Washakie, amounting to 1,800 cords, has been satisfactorily filled by the Indians, besides 175 cords for the agency and Wind River Boarding School. They have also just finished supplying 400 tons of hay at Fort Washakie, besides stacking a large amount of alfalfa and wild hay for their own use. They furnished 60,000 pounds of oats to the agency, and sufficient wheat to make 200,000 pounds of flour for issue to them, leaving but 150,000 pounds to be furnished by contractor. The indications at present are that they will this year supply the wheat to make all their flour and have a large surplus.

During the year the Indians have built about five miles of road in the mountain to facilitate the hauling of wood, besides one mile near the agency. They have made four small irrigating ditches, each from two to four miles long, and one large ditch five miles in length. A number of them have their allotments accurately fenced and are living on them with all their belongings. They hauled during the year 253,968 pounds of freight from Casper and 150,000 from Lander, besides quite an amount for private parties.

In general, it may be said of these Indians that they are willing and even anxious to work at anything that they can do and that will secure them reasonable remuneration. Many of them have improved their houses and built stables and root houses. There also seems to be quite a diminution in their fondness for dancing, due, no doubt, to their having the care of their crops and other work to occupy most of their time.

But few have been absent without leave during the year, and these mainly Shoshones visiting their relatives on the Fort Hall Reservation across the mountains.

As these Indians and the Bannocks speak the same language and are largely inter-married, and the two reservations are so close the one to the other, it is difficult to break up the practice, which, however, does no perceptible harm. They show a disposition to comply with the game laws of Wyoming now that they understand them.

The agency flour and saw mill has been kept busy the entire year either grinding flour for issue, grists of flour and cornmeal for the Indians, or sawing house logs, shingles, and lumber for the agency and Indians. The mill being located on low ground, has settled considerably, but now seems to be standing firm. A new granary has been erected, which gives suitable facilities for storing grain and flour. The old boiler has been replaced by a fine steel boiler, which makes the work of running the mill much easier.

The appropriation of \$3,000 which was made for the repair of the Wind River Bridge will be expended in repairing it this fall, and it is thought that the new plans, being better adapted to the site than the former were, will, if carried out properly, make the bridge secure against high water in the future.

There were one Government and two contract boarding schools conducted on this reservation during the year. The contract schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal churches.

The average attendance at the Government school was 174, an increase of 29 over last year. The management of the school has been excellent, and good results have been secured, not as great as was expected, however, on account of the epidemic of measles which prevailed with peculiar severity in all the schools. At the Wind River Boarding School 60 girls and 20 boys were sick in bed at one time. A great improvement in the farming and industrial branches has been made.

St. Stephen's Mission School, under the direction of the Rev. Balthazar Feusi, S. J., assisted by one priest and four Sisters of the Order of St. Francis, has been well conducted and has made good progress in educating the Indian youth, both in the schoolroom and in the farm and garden.

The Episcopal mission school, under the direction of the Rev. John Roberts, assisted by two lady teachers, has given instruction to about 25 Indian girls with excellent results. The average attendance, cost to the Government, and other information is shown in the accompanying reports of the two latter-named schools.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is now only fair. The measles have enfeebled many, but it is thought that during the summer they may all recover their usual robust health. The agency physician reports that 2,180 Indians received medical treatment during the year, all of whom, except 103, recovered.

Excellent order has been maintained on the reservation during the year. No serious crimes have been committed, and but few disputes requiring disciplinary measures have occurred. The police force of the agency, consisting of two officers and twelve privates, has generally performed its duties well.

The court of Indian offenses has held regular sessions, and although too much disposed to leniency has been of great assistance in settling disputes among the Indians.

The work of allotting lands in severalty has progressed satisfactorily during the year, although somewhat retarded by the fact of some of the best lands of the reservation being still unsurveyed, thus preventing some Indians from selecting their allotments. If the lines of the public survey should be extended to cover all the desirable land, I think that the work of allotment will soon be completed.

The Indians of both tribes have, during the year, made a very gratifying advance in acquiring a knowledge of the arts of civilization, industry, and agriculture. They all seem very proud of what they have accomplished and anxious and willing to continue their efforts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. WILSON,

Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WIND RIVER SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL, *Shoshone Agency, Wyo.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

The enrollment for the year was 204, an increase of 69 in the past two years. There were 114 boys and 90 girls; 102 Arapahoes and 102 Shoshones. The average attendance was 174, an increase of 57 over two years ago. The average attendance by quarters was as follows:

Quarter ending September 30.....	140
Quarter ending December 31.....	163
Quarter ending March 31.....	185
Quarter ending June 30.....	184

The largest monthly average was 191, and was made during the month of February. The average age of the pupils was 11 years. The attendance could have been increased but for an epidemic of measles which broke out in midwinter.

This number could be maintained and increased the coming year, but it is questionable whether it is to the credit of the school to push the attendance above the allowance of clothing, etc. Had we fully equipped industrial shops and material on hand this could be accomplished, but when you receive so many pairs of pants, coats, etc., it is impossible to keep more than a specified number properly clothed. We feel that we ought not to exceed our clothing supplies as we did this year, in the hope that Congress would see that the accommodations and appropriation made for education at this point was inadequate and not sufficient for the number of pupils enrolled.

We had no sickness until December 18, when the measles visited the school and the entire school was down at one time. It had been epidemic on the reserve for a couple of months; the school was quarantined and every precaution taken, but without avail. We passed through it without losing a single case, but as a result of measles we lost one of our boys from congestion of the lungs, and several who had been enrolled and withdrawn died at their homes, when had they remained at the school I feel would be alive to-day.

The schoolroom work has progressed favorably, and we have kept up the plan of half day school and half day work, but we have been handicapped in the winter months properly to instruct our boys in the various industries.

In English we feel that we have advanced materially in the knowledge of it, but there is still a lack of the use of it outside of the schoolroom. We had, unfortunately, several employees during the year who persisted in talking Indian to the pupils, and the force of example was hard to overcome. Of this, we are thankful to say, we are relieved.

The school farm of 600 acres is now under fence, and the whole is looking well. We had a good crop of 11 acres of oats and barley, and have cut hay sufficient for the use of the school and cut and disposed of our surplus. We have in 7 acres of potatoes and 11 acres of other vegetables, consisting of onions, cabbages, beets, beans, rutabagas, carrots, etc., all of which at this writing are looking very well and will be sufficient for the needs of the school.

Arbor Day was observed by planting 250 shade trees to replace those planted last year, all of which died. As to whether the trees planted this year will grow, we will be unable to say until next spring. However, the majority of them look healthy and as if they were going to grow.

The girls in the sewing room have improved very much, in fact more than in some of the other departments. During the year, in addition to the general repair work necessary to keep the girls and boys' clothing in good condition, they made the following new articles:

Aprons	339	Pillow slips	84
Bonnets	78	Sheets	168
Curtains (closet)	2	Skirts	37
Chemises	2	Towels	438
Drawers	158	Table cloths	27
Dresses	322	Undersuits	247
Dresses (night)	138		
Garters	65	Total	2,105

The dormitory for the girls has been extended during the year by putting a second story on the kitchen. This is a good, substantial, brick addition. A mess kitchen was also built, which adds much to the comfort of the employees. A good substantial barn was built, 104 by 32, with a second story sufficient to hold 80 tons of hay in addition to a granary. Our coal house was extended; board walks were laid and the old ones repaired; 7½ miles of fence were built; and we are now building a substantial bath house, 32 by 24, at the Washakie Hot Springs. All of these things were built with the aid of the boys, excepting the dormitory extension and the mess kitchen, which were of brick. We were thus enabled to keep our boys employed and under instruction, and to get good substantial buildings for about one-half the cost.

As to the needs of the school, I can not urge too strongly the necessity of industrial shops. If we are expected to make any great headway industrially, we must have shops. The boys' building should be extended so we can give them more home life. The school has increased in size so that the necessity for the extension of our laundry becomes imperative. It should also be supplied with some simple machinery in order to lighten the work. The water tank should be replaced with a larger one, the present one being inadequate for the present needs of the school. The school should be supplied with electric light. We had two lamp explosions during the year, and but for the timely arrival of employees our buildings would have been destroyed and the Government have lost more than enough to supply many schools with electric-light plants. The growth of the school has crowded the employees. This pressure could be relieved by building a superintendent's house. The ventilation has been improved during the year, but something still needs to be done to get the best results.

We were fortunate during the school year in keeping our employee force intact, with one exception. This helped us materially, and showed itself in the advancement of the pupils.

During the year we continued our monthly entertainments to the benefit of the pupils. Our closing exercises were attended by many hundred people, some of whom only knew the dark side of Indian life, and they expressed surprise at what was being done so near to them.

In closing I wish to thank Capt. R. H. Wilson for the great interest he has taken in the school; for his counsel and aid and cordial support, without which our measure of success would have been limited; and we also wish to thank the Indian Office, which has favorably considered the recommendations that we have made during the year.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

W. P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Capt. R. H. Wilson.)

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 16, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my fourth annual report, together with the proceedings of the three Indian school-service institutes held during the summer months, and a number of papers read at these meetings.

I make no attempt to present statistics as to Indian school work, attendance, growth, expenditures, etc., since these matters have been fully noted in your own report, and any figures which I might prepare would, for the most part, duplicate those which you have already given. My desire is to invite attention to certain existing phases of Indian education which mark progress gained, or weak points to be remedied, or new directions in which progress may be successfully sought.

SUPERVISION.

Thanks to the more liberal appropriation for my traveling expenses for the fiscal year 1897, I have been able to inspect, personally, a larger number of schools than was the case during previous years. This has enabled me to do away with several serious drawbacks in the equipment and work of the schools I visited. On the other hand, changes in the corps of supervisors and delays in the appointment of new supervisors have seriously interfered with my work so far as the inspection of schools by these important assistants is concerned. I am grateful, therefore, that you have agreed to secure for my work, with the concurrence of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the appointment of two additional supervisors, raising their number from three to five; and also that you have directed me to divide the Indian school territory into five supervisory districts, one of which is to be permanently assigned to each of the five supervisors. This will render it possible for these officials to visit each school in their charge several times during the year, thereby enabling me, with their assistance, to secure more compact organization, not only in each individual school, but in the school service as a whole.

It gives me pleasure to be able to report that in spite of the obstacles in the work of supervisors, and thanks to the intelligent devotion of the agents and superintendents, there has been on the whole decided progress in the school work and increasing vigor and compactness in the organization of the schools as a whole.

Further gains will be derived from this timely increase and organization of the supervisors' corps in the better and more systematic control of transfers of pupils; in the extension through their efforts of the outing system; in guarding against error in the appointment of Indians; in applying methods of prevention generally in matters which—under the scantier supervision of the past few years—frequently grew into serious evils calling for drastic measures of cure; and in the efforts of the Indian Office to encourage returned students in legitimate self-help.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

The subject of "returned students" has frequently given rise to severe criticism both of the Indians and of the schools. It has been claimed that graduates of Indian schools return to their respective reservations merely to relapse into so-called Indian savagery, in most cases even of an aggravated form. I have, therefore, taken steps to collect data with reference to this matter. While I am not yet ready to collate such data, to classify them, and to draw therefrom irrefutable conclusions, the information already in my possession justifies me in stating that the criticisms above referred to, if at all justifiable, are so in a very limited degree. Wherever on reservations there has been marked progress in civilization such progress is traceable largely to the influence of returned students, the great majority of whom seem to be not only eager to turn away from the evils and drawbacks of tribal life, but measurably successful in this effort in view of the many obstacles that confront them, not only in the stubborn conservatism of older Indians, but also in the excessive tutelage on the part of the Government.

In judging of the influence of education upon returned students it is necessary to take into consideration the obstacles which meet them on their return. The social and religious ideals and customs of Indian civilization differ so radically from those of the new civilization into which they are being educated that, instead of blame and contumely for scanty success, the Indians deserve applause and admiration for the strides they have made within even the last decade. The waning Indian civilization looks upon the tribe or family as the unit; with us it is the individual. With the Indian, he is richest who gives most; with us, it is he who keeps most. The Indian claims hospitality as a right until the means of his host are exhausted. To the Indian, land is as free as the water he drinks; proprietorship continues only so long as the land is tilled or otherwise in use. He prizes the worthless pony, whilom his friend in the lost occupations of the chase and the war. The cow is to him only a poor substitute for the lost buffalo; he knows nothing of her value as a giver of milk and a breeder of cattle. Woman in Indian civilization is a producer and enjoys in full Indian life a degree of economic value and independence to which in our civilization she is largely a stranger. His religious rites and ceremonies afford the Indian, in addition to a certain degree of spiritual elevation, opportunities for intense social enjoyment for which he looks in vain in the new civilization. Add to this that the wants of the Indian are few and easily gratified by simple forms of homely skill in which the industries and other acquirements of the returned students find no application, that chiefs and medicine-men in the very nature of things look with distrust and disdain upon a new civilization which robs them of coveted power and influence, that time-honored tradition imposes upon the young Indian silence and obedience, and you have an array of adverse conditions which is appalling.

Honor and grateful admiration are due to the young heroes and heroines who annually go forth from our Indian schools, pitting their lives against adamant walls of unreasoning tradition and superstition, wresting victory for themselves and their unwilling people from conditions which seem utterly hopeless. It is not to be wondered that of these soldiers of a new dispensation numbers fall by the wayside or succumb to fear or worse; but the misfortune or dishonor of these should not render us blind to the steady valor of the greater throng who are pushing ahead, gaining their ground inch by inch, until even now the

observer who looks beneath the surface sees victory assured along the entire line. So great, indeed, has been the gain already achieved that in many instances where twenty years ago Indian civilization ruled supreme, it would be difficult now to find any of its features as enumerated above clearly expressed. The busy farmer, the thrifty housewife, the skillful artisan, the careful tradesman are no longer rare occurrences; on a number of reservations they are beginning to be respected as marks of superiority to which all should aspire. The Indian school can point with satisfaction to fervent missionaries, devoted teachers, physicians, lawyers, field matrons, nurses, and trained workers in other professional fields who owe the impulse for their career and much of their equipment to its work and influence.

Returned students may have relapsed more or less completely into Indian savagery; a number of them may have suffered intense agony in this process; others may have fallen into evil ways, yet the partial or increasingly complete success of the greater number of these heroic lovers of their race entitles them to the proud distinction of constituting the most efficient factor in the elevation of their people into the light of American civilization. To decry them because of the failure of the unfortunate or the fall of the weak would be to decry a victorious army because of the fallen comrades it left on the field and because of the cowards or worse that fell into the enemy's hands.

In another direction the "returned student" has been equally valiant and victorious. In the school service, as well as in the agency service, he has deliberately separated himself from tribal ties; has taken up his abode in reservations distant from his original home; has earned by the character of his work and life the respect and confidence of white superiors and associates, and, at the same time, proved to the Indians that the nation has higher claims and rewards than the tribe and that the amenities of Anglo-Saxon civilization are within their reach, if they will but honestly and earnestly assume the right attitude with regard to it.

Still others of the "returned students," or, rather, in this case, graduates of Indian schools, have found fields of labor and usefulness in white communities, and have, by the faithful and intelligent performance of duty, proved to their white brothers, howsoever reluctant of belief, that in view of the high qualities of his essential character, education has the power of conferring upon the red man the right of claiming full equality in American citizenship.

In this connection I would direct your attention to a paper on this subject which was read at the Omaha Institute by Miss Folsom, of Hampton, and which accompanies this report. Hampton has for many years closely followed her returned students in their life upon the reservations, marking them from time to time as excellent, good, fair, poor, or bad. Among the excellent Hampton has classed those who have exercised a particularly wide and telling influence, as teachers, ministers, missionaries, field matrons, lawyers, doctors, trained nurses, surveyors, mechanics, farmers, and stock raisers; among the good, those who are industrious and temperate, legally married, if married at all, and exerting a decided influence for a better civilization. The list of the fair includes the sick, the mentally deficient, and those who for other reasons failed to come up to the standard of the good, yet who in many ways are worthy of commendation. The list of the poor includes those who are not actively bad, but whose general influence is against rather than for the better way. In round numbers the record at the time of reading the paper in question included 450 names. Of these 100 are classed

excellent, 200 good, 100 fair, 40 poor, and 10 bad. The data in my possession justify me in the belief that other schools, while possibly not quite attaining this remarkable standing, do not fall seriously short of it.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR SELF-HELP.

In order to aid returned students and other progressive Indians in their efforts to win their people for the better ways of the new civilization, initiatory steps have been taken to stimulate among them a desire to establish associations for the purpose of self-help. It is intended to make it the chief object of these associations to study the resources of their respective reservations, to aid each other in the development of these resources by encouraging individual or joint enterprise, to seek profitable markets for the products of labor and enterprise, to seek employments for their members in districts adjoining the reservation, to foster thrift by the establishment of savings institutions, to support one another in resisting the tyranny of tribal customs and institutions and in deliberate following of the progressive ways of American civilization, and to receive, guard, and guide Indian youth that may from time to time return to the reservation from Indian schools.

Reservation schools would afford convenient centers for the business and social meetings of such associations, and the employees of these schools could in many judicious ways afford them much help without, however, impairing the idea of self-help on their part. Indeed, in due time it might be possible to gather all such efforts into one great system on the plan of the "outing system," so successfully organized under the direction of Carlisle.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES.

The experiment of employing educated Indians in more responsible positions in the Indian school service has been continued and is evidently destined to prove successful. As an educational measure tending to lead Indians so employed to definite life purpose, its value is not questioned, nor can its value be questioned as a measure tending to stimulate ambition on the part of the more advanced students in the Indian schools. As a measure tending to raise from among the Indians themselves an army of earnest, devoted and capable missionaries in the cause of American civilization, it is proving successful beyond a priori expectations.

With reference to the efficiency of these employees as compared with the average efficiency of the white employees in corresponding positions, the testimony of the school service is divided. A large majority testify that in efficiency, devotion to duty, and steadiness of purpose, the Indian employees are not inferior to white employees. There is, however, a minority who take an opposite view in this judgment. The instances in which I have had an opportunity to inquire into such adverse judgment, have shown to me that it is due mostly to simple failure from lack of character or equipment on the part of the Indian employees. Similar failures, however, and in similar ratio as well as from similar causes, are found among white appointees. In other cases I have found the cause of failure in lack of sympathy with the Indian employees on the part of white employees, a lack of sympathy which, in a few instances, amounted almost to social ostracism of the Indians. This is in no way excusable, and superintendents should, whenever they find it impossible to overcome such lack of sympathy and culpable excess of race prejudice, insist upon the removal of the guilty parties.

As to the number of Indian employees in the school service the following is of interest: Out of 1,774 school employees on November 10, 1897, there were in the service 648, or over 37 per cent Indians, against 28 per cent on September 15, 1896. Among this number there are 89 laundresses, 76 seamstresses, 74 cooks, 73 teachers, 69 assistant matrons, 37 bakers, 30 industrial teachers, 27 watchmen, 26 farmers, 22 day school housekeepers, 20 shoe and harness makers, 19 disciplinarians, 14 engineers, 9 tailors, 9 carpenters, 7 nurses, 7 janitors, 6 clerks, 6 teamsters, 5 female industrial teachers, 4 gardeners, 3 blacksmiths, 3 firemen, 2 kindergarten teachers, 2 librarians, 2 printers, 2 band teachers, 2 laborers, 2 herdsmen and butchers, and 1 manual training teacher. These numbers do not include general Indian assistants and apprentices.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The effect of placing the employees of the Indian schools in the classified service has been quite salutary. There is a marked increase in stability of tenure, efficiency, and real devotion to the work on the part of the service as a whole. With reference to increased stability of tenure, which has been questioned in various quarters, the following tables are offered as proof:

TABLE NO. 1.

	In service in 1888.	Remaining in 1892.		In service in 1892.	Remaining in 1896.		Gain for 1892-1896.
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	
Superintendents	92	12	13	105	26	25	<i>Per cent.</i> 12
Matrons	98	6	6	73	7	10	4
Teachers	290	29	10	319	88	28	18

This table contrasts stability of tenure during the period of 1888-1892, when there was no civil service, with the stability during the period of 1892-1896, during which civil service was introduced into the Indian schools. The order placing superintendents, matrons, and teachers under civil-service rules was promulgated in March, 1892.

TABLE NO. 2.

School.	Employees in 1888 receiving salaries of \$400 or more.	Remaining in 1892.		Employees in 1892 receiving salaries of \$400 or more.	Remaining in 1896.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Carlisle, Pa.	40	22	55	52	21	40
Haskell, Lawrence, Kans.	42	5	12	42	19	45
Grand Junction, Colo.	26	1	4	18	7	40
Fort Yuma, Cal.	11	3	27	18	7	40
Keams Canyon, Ariz.	12	0	0	17	4	23
Salem, Oreg.	31	4	13	32	3	9
Chilocco, Ind. T.	29	1	4	29	3	10
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	32	0	0	40	2	5

It will be noticed that in this table, in which the operation of the civil service in eight of our larger schools with reference to stability of tenure is revealed, there is a loss of stability only in two schools for local reasons, for which, however, the civil service is not responsible. In all other cases the table reveals a decided gain in favor of the civil service period.

TABLE No. 3.

School.	Employees in 1892.			Missing on list of 1896.			Classified employees out of service.		Unclassified employees out of service.		Difference in favor of classified service.
	Receiving \$400 or more.	Classified.	Unclassified.	Total number.	In classified service.	In unclassified until May 6, 1896.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Carlisle	52	21	31	34	14	20	8	38	18	58	<i>Per cent.</i> 20
Haskell	42	17	25	24	11	13	4	23	13	52	29
Chilocco	29	7	22	26	7	19	2	28	17	77	49
Genoa.....	29	10	19	29	10	19	6	60	19	100	40

This table contrasts the stability of tenure during the period of 1892-1896 in the classified service as compared with the unclassified service with reference to the largest four schools in the service. It will be noticed that all these tables indicate with sufficient clearness that stability of tenure is increased by the operation of the civil-service rules in the Indian school service.

With reference to efficiency and devotion to work, it is impossible to offer statistical tables, but the testimony of superintendents and inspecting officials indicates that in the great majority of schools there has been an increasing gain in these things under the influence of the civil-service rules.

The greatest gain, however, that has come to the Indian school service through the operation of the civil-service rules is to be found in the fact that in the filling of vacancies they exclude the influence of partisanship and patronage and place at the disposal of the appointing officer persons who have furnished proof that they possess many of the more important requirements of character and equipment needed for success in the work.

Unfortunately, however, the order placing the school service under civil-service rules could not in the very nature of things eradicate the spirit of patronage which previously had been more or less operative. It frequently happens, therefore, that employees in seeking promotion appeal to the Indian Office or the Department of the Interior, not directly and in simple reliance upon their known character and efficiency, but through the mediation of Senators, Representatives, and other influential friends. It goes without saying that such a practice, however much these mediating friends may seek to avoid an unjustifiable advocacy of the promotion of relatively less competent or less worthy persons, exposes truly meritorious employees to injustice and the Department to the danger of promoting employees on personal grounds rather than upon considerations of merit.

I regret to notice that this practice, which at first was confined to members of the unclassified service, is beginning to make inroads upon branches of the service which were classified as early as 1892. I trust that measures will be found to check and to exclude from the Indian school service the subtle dangers of this expedient for promotion.

From a number of schools the report has come to me that among some of the civil-service appointees there have been noticed indications of a new spirit of "independence" in the performance of their duties which borders on offensiveness. They seem to labor under the mistake that the civil-service rules offer barriers to their removal even for cause, and

that even if in the judgment of their superior officers their continuance in the work should appear to be prejudicial to the service such removal can not be made without difficulty and involved processes of law, which would naturally discourage its recommendation. These persons should remember that the civil-service law was framed for the protection of the service and not for the protection of incumbents in office, and that if through lack of diligence, failing interest in their work, uncongeniality of temper, and other causes their efficiency in the work should fall below reasonable expectations it would become the duty of their superiors in office to request their removal and of the Indian Office to grant such request.

On the other hand, it is pleasing to note that among the better and more conscientious elements of the school service a healthy sentiment is beginning to assert itself which frowns upon this practice, and which may in due time formulate itself into a tenet of "professional ethics" more effective even than administrative decrees.

PAY OF PUPILS FOR INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

Under date of April 20, 1886, the Indian Office, in a general letter to superintendents of Indian training schools on the subject of employing Indian labor, made the following remarks:

Careful consideration has been given by this Office to the matter of paying Indian pupils at training schools for services rendered, and upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Indian Schools the following conclusions have been reached:

All Indian pupils should understand that when they are fed, clothed, and taught by the Government they can have no just claim to any compensation for their labor, but that, on the contrary, they owe the Government all the services which they can render. At the same time, in order that they may learn how to use and to save money, and in order that they may accumulate a little with which to make a start on their return home, it may often be advisable to offer small wages for faithful, capable service, and to grade the pay according to the experience of the workmen.

It is desirable that at the various Government schools the rates should be uniform, and they are therefore established as follows, the figures given being the maximum. Of course, careless and faithful work should not be equally compensated, and good work should be insisted on.

For regular apprentices at trades:

For the first four months, nothing; they will be considered as probationary.

For the first year, 8 cents per day of eight hours.

For the second year, 12 cents per day of eight hours.

For the third year and after, 24 cents per day of eight hours.

For farm hands:

During the first three months, nothing.

After that, 12 cents per day of eight hours, except during harvest, when 25 cents per day of 10 hours shall be paid.

For other labor which the superintendent may consider it wise to remunerate:

8 to 12 cents per day of 8 hours, according to his judgment.

In all cases payments must be made at the above rates only for the time during which the pupils are actually employed. The reckoning must be accurate and strict. Indians need to learn the value of minutes.

It is the duty of every training school which pays its pupils for labor to supervise the expenditures of the pupils, and before money is given them they should be required to state the expenditures which they wish to make and afterwards to show the purchases made. This will involve some extra labor on the part of the officers of the school, but will protect the interests of the pupils. In no case must the pupils be allowed to go into debt or run up accounts at stores. Some sort of savings-bank system should be carried out, and the pupils trained to save their earnings for future needs.

Unfortunately the latter clauses of these directions were not properly followed by the superintendents of a number of schools. They failed properly to supervise the expenditures of the pupils, and even allowed them "to go into debt or to run up accounts at stores," so that the

practice, contrary to the intention of the Indian Office, instead of being made a device for teaching thrift, became a device for teaching extravagance. In spite, therefore, of the success which had attended the judicious carrying out of these directions at some of the larger Indian schools, and more particularly at Carlisle, the Indian Office, under date of September 8, 1894, declared the experiment to be a failure and ordered its discontinuance.

Possibly, too, the experiment failed from certain intrinsic faults, the chief ones of which are its incompleteness and its arbitrariness. Carried out according to its intention the plan, indeed, would teach thrift, and, in addition, the fact that labor has a value to others for which the laborer can claim wages. However, these wages were not to be used by the laborers for the legitimate purpose of making a living. The school gave a living to all equally, whether they labored or not. These wages were used by them for the purpose of gratifying certain more or less whimsical or extravagant notions, or were, at least, in constant danger of being so used. Moreover, the scale of wages was evidently wholly arbitrary, and stood in no necessary relation to the work accomplished by the laborers.

Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that the experiment, instead of being corrected, was wholly abandoned. It would have been an easy matter to correct the fault of inattention to the last clause of the order by holding superintendents responsible for its strict and conscientious execution; and I have no doubt it would have been equally easy to find ways for correcting the arbitrariness and incompleteness of the order.

Superintendents who carried out the order in the spirit in which it was made have repeatedly expressed regret to me that the measure was abrogated. By these complaints I have been induced to look more closely into the merits of the question, and hope to be able to lay before you at an early date definite plans and recommendations concerning the matter, by which not only the wage features of the order of 1886 can be revived, but at the same time a way opened for teaching the young Indian laborer by practical experience to make his living and somewhat more at the Indian school by the sweat of his brow.

EVENING HOUR.

I note increased progress in the rational treatment of the evening hour. In the great majority of the reservation boarding schools this hour which formerly, in many instances, was devoted to perfunctory and spiritless so-called study in poorly lighted and ventilated school-rooms, has become a true home hour, in which the children are gathered in groups or in a body, occupied in stimulating intellectual entertainments adapted to their age and condition. The singing of songs, the telling of stories, interesting readings and recitations, the magic lantern, which takes them to distant lands and reveals to them the amenities of civilized life, pleasing conversation, entertaining games, as well as opportunities for fancy work and a variety of other art work, conspire to make this hour one of the most fruitful of the day.

It affords the children opportunities for kindly social intercourse with each other and with the teachers, enables them to connect with actual life interests many of the lessons of the day, intensifies whatever joys they may have had and softens possible sorrows or griefs, strengthens justifiable ambitions, fills their hearts with gratitude for the day just past and with pure hopes for the day that is to come.

In a number of schools matrons and teachers have learned to appre-

ciate the great importance of extending the evening hour even to the dormitory, of remaining with the children after their retirement, filling their hearts in story, song, and prayer, with pure aspirations and prayerful gratitude as the eyes of the little ones close in sleep.

This practice of devoted matrons and teachers—veritable “school mothers”—can not be too highly commended. Nor can the importance of closing the day and dismissing the older children to their dormitories, their interests glowing with healthy purpose and their hearts filled with pure aspiration, be overestimated. Much—I had almost said everything—depends for the influence of the day upon the child’s physical and moral welfare, upon the thoughts and feelings with which he goes to sleep, and too much care can not be exercised by superintendents, teachers, and matrons, in the guidance of this matter.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

In the more advanced schools the direction of this important matter can be placed largely into the hands of older pupils through the organization of clubs and societies—musical, literary, and religious. Care should be taken, however, in the organization of such clubs and societies to have the times of meeting so arranged that each pupil may have an opportunity, if he so chooses, to gratify his interests in all these directions, so that he may be guarded against one-sidedness and narrowness. Care should be taken, too, to guard the work of such clubs against flippancy, self-adulation, mere wordy hypocrisy, and self-seeking demagogism. All of these clubs and societies should do honest, thorough work, and the entertainment they may afford should be the natural reaction which flows from a growing appreciation of beauty, truth, and good will.

The greatest danger to success in this matter threatens the literary club, which is apt to degenerate into the debating club. A debating club raises a question, assigns to certain individuals the affirmative, to others the negative side, and intrusts the task of determining the contest to a jury which decides by majority vote. The task of each contestant is to carry his point at all hazards, to minimize facts which oppose him, to exaggerate others which are favorable to his side. He is expected to carry conviction to the jury, not only by argument but by means of skillfully turned phrases which appeal to possible prejudice or dazzle by their splendor. He is an advocate, not a seeker after truth. Under the circumstances, too, he is an advocate on the basis of the scantiest knowledge concerning the matter at issue, and ever hypocritically laboring to conceal his ignorance under the mantle of clever speech. Moreover, the decision by a jury knowing, if possible, even less of the subject under consideration than he does, adds to the performance the illusion that truth is held by majorities and that “might is right.”

Literary or scientific clubs in schools, and more particularly in Indian schools, should be seekers after truth. They should cultivate the habit of earnest research, of careful and modest judgment, of honest conviction, and of the duty to stand for such conviction against all blandishments of phrase and pitfalls of prejudice. It is justly claimed for the debating club that it teaches contestants to think and talk on their feet, to be manful defenders of a position once assumed—in short, to carry the day. All these advantages, however, are shared by properly constituted literary clubs, with the additional advantages that thought and speech are in the service of principle, that each contestant chooses his position on grounds of conviction and conscience, and that the day is carried not for self alone, but for all concerned.

Such a literary or scientific club can also raise its question, can analyze this question, assign to individuals or committees the task of finding and collating facts and other data relating to the several features of the question, listen to the reports of these committees, afford every member an opportunity to make up his mind in the light of these reports and to express and defend his honest conviction—thinking and talking on his feet—in words burning with the love of high principle and reverence for truth.

SUMMER INSTITUTES AND TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

The summer institutes have continued to exercise their favorable influence upon the organization and character of work in Indian schools. Local institutes have increased in interest and value. Employees' meetings at individual schools are, I am informed, steadily gaining both in the scope and intensity of their discussions.

The value of these employees' meetings at individual schools can not be overestimated. They afford, more than any other device, opportunities for studying the children, for adapting both the industrial and class-room work more closely to individual needs, for enabling different departments of instruction and work to aid one another and to reduce mutual difficulties in the performance of their duties. They should be held, if possible, every week.

In some of the schools one of the practically most valuable outcomes of these meetings has been the visiting of the industrial departments by groups of children under the direction of the teachers for the sake of gaining points and themes for class-room work. In others, representatives of the industrial departments make it a point to keep class-room teachers constantly posted as to the work they are doing and the directions in which they can be aided in such work by class-room instruction and drill.

During the summer of 1897 institutes were held at Omaha, Nebr., Ogden, Utah, and Portland, Oreg. At all of these institutes the attendance and interest manifested were gratifying. The meeting at Omaha was the most notable in the entire series of institutes so far held, not only because of the large general attendance, but also because of the great number of Indian employees who took an intelligent and helpful part in the discussion.

The prominent subjects discussed at the three institutes successively were: "Education for true manhood and womanhood," "The relation of returned students to reservation schools and reservation life," "The reservation school and the Indian home," "Indian school employees in Indian schools," "The organic connection between industrial and academic training in Indian schools," "Home features of the Indian school," "The dining room and dormitory as civilizing factors in Indian education," and "Class-room work in sewing and cooking." The papers read upon these subjects at the different institutes and extracts from the discussions thereon will be printed in the proceedings, which will form an appendix to this report.

Miss Jenny Ericson, of Carlisle, Pa., was detailed by the Indian Office to continue her instructive series of lessons on the subject of "Sloyd" at all of the institutes. Superintendent Viets, of the Cheyenne School, Oklahoma Territory, was similarly detailed to present the subject of "School sanitation." Miss Cora M. Folsom, under the generous auspices of Hampton Institute, presented at all the institutes a valuable paper on the "Returned students of Hampton." The superintendent of Indian

schools presented at each institute a series of talks upon the subject of "Common sense in the schoolroom." Supervisor Rakestraw similarly presented the subject of "School ornamentation," and Supervisor Peairs, "Means for self-improvement for school employees." Other interesting papers were read—at Omaha on the "Practical education of girls," by Supt. E. G. Warner, and on the "Logical development of child mind," by Miss Louisa McDermott; and at Portland, on "The future of the Indian in the Southwest," by H. S. Curtis. Suitable evening addresses were delivered by the Hon. Edward Rosewater, of Omaha, at Omaha; by Supt. S. M. McCowan, of Phoenix, at Ogden; by Supt. Frank Terry, of Puyallup; the Hon. G. W. Irwin, State superintendent of public instruction, of Salem, Oreg.; the Rev. T. M. Eliot, of Portland, and Supt. Henry J. Phillips, of Puyallup, Wash., at Portland, Oreg.

At each point the city authorities, and more particularly the boards of education, extended to the institutes cordial and substantial hospitality, and at Omaha and Portland the commercial clubs tendered them receptions which proved to be most enjoyable and instructive.

The resolutions passed at the institutes are indicative of the broad interest and intelligent comprehension of the Indian problems on the part of the school service. The most notable of these resolutions favor the bonding of superintendents of larger reservation schools; the enactment and enforcement of a compulsory law to apply to Indian children; the repeal of the provision requiring parents' consent for the pupil's transfer after the latter shall have attained the age of 14 years; strict regard for existing regulations in the selection and transfer of pupils for nonreservation schools; greater care in the selection and preservation of names for Indians; the extension of the reading-circle movement, and the organization of returned students into associations for self-help. They indorse the principle of the civil-service law as applied to the Indian school service and the employment of Indians in positions for which they may be fitted, but would have appointments to the position of teacher limited to graduates of regular normal courses in Indian training schools. They request that in 1898 the several institutes be held in one place and remain in session for two weeks, in order to secure to attending members wider opportunities for instruction and for the discussion of important questions.

The hope has been expressed by a number of earnest workers, that a sufficient number of copies of the proceedings of the institutes might be sent to the different schools to enable the employees to have the unusually valuable papers of this summer's meetings read and discussed in local conferences.

READING CIRCLES.

School employees in a number of the Indian schools under the leadership of Superintendent H. B. Peairs organized reading circles during the past year. A number of books on school sanitation, modern pedagogics and general culture were read by the members of these reading circles with great enjoyment to themselves and much profit to their respective schools. This movement is the more gratifying since it is wholly voluntary on the part of those concerned. It furnishes proof of the fact that there are in the Indian schools many employees whose professional conscience and philanthropic fervor prompt them to increase their efficiency by adding to their resources and by cultivating their own powers.

It has been suggested to me that it might be well for the Government

to stimulate membership in this desirable movement by granting a slight annual increase of salary to members who at the close of the year pass satisfactory examinations; but I hesitate to make this recommendation for fear of making membership more or less perfunctory, and thereby depriving it of its chief value both to the members and to the school service. I have little doubt that even material reward in some shape will come sooner or later to workers whose earnestness prompts them to similar efforts for self-improvement; but so far as the school service is concerned this reward should come not because of membership in the reading circle but because of whatever increased efficiency these members may bring to their work, and the annual examination could scarcely decide such a question.

Since the promotion of Superintendent Peairs to a supervisorship, the direction of the reading-circle work has been undertaken by Supt. John Flinn, of Chamberlain, S. Dak. The books selected for the current year are: *First Principles of Agriculture, Mills and Shaw*; *Principles of Education, Reinhart*; *School Hygiene, Groff*; *Froebel's Education of Man, Appleton & Co.*; *McMurry's General Method, McMurry*; *How to Conduct Recitations, McMurry*.

The thoughtful perusal of these will redound not only to the great enjoyment and gain in efficiency and resources on the part of members, but will indirectly confer great benefits upon the children in their charge.

STUDY OF INDIAN LIFE.

In accordance with suggestions made at summer institutes, a number of teachers have commenced to take an interest in the study of the Indians upon their reservations, acquainting themselves with the home environment of the children, as well as with the habits, customs, ideals, and in a measure even with the language of the Indians. Beneficial effects of this can not fail to become prominent in due time.

It will place the teachers into sympathetic relation with the parents; it will bring to them the conviction that in many respects the lower civilization of the Indian is merely a different civilization; that on the basis of his own standard of morality the Indian is not less moral than his white brother; that he strives and loves with the same earnestness and devotion to duty; that similar hope and reverence fill his heart in prayer; that the central problem of Indian education is not so much the development in him of new and better qualities of heart and mind as it is to afford him new light concerning the realities of life and to place these qualities in the service of new and broader purposes.

It will enable the teachers to connect intelligently and fruitfully with the previous experience of the children the new knowledge and skill which it is their business to impart to them—to teach Indian youth the love and service of new ideals without filling their hearts with self-debasing contumely for loved ones who still linger with the ideals they may have left behind. It will no longer be necessary for them "to kill the Indian in order to save the man," but they will learn the art of directing, through processes of natural, healthy growth and development and without loss of vitality, whatever is manly and womanly in the Indian into new channels of aspiration. The more the teacher of Indian youth can render himself familiar with whatever there may be in Indian character and Indian life that is high and noble and good, the more successful will he be in fostering these seeds of high character in the children intrusted to his care, in leading them to vigorous germination and development into the light of the new civilization.

SANITATION.

Thanks to your persistent efforts in this direction, there has been steady and marked improvement in the sanitation of our schools. Much still remains to be done at the older plants, yet comparatively few schools remain in which water supply, sewerage, and closet accommodations are not reasonably satisfactory; and the number of schools in which these influences are excellent is steadily increasing. The poisonous and dangerous kerosene lamp is rapidly yielding at the larger institutions to electric lighting. With reference to its possible future introduction in smaller schools, a gasoline gas plant with Wellsbach burners has been established at the Pipestone school, and is giving satisfaction. In the new schools in process of erection satisfactory hygienic methods of heating and ventilation have been adopted, and in the older plants improvements in these matters are made as fast as the energy of agents and superintendents and the funds placed at the disposal of the Indian Office by Congress permit.

Similar remarks apply to bathing and lavatory facilities. The old, unsightly, and unhygienic bath tub, wasteful of water and productive of indolence and dirt, is steadily yielding to the neat and cleanly rain bath¹ and shower bath, favorable to frequent and thorough bathing with the least possible expenditure of water and space. In the lavatories the antiquated, unsightly, and filthy wash basin is making room for cleaner methods, affording opportunities for washing in sufficiently ample streams of running water. In the great majority of schools the individual towel, comb, hairbrush, and toothbrush have displaced the social use of these toilet articles. Wherever the roller towel still lingers I find that as a rule its use can be accounted for by lack of energy or intelligence on the part of some of the controlling officials.

¹ Superintendent A. H. Viets, of the Cheyenne school, in his instructive lessons on school sanitation before the summer institutes, describes the rain bath or ring bath as follows:

"The water is heated by the ordinary 'circulating boiler.' This and the heater may be located directly in the bathroom, as it is in our boys' bathroom, or both 'heater' and 'boiler' may be in an adjoining room, as it is in the case of our girls' bathroom. There seems to be little choice as to the location. In both cases the arrangement gives eminent satisfaction. Wherever they are the cold-water pipe and the hot-water pipe must meet at some place within the bathroom, so as to allow the attendant to temper the water without leaving the room. This tempering is done by opening both the cold and hot water pipes at once, only a little way at first, but whatever amount of water you let in you must start both streams at once. Of two columns of water, one at rest and the other in motion, the one at rest must have greater pressure than the other in order to force an intermixture. You can change the amount passing through each pipe, if you do not entirely stop the flow, but if by chance the flow of one pipe is stopped, then you must stop the other and start them again together. This tempering at first takes some little time and patience, but the experience of two or three bathing days renders the astute attendant very expert, and, as is the case with both of our regular attendants, it takes but a moment or two to get the water to a satisfactory temperature; never now so much as five minutes. Within each 'stall' is a globe valve, which controls the flow of the water in the ring. The bather should be instructed to open this valve but little at first, as the shock of the impact of the water at full pressure is not pleasant at first, but soon it becomes the height of luxury. Each 'stall' is supplied with a soap dish and each child with a wash cloth—never a sponge. By the side of each 'stall' door are three wardrobe hooks. Upon these the towel and change of clothing are hung, within easy reach of the child simply by opening the door slightly. The main drain should extend the entire width of the six stalls and be as wide as the stalls are deep. In front of the doors should be a small trough drain to receive the water that forces itself through the spaces around the doors, and should connect with the main drain at the lower end. The rack of slats upon which the bather stands rests upon slats at the bottom of the partitions, and are movable. The whole thing should be lined

In the dormitories matrons are rapidly learning to place the beds in such a way that the walls and corners of the room are free and the heads of the children near the central portion of the room. They are beginning to appreciate the necessity of airing dormitories by dropping the top sashes, rather than by raising the lower sashes, and the desirability of flooding the sleeping rooms with sunlight, whenever the weather and the position of the sun permits.

On the other hand, comparatively little progress has been made in the ventilation and lighting of schoolrooms in the older plants. The various simple devices that have been brought to the notice of teachers, affording at least partial relief in these matters, seem to be strangely neglected by them. It is hoped that during the ensuing year all the class-room teachers will come to realize the fact that their first and foremost duty in the work of the schoolroom is in the direction of the physical welfare of the children; that bad air and improper lighting not only impair the health of the children, but their mental and moral vigor. It is a characteristic commentary upon prevailing methods of teaching to step into an ill-ventilated and ill-lighted schoolroom at an hour when pupils recite a carefully memorized text-book lesson on one of these topics.

Comparatively little progress, too, has been made in the management of kitchen and dining room with reference to screening them against flies. In spite of repeated directions from this office, I still find in many of the schools the screening very injudiciously managed. For obvious reasons, in screening kitchens and dining rooms provision should be made not only for preventing the entrance of flies, but also for affording a means of escape to such as will unavoidably enter. This can be secured in the case of half screening by placing the half screen outside of the sashes, leaving one-fourth of an inch of space at the top of the screen between the screen and the upper sash for flies to crawl out, and

with zinc and well painted. Each window is supplied with a rubber curtain. Thus you see a bath can be taken in privacy and in such a way that no drop of water that has been once used upon a child can by any possible chance be used again, either upon that child or any other. That the stalls may be used as dressing rooms is obvious. Here we have a system that can, in case of the lack of necessary funds, be put in at a smaller cost than any other yet—one that is susceptible of infinite extension and elaboration.

"From all this you will observe that this bath system has at least two merits: First, it renders privacy in bathing possible without extra trouble and expense; second, it renders filth and the opportunity for the spread of contagion impossible, be the attendant ever so careless and indolent. Think for a moment just what this means to superintendents and matrons alike. The bathing call is sounded; you know that everything is ready. Why do you know this? Because it is easier for the attendant to have things right than it is to have them wrong. You know that no healthy child can be inoculated with some virulent disease. Why do you know this? Because water once used can not be used again. You know that no one can enter a filthy bath. Why? Because the bath can not be left in a filthy condition. None but those who have been compelled to attend to the bathing personally or to trust to the ordinary employees can fully realize the load of responsibility that is lifted every bath day from the mind of a conscientious but powerless superintendent or matron.

"The essential parts of this system are of necessity inexpensive. The room you must have in any case. You must have some way of heating the water. The tubs must, in the interest of decency, be in separate stalls. There must be suitable drainage in each case; hence the only just comparison as to cost is between the cost of the rings and the tubs only; and I am safe in saying that five good rings will not cost as much as one good bath tub, and as to the relative amount of water used in each you may judge for yourselves when you see the system at work. To those who can not, for any reason, witness the workings I will say that in treating myself to a good bath, shower and all, I seldom use more than one bucket of water, and never two buckets."

by drawing down over the upper sash the opaque shade. In the case of full screening outside of both sashes this may be accomplished by leaving at the top of the wire cloth an open space one-third of an inch wide. The flies, naturally crawling upward in search of light, will avail themselves of these openings and be trapped out of the room.

ORNAMENTATION.

Very commendable progress has been made in the majority of our schools in the ornamentation of class rooms, dormitories, and dining rooms. The greatest success, as might be surmised, is achieved in the majority of instances in the small dormitory rooms occupied by a few boys or girls, where individual taste and self-gratification find a favorable field at the expense of comparatively little effort.

In larger dormitories these attempts for ornamentation, on the other hand, have met with many difficulties. In some instances where such ornamentation was left to the individual children the results were whimsical, fragmentary, and far from gratifying. The greater number of the matrons, however, profiting by the lessons of summer institutes, have acquired the art of social ornamentation in these social dormitories. A committee of children is appointed for a given period to take charge of this matter under the guidance of a matron or assistant matron. The material at the disposal of this committee is used in accordance with a unified plan and adds symmetry and beauty to the room as a whole. Children, I am assured by some of the matrons, are greatly improved by these silent prayers of beauty, harmony, and kindly good will which greet them in the morning and bid them "good night" in the evening. They are said to be more orderly, more kindly disposed to each other, and to sleep more peacefully, all of which can not fail to have a permanently good effect upon their physical and moral welfare.

The same device of social ornamentation has had similarly good effects in dining rooms and class rooms. In the dining room such ornamentation has softened the manners of the children and rendered them more cleanly and less greedy, and in the class room it has lightened their tasks and enhanced their interest. In a number of schools these efforts have been extended to the school grounds, and the children are learning, under the guidance of thoughtful teachers, to care for artistic patches of lawn and beds of flowers, and to find joy in the culture of gracefully arranged ornamental trees and vines.

In some instances, however, in dormitories, the desire to ornament has been pushed unwisely and to the prejudice of sanitation. In several schools I found the upper sashes of dormitory windows covered with opaque shades, practically immovable curtains and lambrequins. They looked very pretty, it is true, but they excluded sunshine and air, both of which are so essential in dormitory sanitation. The only admissible ornament in such cases is a simple sash curtain for the lower sash.

I trust this good work will go on until every Indian school in the service shall have come under the benign influence of an intelligent love and nurture of the beautiful.

COMPACTNESS OF ORGANIZATION.

There has been some gain in the compactness of organization of the Indian school service as a whole. Day schools and reservation boarding schools are beginning to vie with each other in efforts, not only to prepare pupils for transfer to advanced schools, but also in inducing on the part of pupils and parents a desire for such transfer. As a result

of this commendable spirit, the attendance at nonreservation schools has been considerably increased during the past year. It is true that there has been a corresponding decrease in the attendance of reservation boarding schools. This decrease, however, is not a sign either of lack of interest on the part of the Indians nor of lack of energy on the part of the school officials. It is simply the natural consequence of this new and correct spirit which prompts them to make the necessary transfers to nonreservation schools.

Formerly reservation boarding schools were inclined to be hostile to such transfers and to retain older pupils who could be of service on the farm, in the shops, or in domestic industries as helpers. Already this loss of attendance is beginning to disappear in consequence of the more rapid enrollment of smaller children from the reservations. It will, however, become necessary for the Department to allow these reservation schools a greater number of paid Indian assistants in the domestic and other industries in order to recoup them for the loss of the help which they have had heretofore from older children who now are transferred.

Another gratifying result of this increasing compactness of organization of the Indian school service as a whole is to be found in the growing efficiency and appreciation of the value of day schools. The increased facilities that are being afforded to these schools in provision for more systematic training in domestic industries for the girls and for lighter forms of shop work for the boys, as well as for gardening, and the better opportunities afforded to teachers and housekeepers in the ampler provisions for making these schools models of simple and effective housekeeping are bearing good fruit. It is true that in the majority of instances the environment of the day school is not favorable to the ready acquisition of the English idiom on the part of the pupils, but this is amply compensated by its influence upon the Indian civilization within its reach. By its example and by the training it gives to the children it inclines the older Indians to the gradual adoption of better ways of living, stimulates in the children a desire to seek wider and better facilities for education in boarding schools and industrial training schools, and does away slowly but surely with the opposition of parents to the transfer of their children to these more advanced schools.

In a number of instances day-school teachers have availed themselves of the permission afforded them by the Indian Office to spend a portion of the day with adult Indians, instructing them in the arts and industries of daily life and to some extent in the use of the English language. I am told that this practice, far from interfering with the progress of the children, has infused new life and vigor into the school work, due chiefly to the more active sympathy with this work on the part of their parents and partly because of the fact that the children had less opportunity to become weary of the school.

On the other hand, the gain has not been wholly satisfactory in the compactness of inner organization in boarding schools, and more particularly in nonreservation boarding schools. A thoroughly vital and effective organization of such schools demands that the head of each department be accorded full authority under the superintendent over the affairs of his department. The chief matron should control the work in all the dormitories, in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and other features of domestic affairs of the school. The principal teacher should have equal authority in his department. The physician should have the full responsibility of making periodic inspections of the schools with reference to its sanitary condition, should be held to make weekly reports thereon, and to oversee whatever work is done in obedience to

such recommendations. There should be a common head controlling and thereby unifying the mechanic industries and another for the agricultural industries.

Other employees in charge of subdivisions of work should enjoy under their respective chiefs authority corresponding with their responsibilities. Thus, the cook should fully control all and be held responsible for all that pertains to her work, making weekly reports as to its condition and needs to the matron. The same holds true of other members of the matron's service. Similarly the carpenter, blacksmith, harness maker, etc., should be held responsible for whatever work comes within their departments, should make periodic inspections of the plant and its equipment with reference to matters pertaining to their work, and make corresponding reports of the condition and needs of their departments to their respective chiefs.

I regret to repeat that in these matters some of our schools have not made satisfactory progress. Nevertheless, inasmuch as in most instances I am fully aware of the causes of delay, I have every reason to believe that the coming year will secure fuller success in this direction.

Persons familiar with institutional work can not fail to appreciate the fact that the relative efficiency of a school is measured by its compactness of organization, other things being equal, and that looseness in any particular entails serious loss of energy and the danger of serious lack of harmony among employees.

ORGANIC CONNECTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND CLASS-ROOM WORK.

There has been a decided gain in my efforts to secure organic connection between the industrial and class-room work. Courses of study in schools generally place, in their language work, almost exclusive stress upon literary training, neglecting to a large extent training in industrial efficiency. This may be justifiable in schools for the children of more or less cultured communities, where environment not only directs the child's attention more or less forcibly to the necessity of industrial efficiency and leads him to acquire more or less industrial skill by mere contact, but also stimulates literary tastes and affords leisure for their cultivation. In Indian schools, however, the case is different. The domestic and social environment of the child have nothing in common with the industrial needs and pursuits of civilized life, nor do they afford food to the literary acquirements of Indian youth.

Of course literary acquirements are desirable, but literature presupposes, on the part of all concerned, leisure and a civilization more or less firmly founded on industrial efficiency, both on the part of individuals and communities. The primary aim of Indian education, therefore, should be to secure this industrial foundation in the life of the Indian. Literary training should not be neglected, nor need it be seriously curtailed for this reason; but it should be throughout in the service of the respectively fundamental aim of securing industrial fervor and efficiency on the part of the children.

Similarly in their mathematical work, courses of study in schools generally, for reasons which it is needless to discuss here, are based largely upon the commercial needs of civilized communities. This, too, brings little help in the civilization of the Indian, whose commercial needs are so limited that they appear almost to be nil. Again, the broader commercial needs of civilized communities are based upon their industrial development. In Indian civilization this industrial develop-

ment is lacking. Indian education, therefore, should lay stress upon those phases of mathematical work which are required in the establishment of a similar industrial basis for subsequent commercial expansion.

The language work of Indian schools, more particularly in the earlier periods of the child's school life, should at every point rest upon his industrial interests and needs. The words with which he deals, the sentences which he frames, the themes on which he writes, should be related to his industrial environment, to the benefits which he derives from this environment, and to the duties he owes thereto. Children should deal in their English speech—new to the great majority of them—with the new things of their environment, in dormitory, kitchen, dining room, in the garden, on the farm, and in the shops. The classroom teachers should inform themselves minutely concerning these things, their uses, their treatment, and their literature. This will enable them in a large measure to idealize the new industrial pursuits that come to the children, and thus to prepare them for a more intelligent appreciation of the broader literature of thought and feeling of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Whatever the school does in nature study and geography should be similarly related to plants, animals, physical and chemical phenomena, and to natural products that play a part in the new and immediate environment of the child. Thus alone can the teachers secure genuine spontaneous interest on the part of the children and lead them to profitable subsequent study of scientific truth. The school can lead the child easily from interest in tools to an interest in iron, in the processes from which the iron is obtained out of its ores, in the mines which yield the ore, and in the various geographical and scientific matters connected therewith, whereas the reverse of this process is of necessity uninteresting, difficult, and therefore barren of results.

The principal subjects of instruction that deal directly with industrial pursuits are geometry or form study and drawing. Every industrial activity which involves the fashioning of material for the purposes of civilized life involves the study of corresponding form relations and the subsequent *drawing* of the desired article out of suitable material, with the help of suitable tools. Thus, the shoemaker draws the shoe, with the help of his tools, out of leather; the blacksmith draws the horse-shoe out of iron; the builder draws his house out of stone or wood; etc. In this sense the use of kindergarten material in primary work, the use of cardboard and wood in sloyd and even in advanced manual training come properly under the head of geometry and drawing in the schoolroom.

In so far, therefore, as the Indian schools are concerned, the relegation of form work or geometry and drawing to an advanced course is a serious error. Form lessons and drawing, built on the suggestions of the language syllabus, pages 37-41, should occupy in the Indian schools much of the time now given in the earlier years of school life to arithmetic, which more properly belongs to advanced grades.

Drawing, too, should enter largely into language work. The child can much more intelligently and clearly state what he has noticed or knows about a hammer or a house, a tree or a horse, in simple outline sketches than in words, more especially in an Indian school, where the words are themselves so new and strange to the children. An essay fashioned in clay, cut from cardboard, or drawn in simple outline on paper, on "What I know of a spoon," will, indeed, help the Indian child very much in the acquirement of the English idiom in his or the teacher's efforts to translate the sketch into English speech. What is

said here of descriptive drawing applies with equal force to narrative or story drawing, which naturally precedes with the Indian child the telling and writing of stories. Teachers who in these matters have followed my suggestions have invariably attained gratifying success.

It is gratifying, too, to note that a few teachers are beginning to realize the great practical value of familiarity with physical and chemical phenomena in the development of the industrial spirit and in the intelligent control of industrial material and processes on the part of the children. There can be no question that the physics and chemistry of kitchen, laundry, and sewing room, or the carpenter and blacksmith shop, or farm and garden, are infinitely more valuable, as well as more interesting and educationally developing, to the Indian girls and boys, than the antiquated spelling torments and inanities of grammar which find it so hard to bid farewell to the little red sufferers.

Fortunately the adequate consideration of physical and chemical laws in our schools is neither difficult nor expensive, as has been repeatedly shown. A few pieces of apparatus may have to be purchased, but all the rest can be furnished by the manual training rooms and workshops.

COMMON-SENSE METHODS.

Another consideration which is beginning to be more and more fully understood and appreciated by teachers in the Indian-school service is the necessity of basing all written work in language and arithmetic upon conversational or oral work, and the relatively greater importance of teaching the child to speak English as compared with the desirability of teaching him to write English. Even in civilization the occasions for using oral speech are a hundred times more numerous than those for using written speech, and in practical everyday life the ability to talk on one's feet is vastly more valuable than ability to write at one's seat. This does not mean that the child is not to be taught to write, nor does it mean that he will become less proficient in writing if in language teaching the main stress is placed upon oral work. On the contrary, the experience of those of our teachers who have followed these suggestions shows that children who control oral speech acquire skill in writing with much less effort and much more satisfactorily.

Similar considerations apply to arithmetic. The fundamental stress should be placed upon the mental control of number relations in oral work. This mental control in oral work represents 99 per cent of the occasions in practical life when the Indian will be called upon to make use of his arithmetical knowledge and skill; and, on the other hand, it furnishes a firm and secure basis on which the child can acquire in comparatively little time and with comparatively little effort full and ready control of the methods and devices of written arithmetic.

I am pleased to be able to report that these and other similar matters connected with the work of the schoolroom are being more and more generally understood and practiced by our teachers, and that common-sense methods with their solid and permanent results are steadily driving from the field merely conventional class-room traditions with their vapory and fleeting outcome.

COURSES OF STUDY AND TIME TABLES.

In spite of many difficulties in the way, there has been steady improvement in the majority of schools in the adaption of courses of study and time tables to local conditions and the needs of the children. The

greatest of these difficulties is the tendency of schools to fall into routine and to take their criteria in these matters from considerations of the subjects of instruction, which is easy, rather than from the shifting considerations of local conditions and needs, which is difficult. There is a tendency to count the subjects of instruction, to divide the time at the daily disposal of the children for class-room work by this number, and then to bring each subject each day for the very limited period of ten or twenty minutes.

The pernicious character of such mode of procedure is almost self-evident. The children are rushed daily through a series of subjects of instruction. The interest of "getting through" is so intense that it overshadows all natural interests in the work in hand. The child is rushed from subject to subject and from interest to interest, and in his consequent bewilderment he becomes indifferent to all but the merest routine features of the work. There is no time for instruction, for the clearing up of doubt, for relating new points with the child's experience, for applying them to the many practical concerns of life, for connecting them with what may have gone before or with other related subjects. There is time only for hasty "hearing of recitations" and hasty assigning of the "next lesson." In due time each subject stands in the child's memory in hopeless isolation, divorced from all else in the child's experience, holding no place in his joys and hopes, a thing to be laid aside as soon as the recitation is over, and to be forgotten when school days come to a close. Thus it happens that in many instances when the child leaves the school the things he takes with him to help him in his practical life are not traceable to the class room, but rather to other influences.

In the framing of time tables the school should divide up subjects of instruction over a larger period than a day, more particularly in the Indian schools, in which, as a rule, the child has only half the day for class-room work. The school should consider the relative values of instruction with reference to the child as well as with reference to each other. It should take into account the relative difficulties for mastering the lessons on the part of the children. It should make for intensity of instruction and permanence of results rather than for "getting over the ground." It should assign to each lesson sufficient time to enable it to secure and foster spontaneous interest in the points of the lesson and a vital connection of new knowledge and skill with previous gains in this direction and with the practical life of the child.

MANUAL TRAINING TEACHERS.

Unfortunately I am unable to give a favorable report concerning the development of the manual-training movement in the Indian schools as a whole. A few schools are doing creditable work in this direction, but in the majority of schools, even where manual-training teachers have been employed, results are quite meager. This is due partly to the lack of facilities at the schools themselves for systematic manual-training work, and on the other hand to the failure of the Civil Service Commission to secure eligibles for this important branch of the Indian-school work. The former obstacle, thanks to your enlightened view of the importance of manual training, is being overcome as fast as the means placed at the disposal of the Indian Office may permit. The failure of the Civil Service Commission to furnish satisfactory eligibles can, however, be overcome only by making the position more lucrative than is the case now. Well-equipped manual-training teachers find a ready market for their knowledge and skill, and in order to secure their serv-

ices it will be necessary to offer them better inducements to enter the Indian service than have been offered heretofore.

The importance of this matter can not be overestimated, inasmuch as it was the intention of the office in creating this position, among other duties, to intrust to the manual-training teacher the supervision of all the mechanical industries of the school, partly in order to render the work of these industries more systematically educative and partly in order to bring about in a mutually methodical and effective way much-needed organic connection between the class-room work and the mechanic industries. Without such supervision and direction the mechanic industries will rarely rise above the dignity of shops. Their chief aim will be to satisfy the economic needs of the school. To these the educational features of the respective industries will ever be more or less subordinated. The Indian boys detailed into the shops will remain mere apprentices, and will rarely, if ever, be students of their trades.

As a matter of course, it is perfectly proper that the school shops be made self-sustaining by turning out serviceable work in sufficient quantity, but in doing this it should never be forgotten that their chief purpose lies in the direction of the educational features of their work, which imply the intelligent comprehension of all that is done on the part of the pupil, his thoughtful attention to the quality of his work, and a constant underlying purpose to save time and material through greater skill and new mechanic devices.

Similar considerations apply to the work done by the schools in agriculture and stock raising. I find that the best farmers are turned out by schools whose acreage, while ample, is sufficiently limited to afford time and facilities for instruction and experimental work, and I am inclined to believe that in the study of agriculture an excessive acreage of land is a hindrance rather than a help to a school from an educational point of view.

GRADATION OF TEACHERS.

Superintendents and agents, I find, are slow to appreciate the purpose of the Indian Office with reference to the gradation of teachers in the respective schools. The Indian Office grades teachers on the basis of their experience, devotion, and efficiency. Quite a number of the superintendents and agents, however, still seem to labor under the error that the grading of the teacher has reference to the grading of the children in their schools. This leads them to assign the teacher with the lowest salary to beginners and the teacher with the highest salary to the most advanced grade, irrespective of the needs of the children or of the experience and specific abilities of the teacher. It is hoped that the strenuous efforts of the Indian Office to correct this erroneous practice will before long be crowned with full success; and that superintendents and agents generally will learn to assign teachers with reference to their specific abilities and the needs of the children, irrespective of the salary they receive, which is a reward for earnest and successful work, and has no reference whatever to the grade in which they teach. The teacher of a more advanced grade in an Indian school needs neither more knowledge nor more general culture than the teacher of beginners. Indeed, if there is any difference, tact and experience and broad culture on the part of the teacher are possibly of more importance in the primary than in the grammar grades.

TRANSFERS.

I am gratified to learn that the tentative experiments made with reference to the system of transfers of children from Indian reservation day schools and reservation boarding schools to nonreservation schools, as well as from nonreservation schools of Class I to nonreservation schools of Class II, have been sufficiently successful to warrant a more stringent execution of the plan I submitted to the Indian Office on March 7 of last year. Much benefit will come to the Indian school service in this important matter from the abrogation of the clumsy and expensive ways of collecting pupils through agents of rival boarding schools and from a systematic observation of the climatic and personal needs of the children to be transferred.

COMPULSORY MEASURES.

On the whole, opposition on the part of Indians to the work of the schools is being steadily overcome. School attendance keeps pace fairly well with increased and improved facilities for the accommodation and instruction of children; the transfer of children away from reservations to industrial training schools meets with decreasing opposition, and in many instances is even sought by more intelligent parents. Nevertheless, there are localities in which now and then the conservative elements, under the leadership of medicine men and chiefs, antagonize the efforts of the Government for the education of Indian youth. In a few instances, too, this tendency is fostered by unscrupulous white men, who, for the purpose of gain, seek to cajole the Indians by encouraging them in false views.

More particularly, where Indians have been allotted and have acquired citizenship, designing demagogues teach them not infrequently to appeal to local courts in order to prevent the "abduction" of their children to Indian schools or to compel their return therefrom. While, therefore, on the whole, the development of the full consent of the Indians to the education of their children might be left to a natural course of healthy development, it would seem necessary in a number of instances that some sort of compulsion be devised for their protection against designing conservatives in their own ranks, as well as against evil-intentioned demagogues among their white neighbors. It is to be hoped that Congress at its ensuing session will empower the Indian Office to afford such protection in all cases where it may become desirable to do so.

WHITE INDIANS.

Inspecting officials are frequently embarrassed on visiting boarding schools by the discovery that among the children there are many who apparently have very little Indian blood, if any. On inquiry, these children claim a slight degree of Indian blood, varying from one-sixteenth to one-sixty-fourth. In a number of instances, however, it is found that they are the children of white parents who were adopted into the tribe previous to the census for registering its members. In most cases the parents of these children are sufficiently well-to-do and able to provide for their education.

For a number of reasons the presence of these "white Indians" in the schools is liable to become a disturbing element in its life, either through the greater natural turbulence of the white blood in their veins or through fancied superiority of race. Moreover, these children upon

graduation may seek employment in the Indian service and gain admission thereto without being subjected to the civil service examination, which stands between other whites and appointment.

On technical grounds all this may be correct, but in equity it seems to hold elements of unfairness both to the real Indians and the white citizens of the United States, who pay the bills for the education and maintenance of these people. Inasmuch as there seems to be no remedy for this in existing laws, it is imperative in the interest of justice to both races that Congress should at an early date indicate by statute what degree of blood shall constitute an Indian and to what extent adopted Indians shall be entitled to governmental support in matters of education.

Permit me, in conclusion, to thank you for the kindly support which you have given me in my work.

W. N. HAILMANN,

Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZ., *June 30, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the Fort Mohave Indian Industrial School, Arizona.

The year just closed has been full of encouragement. Many defects of character in the pupils have shown decided improvement. Neatness and good discipline, with very little corporal punishment, has been maintained, and I now entertain the hope that in the years to come, by patient, continuous effort, the Mohaves may be elevated to as high a plane as is found among the most advanced and civilized tribes.

Attendance.—The attendance has been excellent; runaways infrequent. Many pupils have been refused admittance, the quota being more than full. The capacity of the school should be increased to 200.

Schoolroom work.—The work in this department has shown marked improvement over that of last year and has been highly satisfactory. The kindergarten has been a complete success. The closing exercises were not only a credit to the school, but would have been an honor to any white school of similar grade.

Farm.—Seven crops of alfalfa have been cut from the farm and over 100 tons of hay cured. New fields have been sown in alfalfa, and an abundance of pumpkins, melons, cabbage, and tomatoes have been furnished for the pupils' use. Several experiments as to the feasibility of raising other varieties of vegetables have been made with much promise of success. The value of this plant in furnishing pasture and hay for school stock and its educational features for the pupils, whose chief support must be agriculture, is beyond estimation.

Blacksmith and engineer.—The work in this department has been very good and much has been accomplished. A number of boys have been taught many points in plain blacksmithing, while two are fully competent to fill the position of assistant engineer with safety in any institution.

Industrial teacher.—Much credit is due in this department. A class in sloyd has made commendable progress, while much repair work has been done. The entire institution has been whitewashed, the greater part of it repainted, and, together with the assistance of the engineer, both steam boilers have been reset and rebricked—a very hard and laborious job, which can not be appreciated by one unfamiliar with the environment.

Sewing room.—The department has done excellent work, many articles of clothing having been made and a class of pupils carefully trained to cut and fit garments. Many of the larger girls can cut, fit, and make dresses and other articles of wearing apparel neatly and with dispatch.

Laundry.—The work has been highly satisfactory, the laundering excellent, the clothes being white and clear and not of that saffron hue so common in many institutions; while the ironing, especially of starched clothing, has been unusually well done.

Kitchen and bakery.—While the facilities in this line are very poor—the bakery disjointed and unhandy—yet, considering the disadvantages, much credit is due the cook for her untiring efforts to prepare and furnish the pupils with excellent food.

Matron.—Much of the success of the year's work is due to the energy and faithfulness of the matron and her assistants. The girls and small boys, at each school session, under the matron's own personal supervision, have been carefully dressed and compelled to make a neat appearance. It has been a source of great satisfaction to me to see the small boys in knee pants, blouse waists, neckties always carefully tied, and the girls equally as neatly attired, go daily to their respective schoolrooms.

In this connection much praise is due to the physician and disciplinarian for the extreme care with which he has personally supervised the making of the toilets of the larger boys. At each school session they have been as carefully and as neatly dressed as the girls and small boys; while his system of bathing is the best I have ever seen in the service. Under it no paper bath is possible.

Health.—The health of the institution has been unparalleled in my experience. Very few cases of serious sickness have occurred during the year; all have speedily recovered; no deaths have occurred and no pupils have been sent home to die. Our physician has been watchful to note incipient disease and skillful in his treatment.

The clerical work has been very skillfully and satisfactorily done and "exceptions" few. The greatest harmony has prevailed among the employees during the entire year and the school life has been very pleasant. The Indians are very friendly, and some of the pupils are so attached to the school that they insist upon remaining during vacation.

Needs of the school.—A dining room, kitchen, and bakery, similar to that at Chilocco school, with modern appliances for steam cooking, and a four-room school building, with assembly hall above, are absolute necessities. Estimates will be forwarded, with the earnest request that the sum be incorporated in the general appropriation bill for fiscal year 1899.

Needs of the Indians.—The greatest need of these Indians is that the valley of the Colorado from the old bridge below Needles to Hardyville, upon the Arizona side, be set apart as a reservation for their use; that the lands be allotted in severalty to them; that a subagency be created with superintendent of Mohave Indian school subagent, whose salary should be correspondingly increased. This would be a great benefit to the school and to the Indians, who are now without legal control and guidance.

Irrigation should also be furnished them. They are peaceful, friendly, and industrious. They need help only in these lines to become independent, self-supporting, self-respecting citizens. I would, therefore, earnestly recommend that the sum of \$50,000 be appropriated for irrigation purposes and the above suggestions be acted upon immediately. The hope of the school lies largely in the improvement of the home life of the Indians.

Prospects of school.—The prospects of the school were never brighter. They fully justify the outlay herein recommended. I look forward with encouragement and renewed zeal to better work in future. I am grateful to the Department for its efforts in obtaining generous appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, which will add so much to the efficiency and comfort of the school life.

Thanking you for the courteous and prompt manner in which my requests have been almost uniformly granted, I am,

Very respectfully,

JNO. J. MCKOIN,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, CAL., *July 15, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with the circular letter I forward herewith my annual report for the Fort Yuma Indian Industrial School for the year ending June 30, 1897.

Situated on a hill overlooking the Colorado River, this school is fortunate in having good drainage, very necessary for the maintenance of the health of pupils.

The Yuma Indian Reservation forms a half circle around the base of the hill, extending several miles to a range of sand hills. The close proximity of the reservation is not, in my opinion, a benefit to the school. I deem it a great hindrance to the advancement of the pupils, as in many cases the work of the schoolroom is undone at home, and to check the habit of visiting between the school and home on the reservation seems an impossibility. The best that can be done in the matter is to control these migrations and guard against the ill effects which often follow an absence from school, even though it be for a short time only.

It is unfortunate that as yet nothing has been done in the way of providing the adult Indians of this tribe with the means of irrigating the land on the reservation. Without water it is impossible to grow crops of any kind, although the land is very fertile and susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. In lieu of any permanent and reliable supply of water these Indians avail themselves of low lands overflowed along the course of the Colorado River to plant their crops and eke out a very precarious livelihood thereby.

I refer to this matter as showing how little can be expected from the influence of a home under such conditions and with surroundings such as usually attend.

If the work of this school during the past eleven years fails to point a moral or show the full influence of education on the Indian character, I attribute such failure more to the state of life among the Indians on the reservation than to anything wanting in the system of education in practice. It is a lamentable fact and only too true that the parents of the pupils of this school appreciate but little the advantages of an education. I am inclined to think in the majority of cases the feeding and clothing of their children is a more potent factor in securing their consent to an attendance at school of the children than any prospect of future mental improvement to be gained thereby.

There are, however, a few exceptions among the Yuma Indian families. These have shown some appreciation for the work done in the school, and in such cases a marked degree of advancement in studies and improvement in habits can be noticed in their children.

The attendance during the past year has averaged 105 boys and 65 girls. The pupils have made good progress in their studies during the year.

It is to be regretted the facilities for outdoor work are so poor. Not having any irrigated land, the school is without any cultivated land to furnish much-needed instruction for the boys of the school. Steady, continuous employment is a useful and necessary factor in the teaching of the Indian, old and young. Without it I consider the object of the school but half accomplished, and unless the work of the schoolroom is supplemented by labor in some branch of industrial training the ultimate results will, I fear, fall short of the desires of the Government, there being a strong natural tendency in the Indian character toward a life of idleness. Strenuous efforts to combat this disposition and check the retrograde movement will doubtless in time overcome this weakness in the race.

Connected with the school the sewing room furnishes a valuable aid in training Indian girls to become proficient in the use of the needle and sewing machine. Many of the pupils show examples of fancy sewing and crochet work of great merit. All of the dresses of the girls and pants and waists of small boys and underwear used by the scholars, as well as the mending of the clothes—no small item, by the way—is done by the girls under the supervision of a seamstress and Indian assistant, a graduate of the school. The majority of the larger girls are able to cut and fit without any assistance from their teacher, and display a natural aptitude for the work.

The work in the kitchen and dining room and laundry is done by a number of the girl pupils detailed for a period of service in each department. Under the care and guidance of the matron and her assistant, the work in the several departments is well and cheerfully done.

The carpenter shop has given an opportunity to eight boys during the year to learn the trade. These boys have been in charge of a competent and painstaking mechanic, and show the result of careful training. The school buildings are old and in need of constant repair; the work of restoration gives work and instruction in the branch of industrial training.

The shoe shop connected with the school supplies the shoes for the entire school. The mending, no small item in itself, also is done here; six boys, under the care of a most competent and reliable shoemaker, have performed this labor in a most acceptable and satisfactory manner. The class of work done by these boys is very good, and would be a credit to any institution.

In addition to the work done in the carpenter and shoe shop, quite a number of the boys under the direction of the industrial teacher have performed service in painting the buildings, cleaning grounds, etc., all of which has given to those engaged an idea of a useful occupation.

During the past year a number of the larger boys and girls have found occupation in American families in the town of Yuma, Ariz. Care has been exercised in the selection of homes where the influence and example would be of the best. Reports from these are gratifying and give promise of much good. It is unfortunate that the field is so small and the demand for Indian help but little.

It would be impossible to secure the consent of the parents to their children leaving for other places far removed from home, as they have strong prejudices against leaving their reservations, no matter how strong the inducement offered. I am convinced by actual experience that this objection is purely imaginary, as the treatment accorded the Indian pupils away from home is all that could be wished for. Patience and the kindest consideration have marked the conduct of their employers.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Office of Indian Affairs for the courtesies extended during the past year.

MARY O'NEIL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHCENIX, ARIZ.

PHCENIX, ARIZ., *July 15, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as superintendent of the Indian School at Phcenix, Ariz.

The school is admirably located 3 miles due north of the city of Phcenix. The plant consists at present of 12 buildings, all told, most of which are in good repair.

The appropriation of \$36,000 made by the last Congress for repairs and improvements will permit the school to provide comfortably for about 500 children. It will be no trouble to fill the school to its utmost capacity; indeed, I already have applications for the full number. When this school, and all others in this vicinity, are filled, there will still remain 800 to 1,000 children of school age on the Pima and Papago reservations unprovided with school facilities.

In a few months five new shops will have been erected, enabling us to organize and develop properly the industrial and mechanical side of this institution.

The greatest need of the school now is a good sewerage system. All the natural conditions for such a system are favorable, viz, the necessary fall, outlet, etc., and all that is required is the money. The sanitary conditions of the school are good, and with new sewer will be excellent.

Having been here but a few weeks, I will not attempt to give any detailed report. I find everything in good condition and the outlook bright. At the close of the present fiscal year I hope to report unprecedented progress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. M. McCOWAN, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., *August 14, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Greenville Indian Industrial School.

I have had no difficulty in keeping the attendance up to the fullest capacity of the school, and have, in fact, had to deny admittance to quite a number of children.

The fire.—On March 20 our main building burned, robbing us of kitchen, dining room, boys and girls' dormitories, office, sewing room, employees' rooms, mess kitchen, etc., but by using the chapel (the property of the Women's National Industrial Association) as boys' dormitory, the laundry building as girls' dormitory, and one of the schoolrooms as kitchen and dining room, we have been able to keep 40 pupils. I built a lean-to on the schoolhouse (at personal expense) which does duty as office, mess kitchen, and superintendent's bedroom.

During the fire the boys worked like firemen and succeeded in saving all the bedding from their dormitory, their Sunday suits, and many of the kitchen supplies. All of the pupils were willing to stay and put up with anything rather than go home. We had to feed them out of doors for two days. Altogether, I can say that the pupils are deserving of much praise for their behavior both during and after the fire. The employees are also deserving of commendation for their thorough devotion to the school and the pupils.

The fire added much to the expense of the school for the year, besides lowering the average attendance for the last quarter 10 or 12; but we are full of hope, and have reason to be encouraged and pleased with the results of the year's work, considering the disadvantages following the fire.

Purchase of school property.—May 15 the Government purchased the school property from the Women's National Indian Association, and now we are waiting and hoping for new buildings.

Improvement among pupils has been very marked in regard to deportment, the use of English, and progress in their studies. The several classes in arithmetic have made remarkable headway. The teacher tells me that she never took a brighter class through fractions than the class of eight that finished a few days before vacation. I also find that the children are exceedingly fond of history; for that reason I have in some cases taken up history instead of reading.

Industrial work.—The children have been more willing to work than ever before, and the result is great improvement in the sewing room and kitchen. Five of the girls can cut, fit, and make a garment without help—one girl 17 and the others

under 15 years of age. One of the school girls is employed as mess cook, and gives entire satisfaction. The boys have cut several hundred cords of wood, and turned out some very nice work from the "carpenter shop;" and here I am reminded of—

Needed improvements.—We need a real carpenter shop, a fence for the garden, and water pipe of sufficient size to protect us from fire and furnish water for irrigation. Then we need about 100 acres of valley land adjoining the property for a school farm. With cows, horses, etc., we could then show substantial results of industrial work.

Older Indians.—A progressive spirit has taken hold of the older Indians, resulting in new houses, more gardens, less whisky, and a greater desire to see their children educated.

The Sunday school, which old and young attend with increasing interest, is a great help to civilize the older Indians and to teach the children how to make good use of their education.

Health.—There has been very little sickness in the school, although there were several accidents of a serious nature. Two pupils who were very sick at the time of the fire went home and have since died. One of them, I think, might have recovered had it not been for the excitement and exposure incident to the fire. The other died of consumption.

Results.—The results among the Indians of the valley since the school started are apparent to any thoughtful observer, and speak in no uncertain way in favor of Indian education. Eight of the school boys are at work during vacation for neighboring farmers, and I have received good reports from everyone of them.

Inspection.—The school was officially visited during the year by Special Agent Colonel Shelby and Supervisor J. J. Anderson, and their counsel was very helpful. Claude N. Bennett, special allotting agent, visited the school incidentally and expressed himself as delighted with the situation here, and thought the prospects good for a large attendance of pupils when adequate buildings are completed.

I desire to return thanks to your office for the kindly consideration of the wants of this school.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, August 31, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for fiscal year 1897, viz:

The average attendance for the year was 146, with an enrollment of 163. I am informed that numbers of Indian children were refused admittance by reason of lack of room.

I assumed charge of the school on June 2, 1897, and found everything in working order, method and system prevailing, and the pupils deriving all the benefits possible.

The school is located in the Perris valley, 4 miles north of the village of Perris. The land, consisting of 80 acres, is unusually poor, which, together with an inadequate supply of irrigation water, renders the growing of crops, trees, garden vegetables, shrubbery, etc., almost an impossibility. The school was located upon its present site in 1892, and a poorer place for an Indian school, it seems to me, could not have been found in southern California.

The buildings consist of (1) boys' quarters, in which class rooms, office, and a few rooms for employees, boys' sleeping apartments, are located; (2) girls' quarters, with dining hall, kitchen, and a few employees' rooms therein, in addition to girls' sleeping apartments, etc.; (3) hospital, which is mainly used as quarters for employees. These three buildings are supplemented with a few minor structures, such as boys' wash house, laundry, barn, shop building, and storeroom.

The capacity of the school is rated at 100, but 160 are now crowded in. The school should be enlarged or rebuilt upon a more desirable site, with accommodations for at least 350 pupils, in order to care for the Indian children of southern California, many of whom have applied for admission and were turned off.

The school, under the charge of my predecessor, has been well managed, and a successful year brought to a close.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL, COLO., *August 15, 1897.*

SIR: Herein below I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1897:

Attendance.—On June 30 there were present 186 boys and 111 girls, making a total of 297. Of these 40 were under 6 years of age, and belonged to the kindergarten classes.

Health.—Despite the outcry of certain agents, there can be no doubt of the healthfulness of this locality. As a student of medicine, I know of no place free from chronic and acute lung diseases. Even in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona there are deaths from such diseases, but to claim, because of such deaths, that the State and Territories above mentioned are productive of such disease is wholly unsound and illogical. Outside of inherited consumption and pneumonia, the result of carelessness upon the part of the individuals affected, no deaths from any cause took place here. We never had a case of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or kindred diseases, so unhappily prevalent in institutions into which a large number of children are gathered in permanent residence. More than this, in over three years less than half a dozen cases of suppurative inflammation of the parotid and cervical glands have occurred. To those who know how common this kind of disgusting suppuration, with its consequent ugly scars and deformity, is in the majority of Indian schools having food of as good quality, if not better, and with presumably as good hygienic and sanitary conditions as this, the suspicion is aroused that climatic conditions must get the credit for it. Of the 5 deaths occurring here 3 were from pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 from acute pneumonia, the latter the result of the wanton absence of common prudence upon the part of the individuals concerned.

Employees.—It is again with no unusual pleasure that I commend the zeal and faithfulness of my associates. Always ready to respond cheerfully to any call or duty, they have made, through their kindness and consideration, my duties pleasant and most desirable. "With malice toward none and charity toward all" as a part of their motto, to them is the credit due for the present satisfactory state of this school.

Improvements.—These have been so many that too much space would be occupied in detailing them. Among them, however, it is well to mention an irrigating ditch over a mile long, carried on the east side of the La Plata River and along the side of a precipitous bluff several hundred feet above the river bed. So steep was the bluff in some places that after the ditch was constructed about 300 feet of it slid down toward the river bed, carrying before it scrub oak and underbrush. Fluming was put in to replace that portion of the ditch. Each year since I took charge I have had in the early spring an irrigating ditch constructed, and for such purposes have closed school for a month and have put every boy old enough to handle a pick and shovel to work, believing that a practical knowledge in constructing such ditches should be an essential part of the instruction given in these so-called industrial schools.

Yet, notwithstanding the hard labor involved in work of this kind, I challenge comparison with any school in the service in the matter of runaways, especially when it is borne in mind that in one night, and on foot, a pupil can reach the Navajo Reservation, where he is safe from capture; that no restriction is placed upon male pupils as regards roaming over school lands comprising between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, and embracing open hills and wooded dales, purling streams and sparkling springs; that no guards challenge pupils in their outgoing or incoming, and that "passes," those certificates of civil liberty and military despotism, are not in use here, the policy being to gradually merge the pupil into our system and not suddenly and violently sever him from his old habits and inclinations, but to inculcate in him individuality and self-reliance. As an old military man, with eighteen years' experience in the "regulars," I am confident that the worst disciplinarian is the greatest martinet, and vice versa, and while "drill" in the class room and on the campus may have its value as a show piece it is no criterion of the discipline that rules without so much military fuss and feathers.

Besides the irrigating ditch, a wire fence over 13 miles long and inclosing the school lands was built. Also 15 acres of new land were broken and set to oats.

Needs.—A girls' dormitory to accommodate at least 150. A school building containing no fewer than fifteen class rooms, besides a general assembly hall to hold conveniently 500 children during chapel services and general school exercises, and an electric plant for lighting purposes.

Prospects.—The stronger grows my conviction each succeeding year that this school can within the next few years be the equal (numerically) of any in the service; and I firmly believe that before five years elapse no less than 1,000 children will be in attendance, provided the proper accommodations are furnished them.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. H. BREEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September 1, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report of this school, and beg to refer you to former reports as to location and plant.

No new departments have been added during the year, and in the several departments as existing last year we have had only the ordinary vicissitudes of the service to bear. The work as a whole has been good. The changes made by your office in the force of employees have been decidedly beneficial. By these, leading and directing forces that are truly loyal have been brought to the heads of wavering, inefficient departments, and of the year I can truly say "the last has been better than the first," and I am ready to enter upon a new year equipped for excellent work.

The needs are identical with those specified in my annual report last year and the year preceding, except as to the assembly hall and the addition to or an independent dormitory, both of which have been provided for by the last Congress.

In order to supply a sewing room sufficiently large and so lighted as to permit of fulfilling the requirements of the school, to supply additional and properly lighted dormitory room for girls now in attendance and the proposed increase, an addition to the girls' dormitory should be erected. This should be of brick, a south wing increasing present dining-room space and making well-lighted and well ventilated sewing room, dormitory rooms, and sitting room. This addition should be 30 by 80 feet, with porch the full length on the east side. This will cost \$8,950.

For safety, economy, comfort, and health, the plant should be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A steam plant that will heat the buildings uniformly, run a dynamo for lighting the place, furnish lathe power and steam for cooking, and be fired with "slack" at a dollar or a dollar and a half per ton instead of coal, lump or nut, at two and a half or three dollars per ton, can be furnished and put in for \$11,900.

Regarding the electric-light and steam-heating plants, it has been found necessary to add about one-third to the previously estimated cost, because of protection to required factory products, the recent extension of the plant, and the advance in cost of labor.

There is one need that has never arisen before. It seems at this writing, owing to advance in the price of beef, that it will be advisable and economical to buy some range stock to consume a large surplus of hay that the farm promises this year. As this yield will be larger with each successive year, I will soon correspond with you with a view to establishing a beef herd in connection with the best milk herd in the service.

Following is a tabulated statement of school products for the year:

SEWING ROOM.

Aprons, assorted	132	Capes	6
Chemiloons	127	Cloths, table	14
Coat, flannel, boy's	1	Curtain	1
Drawers, assorted .. pairs ..	206	Dresses	89
Dresses, night	18	Pants, flannel, boys' .. pairs ..	4
Pants, jean, boys' .. pairs ..	4	Pillowcases	167
Sashes	14	Sheets, bed	181
Shirts, assorted	8	Shirts, flannel, boys'	6
Skirts	4	Towels	440
Undershirts	150	Waists	61

CARPENTER SHOP.

Building, privy	1	Building, wash-room	1
Screen, door	1	Screens, window	19
Tables	4		

SHOE AND HARNESS SHOP.

Shoes, boys'	pairs..	161	Shoes, men's	pairs..	127
Shoes, misses'	do..	3	Shoes, women's	do..	8
Straps, lines	sets..	2			

DAIRY.

Butter	pounds..	1,282	Milk	gallons..	17,453
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RAISED ON FARM.

Beef, net	pounds..	2,523	Beets	bushels..	500
Calves		16	Hay	tons..	83
Hides, beef		2	Oats in straw	do..	8
Pumpkins		5,672	Squashes		1,000

With thanks for every courtesy from your office, I have the honor to be,
Yours, very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL, IDAHO,

August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward this my annual report for the fiscal year of 1897.

In my report for last year mention was made of the pernicious effect upon the Indians of this tribe, and therefore upon the pupils of this school, of the payment by the Government to them of large sums of money. This injurious action has continued throughout the present fiscal year. Life, never very seriously taken by them, is now more lightly considered than ever, because no thought need be given to to-morrow. The regular payment of money may be depended upon to take care of that. With them there seems to be no day but to-day, and their purse will ever contain that sum which it now holds.

I mention this of the tribe because it bears directly, in my opinion, upon the attendance at this school in this: That while this idea prevails they are not able to see the necessity of placing their children in school. They are thoroughly able to take care of themselves now without schooling. Why should they not always be able to do so? The child pleads (as what vigorous youth does not?) not to be sent to school, and his petition is heeded because there is a full home larder and clothing is easy of acquisition. There seems to be no appreciation of the benefits which the child will receive in after years from an education.

With this reluctance to place children in school has also come another idea on their part, and that is that it is left entirely to their own inclinations if their children are given schooling or not.

Heretofore the prevailing idea among the tribe has been that did they not voluntarily leave their children at the school the Government's agents were empowered to visit the Indian homes and take the children from thence to the Government school. While this idea prevailed, there were few Indian youth on the reservation of school age not in attendance at this or some other Government school. Now, however, since they have been told and have learned to believe that they might follow their own wishes in the matter, not more than one-half the reservation children of school age are in school. They boldly state: "We are citizens; we shall do as we please." The agent states that he and his police are powerless in the matter, so the Indians do, in truth, follow their pleasure, which seems to be to retain their children home in idleness.

Education is compulsory in this State. It might be possible to reach the matter through the State law. With no means of influencing parents, other than through reason, I am confident the attendance at this school will retrograde until the use of so fine a school plant for so small a number of pupils would seem little more

than foolishness. The average attendance fell, during the present year, from 187 to less than 100.

While I believe the decreased attendance to be largely due to the foregoing cause, yet it was also affected by an epidemic of measles which prevailed during February and March. In many pupils convalescence was slow because of lung complications, and such were allowed to go to their homes for recuperation. Many of these were not returned before school closed for vacation.

School and industrial work were suspended during the measles epidemic, as the help of all employees was needed to care for the sick, there being over 100 afflicted at one time. This suspension of work, coming as it did in the midst of the term, greatly crippled both school and industrial work, so that my report of progress is not so favorable as it otherwise might have been. In all ways, however, the two branches of school work have been made to operate in harmony with each other, and each made supplemental and aiding the other. Details to the industrial department have been made monthly—pupils so detailed working one-half of each day and attending school the remainder. This gives to each pupil one-half day each of industrial and schoolroom duties.

Farm.—The products of farm and garden have been enumerated on the inclosed list of school statistics. There are 100 acres of farm and garden, 12 acres of orchard, and 1,109 acres of pasture.

The sanitary condition, excepting the measles epidemic above mentioned, has been good, no death occurring and but few cases of serious illness. There is need of a perfected sewerage system, and a supply of pure water from a large spring adjacent to the grounds; but these are the subject of former communications.

I shall conclude with the simple statement that if the Department wishes in the matter of schooling of Indian youth to do that which is for the best interest of its charges it can not rely entirely upon reason and moral suasion with parents, but must take steps more arbitrary and forceful.

Thanking your office for courteous treatment and the many favors received,
I am, very respectfully,

ED McCONVILLE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, *Lawrence, Kans., August 26, 1897.*

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith my annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The capacity of the school is for 500 pupils (300 boys and 200 girls). During the year the enrollment reached 547, and the average attendance was 497½.

The scope of our school work has been the outgrowth of our experience. Year by year it has become more clearly defined. No great changes in methods or conditions have seemed called for in the past; neither do they seem advisable at any time, but rather the steady maintenance of methods, purposes, and standards already reached, adding new features only as experience or changed conditions renders them necessary or desirable.

There has been a steady growth in all departments of the school. To the manual culture, or industrial work, we have added a printing office, from which a very creditable monthly paper is being issued. Much necessary printing for the school is performed, and pupils with tastes for this form of industry are being taught the art of typesetting, and such other work as is necessary in the conduct of such an establishment.

A sloyd shop has also been introduced, with satisfactory results as a beginning, though, as may be expected of a first year in a new line of work, only partial success has been achieved. It is the intention to continue and intensify this work next year, when more thoroughly educational results can be expected.

The school farm, consisting of about 600 acres (200 acres in cultivation and 400 in grass and pasture land), is in excellent condition. This season's crop, so far as gathered, shows a good yield, and from our gardens the prospect for a large crop of late vegetables is encouraging. The supply of vegetables during the season grown is ample for use of our 500 students, and, in fact, at times much more than is required.

Though much work is done by way of training in mechanical lines, it is especially desirable that our pupils receive a thorough and practical training in agriculture, and with this end in view our farm is made a special feature. When pupils leave the school, they return to agricultural communities, and the greater

portion of them must of necessity pursue this calling. As with white children, it is only an occasional individual who is adapted to or who can succeed in mechanical pursuits. At their homes, either upon small farms belonging to themselves from allotment, or as employees of others, the greater number of these Indians must make their living. They need, then, first and most important of all, a practical working knowledge of agriculture, then an intellectual training to enable them to transact their necessary business, and, finally, a development of such habits and character as will make them industrious and reliable citizens. The girls need a training which will make them good and saving housekeepers, faithful and worthy wives.

Improvements.—Congress having appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose, a plant for a supply of water for the school is in course of construction. This when completed will obviate the necessity of obtaining our water from an outside corporation, as at present, and save an annual expense of from \$1,000 to \$1,200. The plant will consist of a steam pump, an 80-foot steel tower and tank, and the supply will be derived from five very large wells connected at the bottom by tunneling. This system of wells, as well as draining a large area of water, forms a reservoir holding 150,000 gallons from which to draw in case of fire or other exigency.

Another long-felt want, viz, a system of electric lighting for buildings and grounds, and so do away with the ever-dangerous kerosene lamp, is now being put in. As a precaution against fire this is a most excellent improvement. Our dormitories contain 130 rooms, which for years have been lighted by the use of ordinary hand and bracket lamps, and though constant care and watchfulness have been observed, it is surprising that we have not had fires of a more serious nature than the mere damage to rooms caused by the bursting or careless handling of a lamp.

The literary department, or the school proper, comprises a kindergarten, a preparatory division, a grammar school, consisting of four primary and five advanced grades, a business college or commercial division, and a normal department.

During the past year these divisions were attended as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kindergarten.....	10	4	14
Chart class.....	7	8	15
First primary.....	44	12	56
Second primary.....	35	29	64
Third primary.....	42	33	75
Fourth primary.....	34	15	49
First advanced.....	32	24	56
Second.....	40	24	64
Third.....	13	6	19
Fourth.....	11	11	22
Ninth grade.....	7	14	21
Business college.....	15	3	18
Normal department.....	13	10	23
Total.....			496

The general work of the school has been most satisfactory in every grade and department. It is, however, more particularly the upper divisions, viz, the normal and commercial, that deserve special notice.

Commercial department.—There seems to prevail a growing impression among the Indian youth in attendance at Government schools that the commercial division at Haskell Institute provides an uncommonly practical training for the struggle of life, and applications for admission to the course are coming in so rapidly that the rooms which have accommodated these classes heretofore threaten to be very crowded next year.

The commercial department was organized as a separate department in September, 1896. The course of study, which covers two years, includes all the branches usually taught in business colleges. The requirements for graduation are a grade of at least 80 per cent in arithmetic, English, correspondence, and commercial law; 95 per cent in bookkeeping, shorthand written at the rate of 120 words per minute from new matter, and shorthand notes transcribed on typewriter at the rate of 30 words per minute.

The Ellis actual business practice system is used in the first year's work in bookkeeping. The second year's work consists of actual business transactions between students. As each pupil works independently of all others, and none

but individual instruction is given in both classes, each pupil becomes not only more independent but more accurate than if he were allowed to compare work and results with other students. Books are subjected to critical examination by teachers at various stages of the work.

The pupils of this department have done a great deal of miscellaneous work, such as typewriting, writing, manifolding, and mimeograph work for the school, besides their own outlined course of study. This has given them excellent practice.

The first graduating class of seven were presented with diplomas on June 23, 1897.

The normal department has just closed its third year's course. The total number of pupils was 23—10 young women and 13 young men. The senior class consisted of 4 members—1 young man and 3 young women. They are earnest, thoughtful, and enthusiastic, and while anxious to go to work also realize that they take upon themselves great responsibilities in filling the teacher's office.

It is pleasant to look back over the year and note how faithfully they have striven to master the work assigned them. It is certainly an indication of what may be expected in their future labors. With a number of years' experience in public-school work and among public-school teachers, I can say emphatically that in mental attainments and skill in teaching they are superior to many who go forth as teachers in our public schools.

The following studies are comprised in our normal course: Physics, botany, algebra, geometry, English with literature, general history, history of education, methods, pedagogics, kindergarten work, practice in teaching, and music and drawing.

This school deserves credit over many other educational institutions from the fact that its pupils are trained to have opinions of their own and to be able to express them in their own language. Among a number of occasions which served to demonstrate this fact our commencement exercises, held June 23, this year, deserve particular mention. Ten of the 32 graduates, upon whom diplomas were conferred on that day, delivered orations on the following topics: "Heroes," "Do the next thing," "The coming woman," "The Indian and education," "The ballot box," "Finish your wreath," "What we owe to others," "The greatest victory," "The teacher and the beautiful," "Individuality." These themes were selected by the speakers themselves, and were treated by them independent of tutorial suggestions. They show an independence of thought and clearness of expression that would do credit to young men and women of a more advanced age and superior education.

In connection with these closing exercises of Haskell Institute special mention is deservedly made of the splendid musical programme performed on the occasion, which caused the hearers to admire not only the fine and powerful voices of the pupils, but also the perfect execution of the pieces rehearsed.

The health of the pupils has been excellent. In no year in our history has it been so good. We record no deaths, neither serious continued cases of sickness.

Very respectfully,

J. A. SWETT, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CLONTARF, MINN.

CLONTARF, MINN., *August 10, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of July 15 last, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Indian industrial school under my charge and to offer the following recommendations for the maintenance and improvement of the service at this school.

Present enrollment at this school 15, explained as follows—children off on vacation; average attendance for the three months of the last fiscal year during which this school has been in the service, 43½; prospective enrollment for the present fiscal year, 80.

Description of buildings.—We have at present but one school building, a three-story frame, 45 by 90 feet, which is used as schoolrooms, dormitory, boarding house, sewing rooms, storerooms, infirmary, and employees' quarters. Capacity, 80. This building is divided into the various apartments by temporary board partitions, dressed on one side only and badly shrunken at seams; plaster on ceilings broken and dropping off at several places; inside woodwork badly in need of

paint; paint almost entirely gone from outside, and in consequence siding much warped by the weather; porches rotting at the base, and the entire building in bad state of repair. Valuation, about \$3,500.

Besides the school building proper there is a two-story frame dwelling house, 32 by 32 feet, used as office and quarters for superintendent and some of the employees. Same is in fairly good condition on the inside, but needs painting on the outside. Valuation, about \$1,200.

We have, besides, outhouses and barns valued at about \$3,000, all in bad state of repair and requiring painting.

We have no sewerage or water system whatever, no laundry or bathrooms. Water is supplied by hand pumps from wells on the premises, and a temporary shed is used as laundry and bathroom.

The premises are lighted by oil lamps, and ventilation secured through the windows.

Recommendations.—We believe a school of this kind can not be successfully and economically conducted with less than 100 pupils. To this end it will be necessary to erect another building, frame or brick, two stories, 50 by 75 feet, to be used as class rooms, laundry, bathrooms, and as quarters for some of the employees. The cost of such a building would be about \$3,500.

All the buildings on the premises should be painted and put in proper repair; same could be done at a cost of about \$1,200.

A water system and sewerage is indispensable to the proper conduct of a school of this kind, both as a matter of convenience and as a protection against fire and disease. We estimate the cost of proper water and sewerage system at about \$2,000.

In our northern country much of the study and school work is necessarily done by artificial light during the winter season, hence the necessity of providing the best and safest light obtainable, both as a matter of precaution against fire and of protection to the sight of the pupil. We estimate that an electric plant of sufficient power to supply light to the school could be secured for about \$1,000, and would recommend that the same be put in.

The proper heating of schools in our severe climate is a vital matter in their conduct. Some twelve stoves are at present used as our heating system, entailing a great expense in fuel and placing the property in imminent danger from fire, more so on account of the prevailing high winds during the winter season in our section. Steam or hot-water system could, we believe, be supplied at a cost of about \$3,500, and we recommend that the improvement be made.

Recapitulation.

We recommend school building 50 by 75, two story	\$3,500
Painting and repairing of present building	1,200
Water and sewerage system	2,000
Electric-light plant	1,000
Steam or hot water heating plant	3,500
Total	11,200

Very respectfully submitted.

M. J. EGAN, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT MOUNT PLEASANT, MICH.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICH., *August 30, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this school for the fiscal years 1896 and 1897.

In my first annual report the location, number, and school needs of the Indians of the State were shown. Through the liberality of the Fifty-fourth Congress the school facilities for this school, therein shown needful, have been provided for, and the buildings will be erected this fall. My second annual report was mainly historical and descriptive of the needs of the pupils. My third annual report was not published, and I include herein the main items contained in that report, giving a history of the years 1896 and 1897.

I deem it advisable, as a matter of history, to describe somewhat in detail the school plant as it now exists.

The school plant.—The half section belonging to the school is situated about one mile northwest of the city of Mount Pleasant. Two hundred acres of this was purchased, partly by Government appropriation and partly by subscription, from the citizens of Mount Pleasant, in 1892. One hundred and twenty acres was purchased by the Government in 1894. The accompanying map will show its present condition.

All of the land would be tillable if cleared and drained. The character of the soil makes this an almost ideal farm for purposes of instruction in agriculture. It varies from the heaviest clay to the lightest drifting sand, but all of it is fertile and productive.

School buildings.—The following table gives, in detail, the history and condition of the present school buildings:

No.	Building.	Value.	Erection.		Condition.	Capacity.
			Date of.	Manner of.		
1	Sheep barn <i>a</i>	\$800	-----	-----	Fair	40 sheep, 15 young cattle, and feed.
2	Farmhouse <i>a</i>	400	-----	-----	Fair	7 rooms; 2 stories and cellar.
3	Hay barn <i>a</i>	600	-----	-----	Poor	40 tons of hay or grain.
4	Sugar house	150	1895	Pupils	Good	Equipped with pans, pails, etc., for 600 trees.
5	Ice house	400	1896	Pupils	Good	200 tons ice.
6	Henhouse	250	1897	do	New	100 chickens.
7	Lumber shed	100	1897	do	do	10,000 feet of lumber.
8	Pig house	50	1895	do	Poor	40 hogs.
9	Wagon shed	100	1897	Pupils	New	6 wagons.
10	Tool house	200	1892	Contract	Fair	2 stories, 24 by 32, farm tools.
11	Shop	800	1893	Pupils	Good	Blacksmith and carpenter, with 4 apprentices each. Manual training room for 160 boys (8 classes, 20 in each class).
13	Barn	2,000	1894	Contract	Good	10 horses, 20 milch cows, and feed.
14	Storehouse	1,200	1894	Contract	Good	Stores for 300 pupils for 1 year.
15	Tailor shop <i>a</i>	150	-----	-----	Fair	Tailor, with 4 apprentices, and storing of boys' uniforms and Sunday clothes.
16	Boys' dormitory	25,000	1892	Contract	Fair	175 boys, ample room.
17	Wood shed	80	1897	Pupils	New	100 cords wood, 30 tons coal.
18	Laundry	1,200	1896	do	do	Washing, drying, and disinfecting clothes for 300 pupils.

a Bought with land.

Water supply and sewerage.—The water is obtained by means of windmills and storage tanks from driven wells located about 60 rods west of the buildings, and the sewerage is carried to the river, about 160 rods east of the buildings. This sewer consists of a wooden box, already partly rotted, and crosses land belonging to private parties, without, so far as I can find, any written permission or right. It lacks fall near the building, and would be too small to accommodate the increased number of pupils we will have after the new buildings are erected. A new sewer should be laid, following the road to the river, about 180 rods from the present main building.

Attendance.—During the vacation months, as noted in a previous report, many of our pupils go home. Aside from this, we have had the full number of pupils we could accommodate. Indeed the large number who should be in the school, and whom we could not accommodate, has led us at times rather to overcrowd the girls' part of the building.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. A few cases of pneumonia, one case of erysipelas, and one stubborn case of diarrhea have constituted all of the sickness for the past two years. None of this sickness has resulted fatally.

Improvements in equipment.—A manual training department, equipped for 30 pupils, has been added, and a new ice house, a laundry, a henhouse, a lumber shed, and a wagon shed have been built by the boys of the school, under the supervision and direction of the carpenter. About 8 acres of berries and small fruit have been set out, and about 100 trees filled in where trees of the apple orchard had died.

School products.—The records of the office show the following summary of the products of the industrial department for the two years:

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Asparagus.....	bushels	10	Pants.....	pairs	4
Butter.....	pounds	1,224	Pease, green.....	bushels	5
Aprons.....	number	254	Pickles.....	gallons	40
Beans.....	pounds	7,058	Pillow slips.....	number	119
Beans, string.....	bushels	58	Pork, fresh.....	pounds	2,912
Beets.....	do	175	Potatoes.....	bushels	2,600
Cabbage.....	hundreds	800	Pumpkins.....	number	515
Capes.....	number	57	Radishes.....	bushels	83
Carrots.....	bushels	400	Rye.....	do	448
Coats.....	number	7	Sheets.....	number	65
Corn.....	bushels	1,182	Shirts.....	do	24
Cauliflower.....	hundreds	300	Shirts, under.....	do	93
Cucumbers.....	bushels	15	Skirts.....	do	14
Drawers.....	pairs	401	Squash.....	do	250
Dresses.....	number	235	Straw.....	tons	23
Eggs.....	dozens	13	Strawberries.....	quarts	270
Fruit, canned.....	quarts	141	Sirup, maple.....	gallons	65
Hay.....	tons	41	Tablecloths.....	number	24
Lard.....	pounds	200	Tomatoes.....	bushels	38
Lettuce.....	bushels	45	Turnips.....	do	100
Milk.....	gallons	5,874	Waists.....	number	46
Nightdresses.....	number	58	Wheat.....	bushels	445
Oats.....	bushels	684	Wood.....	cords	26
Onions.....	do	66	Wool.....	pounds	160

Technical training.—The carpenter has had four apprentices. I am confident that all that is possible has been done to instruct and train them, but with possibly one exception they have not shown a gain in skill even approximating what we hoped. I am inclined to think that with pupils of the age and advancement of ours it is a mistake to aim at a technical education. I feel that our work should rather be that of the white home and primary school, leaving the learning of a trade to a higher school or later life.

Home training.—The home education should fit our boys to do any and all kinds of farm work and should make our girls housewives in all that the term includes. I am satisfied that this training is being well given to our girl pupils. Indeed, the fact that they do learn to care for the home is often evident to me in my visits to their homes after their return there from the school. The past two years have witnessed a much greater advance in this respect than did the preceding two years.

Intellectual training.—During the fiscal year 1896 a great advance over the work of the preceding year was made. All other training rests, primarily, upon the capability of our pupils for right thinking, and it is this capability that the school-room training should give.

As an aid to our schoolroom work, an effort has been made to induce the pupils to read outside of school and to start a library to give them material for reading. A considerable number of books for this purpose have been collected. I feel that in no other way can so much be accomplished in giving to them right views of social and moral principles as through good reading.

Social and moral training.—For the girls, I think that the past two years have seen greatest advance of any since I have had charge of the school, but with the boys this feature of my work has been disappointing and unsatisfactory. I think no employee should be retained in an Indian school after that employee has ceased to have sufficient interest in the welfare of the school or its pupils to cause him to make his speech and conduct such that it will be an example for the Indian boy or girl to follow.

Retrospective.—Like all other work, these years have proven, in some things, annoying and disappointing; in others, successful and satisfactory. I feel sure that progress has been made and that, on the whole, the school has done higher and better work than it did during the two preceding years.

Proposed buildings.—The Indian appropriation bill for 1897 provided for two additional buildings—a girls' dormitory and a dining hall, to cost \$30,000, and a school building, to cost \$10,000. With the new buildings the school will have a capacity of 300 pupils. The new buildings built since 1894 and the farm and shop will just nicely accommodate that number of pupils.

Needs.—I think power should be provided for furnishing electricity for lighting. With the buildings heated by a plant entirely separate from them and lighted by electricity the danger from fire will be reduced to a minimum.

In equipment the farm and shop will need nothing new. The schoolrooms and kitchen and sewing room will require increased equipment for the 150 additional pupils, and the laundry should be equipped for doing the heavier work by steam power. So much heavy laundry work makes too great a strain upon girls of the age and strength of those at this school. Furniture will have to be provided for the new buildings.

Conclusion.—I feel that I owe special thanks to the inspecting officers who have visited my school—viz, Superintendent Hailmann, Inspector McLaughlin, and Supervisor Rakestraw—for their kindly and helpful criticism and for their encouragement and aid in the management of the school. Their visits were most satisfactory and beneficial. I also feel that thanks are due to the citizens of Mount Pleasant for their aid and support in the management of the school. In no way has their interest in its welfare lessened, and to that interest and support it owes a large part of its success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW SPENCER, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Pipestone, Minn., July 22, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you the condition of the Pipestone Indian Training School for the fiscal year 1897.

The year's work, taken as a whole, has been very successful in all departments. There has been a systematic effort on the part of the different employees to carry out the instructions of the Indian Office in regard to the work of the school, and there is marked improvement in the character of the pupils as a result.

During the year much necessary work has been done about the buildings and grounds in addition to the cultivation of the farm. The buildings have been kept in fairly good repair, and the grounds have been kept free from weeds and well cultivated.

The dairy adds very materially to the quality of the food for the pupils' tables, but should receive more attention, as the present accommodations, both for the cows and caring for the milk, are not adequate to the needs of the school. I believe that in schools of this class, situated as we are, where there is an abundance of good pasture and water, dairying should be systematically taught. Our pupils are willing to do the work in order to have the milk and the butter for their tables.

An effort is being made to establish an orchard of such fruits as are suitable for cultivation in this climate, and I hope that during the coming year sufficient trees may be purchased to give it a thorough test at this school.

A sewer has been constructed which places the buildings in good sanitary condition. It is of sufficient dimensions to meet the needs of the school for some time. A chicken house and repair shop have been built, both of them small, but much-needed improvements and will be of material assistance, but will require enlargement in the near future.

At the close of the fiscal year a gas-lighting plant, furnished by the Detroit Gas Lighting and Heating Company, of Detroit, Mich., was put in for furnishing light for the building and heat for the laundry from gasoline. It is a success in every sense of the word and furnishes us a brilliant light, which is steady and mild to the eyes. In our estimation this is a great advance in the right direction in lighting our schools. Its cheapness is a great item in its favor, and its simplicity and ease of manipulation make it possible where it would not be possible to have electric lights on account of the cost.

The completion of the dormitories in the third story of the building has relieved the pressure for more room for dormitory purposes. We now need school room and room in the dining room and kitchen. We can not seat 100 pupils in the dining room at one time, so that when we have an attendance of 100 it necessitates two sets of tables for the pupils. The rooms used for school are inadequate and should be used for other purposes. The completion of the new school building, for which Congress has provided, and the enlargement of the dining room and kitchen will place our school in fairly good condition.

One great fault in the construction of this building and of many others in the school service is that no adequate means was provided for ventilating these buildings. In cold weather when storm windows are in place it is difficult properly to

ventilate the building and at the same time keep it warm. In this cold climate it seems to me that some system of heating and ventilation should be used by which the ventilation is secure at the same time that the heat is supplied. In warmer climates, where we can have the doors and windows open, of course it is not so difficult properly to ventilate the building.

Our water supply is of excellent quality and sufficient for the present needs of the school, excepting for fire protection. The pipes are not large enough to furnish flow sufficient to be of much use in case of fire. This can be remedied by the increasing of the pumping plant, as we have practically an inexhaustible supply of pure water.

The work of the school year has been very successful. The attendance has been regular. The pupils and employees have worked together in harmony, and the success of the school is due to the earnest, united efforts of the employees in their various departments.

With the highest appreciation of the encouragement and support I have received from your Office during the year, I am, respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW SCHOOL, MONT., *August 18, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the fifth annual report of this school. There was almost a complete change of pupils at the beginning of the year. Most of the pupils went home, having stayed three years or more. The new pupils who came had nearly all been in school and received some training. They could understand and talk English, which enabled them at once to begin to profit by the industrial work.

Their quickness in taking up manual training was very marked, indeed. One hundred and fifty pupils received training in the carpenter shop in woodwork. The course of work runs from knife work by the youngest pupils to constructive carpentry and building by the older ones. Drawing is made an essential part of the work. Twenty-five pupils received instruction in ironwork in the blacksmith shop, and the usual classes were in shoe shop and tailor shop.

During the summer nearly all the boys get training in farm work and gardening. Ten acres of garden was divided into half-acre plats and given to boys for gardens. A list of garden seeds was given each one and he was to plant and till the garden. Much interest was taken in these small gardens, and the planting took less time than ever before. But for poor garden seed I think a great success would have been made of this work. Many of the seeds did not come up at all, which made it rather disheartening to the boys. At the present time the boys who are at the school are putting up hay, and we expect to put up 500 or 600 tons with their help alone.

All lines of industrial work of the girls have been carried on. Some classes in wood carving were organized and very creditable work done. The girls go to the carpenter shop and use the sloyd benches for this work.

The work in the schoolrooms has progressed as usual. Previous training of the pupils has been marked as in the industrial work.

The stone building which burned down two years ago has been rebuilt. It is 125 by 40 feet, and is used for carpenter and blacksmith shops. It gives ample room for the work of classes as carried on in these shops. It is a very great aid, indeed. There ought to be a few pieces of machinery in these shops, as saw, lathes, and drills. They can be run by the engine, which is convenient.

Two large cattle sheds, 143 by 50 feet, have been constructed. They will give shelter to the cattle through stormy weather. Most of the work on these buildings was done by the boys.

Irrigating ditches have been extended and more land irrigated. Our school herd has increased to more than 300 head of cattle. At the present rate of increase the beef for the school can be furnished from the herd in two years from now.

To keep up and extend the efficiency of the school quite a number of improvements are needed—a steam heating plant, machinery for steam laundry, electric-lighting plant, barn for horses, machinery for shops, better school building.

Thanking you for favors extended the school, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., September 22, 1897.

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the Genoa Indian School for the fiscal year of 1897.

The enrollment for the past year has somewhat exceeded that of the previous year, and with the present outlook for the fiscal year of 1897-98 there will be no trouble to secure a sufficient number of pupils to fill the school to its utmost capacity.

The health of the pupils for the past year has been excellent, no epidemic prevailing, and but one death occurring during the year.

The schoolroom work has been very successfully conducted throughout the year, a class of 11 graduating at the close of the school. The commencement exercises were held on the evening of June 23, and were listened to by an appreciative audience, who complimented our graduates very highly.

The industrial work has received the usual attention, and the work that has been carried on has exceeded in care and painstaking that of any preceding year. The labor on the school farm has been amply rewarded with fine crops of oats, corn, and potatoes, while the garden has furnished an ample supply of a variety of vegetables throughout the season, and the crop of melons, potatoes, etc., has exceeded that of any previous year, which have been enjoyed throughout their season by the pupils of the school.

The improvements on the school campus have continued throughout the year with additional planting of trees and new roads and walks laid out. The grounds have been well kept, the roads, walks, plants, and trees have all been well cared for and lend much to the attractiveness of the grounds.

The improvements as provided for under the appropriation by Congress have been carried on as rapidly as possible, and we now have completed a new power house for a steam plant, which has been provided with rooms for laundry, bakery, etc.

Plans and specifications for steam heating have already been completed, and only await the action of the Department for the work to begin.

The plant is yet in need of better school-room facilities, the present building for such use being altogether too small, and which contains small rooms where a large number of pupils must be huddled together without the means of proper ventilation, which is a menace to the health of both pupils and teacher.

We are also in need of suitable barn room for the accommodation of the large crop of hay which we must necessarily carry and for the sheltering of the school stock, which under the present system is exposed to the storms and inclement weather of this latitude.

General repairs should be made upon the school hospital, which should be enlarged and furnished with suitable ventilation and heating facilities.

New and improved machinery should be purchased for laundry purposes at as early a date as possible, as ample room for the accommodation for the same is already completed.

An appropriation should be made for electric lighting, in which the cost of dynamo and wiring would not be excessive, and the power in use for laundry, etc., could be utilized, and which would thus lessen the danger of fire, so constant at the school on account of the kerosene lamps.

The industrial training at the school has received marked attention throughout the year, and the interest manifested in the desire to learn the trades taught at the school will soon require more and extensive room.

All in all, in reviewing the work of the past year, there is a universal feeling that the work as carried on has exceeded in excellence that of any of the preceding years, and due in a great measure to the harmonious feeling existing among the employees of the school, wherein all were working for the bettering of the institution and Indian education.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Indian Office for the kind and courteous treatment I have received and the prompt consideration of all business matters pertaining to the school throughout the past year.

I am, very respectfully,

J. E. ROSS, *Superintendent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARSON, NEV.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carson City, Nev., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1897.

School.—On the 1st day of July, 1894, I took charge of this school, and up to that time it had been the custom to permit the pupils to go to their homes during the vacation period; but as no possible good resulted, or can result from this practice, they have been retained at the school excepting in 1895, when a part of them were allowed to visit their homes. Within the present vacation a small number were permitted to go, but they were the children, for the most part, of such parents as would not allow their children to enter school unless they were allowed this privilege. We have, however, kept our average up very well, and at the present writing 126 are enrolled.

The year just passed is the most interesting in the history of the school. It is comparatively a new school, having been established in the year 1890, and the Indians in this locality little understood the real object for which it was intended, but supposed it was to be a place where their children were to have nothing to do, plenty to wear and plenty to eat, with the latter commodity the most prominent; for when they have their stomachs full they are the most contented and serene beings in existence. Therefore, to see their children put to work was very distasteful to them, and as a result runaways were quite frequent up to the beginning of the year just passed; but this has been entirely overcome through various causes, one of which is the establishment of a band, of which I shall speak under a special caption.

There has been a steady advancement in the literary department, and a very noticeable improvement in the use of the language. Their enunciation is greatly improved, and by introducing the kindergarten and adopting such methods and literature in the higher grades as are suited to them, are now heard in their plays simple songs and talks instead of an Indian lingo intelligible to no one—not even themselves. In their work, plays, and games, I do not see but that civilization is complete—complete as far as the children are concerned, but outside influences tend to retrograde—as I see no difference in their manners from those of white children, excepting in the girls, who are inclined to engage in games and practices of a lower order than white children would engage in.

The advancement made in music the past year is very commendable, due to more enthusiasm thrown into the work by the teachers in charge of this department. The pupils have been taught to read music, and thus brought to understand something of its principles. They have been, therefore, more interested in it, as in this way they see an object beyond simply singing songs to fill in the time commonly dubbed the study hour.

Our school for the past year has been awake as a result of a little enthusiasm thrown into the work by a few of the employees. A little enthusiasm by the employees means a considerable amount among the pupils. I have noticed that our pupils work better, play ball harder, and are continually engaged in some healthful play when not otherwise engaged. That miserable practice of pupils sitting about in idle knots discussing idle nothings, and always, too, in the Indian language, has been very conspicuous by its absence.

At the close of the school there was an exhibit in our large kindergarten room of samples of work selected throughout the year. There was no especial attempt made to produce samples for this purpose, but such were selected from the regular class work as represented taste, skill, etc., in their manufacture. The work compared with that of previous exhibits showed plainly the advancement made both among boys and girls. The exhibit from the culinary department, made, of course, especially for this purpose from a knowledge the girls had gained from a regular course of instruction, was very fine and did them much credit.

Band.—For the two years preceding the present one I represented to your office repeatedly the benefits, in my judgment, that would arise from the establishment of a band in our school, and finally, at the close of the past year, through your efforts instruments were allowed us and an able disciplinarian and band instructor sent us in the person of Mr. Edwin Schanandore, an Oneida Indian. At the opening of the school in September he commenced the instruction of 21 of our boys, and at the present they make a very creditable showing considering the short time they have been practicing. I was not disappointed in the effect this band would have on our pupils, and not only on them but on their parents and friends as well. Such was the effect on the general moral tone and the content-

ment of our pupils that we have not a single runaway recorded for the year; and to illustrate the impression made upon the Indians—the parents and relatives of our pupils—on Memorial Day in Carson I presume there were between 400 and 500 Indians present to view them in the procession as they marched to the cemetery headed by our band, and not only this, but it has done more to create a favorable impression among the people here in behalf of our pupils than any other feature of our school. People have frequently remarked to me that they were surprised at the showing these Indian boys have made and that they had no idea that they had the ability to accomplish such results.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 126. We have an appropriation for 125 pupils, and could easily have maintained an average of 150 had we the room for them; but as it is our dormitories are now crowded, and it is impossible to carry a much larger number. The total enrollment for the year is 154; the highest average for any quarter 131, and the lowest 116.

Industries.—Our equipment for the mechanical industries is very poor. We have both a blacksmith and a carpenter shop, or rather an excuse for them. The blacksmith shop is a little boarded-up-and-down shanty about 12 by 14 feet, and the carpenter shop is little better; and while it is simply impossible to carry on mechanical work and properly connect it with the literary department, still some of our boys, in a mechanical sense purely, have done some very good work. Within the year I submitted to your office plans of new buildings which, if they had been allowed, would have entirely overcome this difficulty for a thorough course of instruction for our boys, but as Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation recommended by yourself and the honorable Secretary of the Interior, we will be compelled to await more favorable action from that body. Within a few days I expect to submit to your office such plans as I trust will meet your approval.

We farm, including that in grass, about 100 acres, and this offers to our boys a species of industry that serves a good purpose, but it does not offer the advantages for mental expansion that the mechanical industries do properly connected with the literary department.

The industries for the girls are better organized, and we are better equipped; still there is plenty of room for improvement here as well. Our girls pursue a regular course of instruction in all the domestic departments, and many of them can now enter white families and do very creditable work, and especially is this true of the larger ones in the sewing room. The work of this department the past year, exclusive of mending, is:

Aprons	38	Dresses	227
Drawers	46	Chemises	8
Union suits	88	Nightdresses	25
Skirts	91	Garters	81
Waists	55	Capes	18
Shirts	7	Pants	2
Boys' suits	2	Sheets	59
Pillowcases	62	Pillow shams	4
Bureau scarfs	3	Curtains	4
Tablecloths	54	Napkins	39
Carpet	yards 135		

Farm.—Our farm consists of 278 acres, 38 acres having been bought within the year. This addition to our land aids us but little other than for grazing purposes, as there is no water right with it, and even if there were, it is poor land and was bought for grazing and a playground for the boys in case a new dormitory is built. As I have previously stated, we farm 100 acres, but of this there are but about 40 acres of good land. However, if we had more it would be of little use to us, as we can scarcely bring to maturity the crops we plant now, owing to a scarcity of water supply for irrigation purposes.

If we could receive our rights, we would have, perhaps, water enough; at least, we would have considerable more; but as unscrupulous persons farther up the stream from which we receive our water appropriate, in one instance, at least, many times what is due them, we must suffer. This matter has been placed in the hands of the United States district attorney, but as yet nothing has been accomplished, and whether there will be remains to be seen.

The water this year is much less than any since I have been acquainted with the school, and our crops will not mature as well as last year. This is especially true of the potato crop. Last year from 3 acres, actual measurement, we produced something over 1,200 bushels, but this year we will do well to get half the amount, and they will not be as nice. As I stated, our land is not excellent; still, with a free use of fertilizer and by rotation of crops, so that we each year break

up a piece of alfalfa sod, we commonly have very fair crops. During the year our boys hauled from Carson and spread on our fields 149 loads of fertilizer. The result of the use of this fertilizer has served as an object lesson to our boys, as well as to give us a better yield. The probable yield for this year will be:

Corn (sweet).....pounds..	5,000	Beets.....pounds..	35,000
Potatoes.....do.....	70,000	Carrots.....do.....	40,000
Onions.....do.....	2,500	Squashes.....number..	1,000
Other vegetables.....do.....	4,000	Melons.....do.....	150
Hay.....do.....	50,000		

Improvements.—Other than a general repair there were no improvements within the year. The buildings were badly in need of painting, and this has been done, which adds greatly to the general appearance of the premises.

Water supply.—The water supply for irrigation purposes I have already mentioned. The water for house use is supplied by means of a reservoir, pumped into a 12,000-gallon tank by means of a steam duplex pump. We have an abundance of water for this purpose, and are well equipped to extinguish a fire. In fact, little improvement could be made on our fire apparatus. There are five hydrants surrounding the buildings, and we have three hose reels on which is kept sufficient hose to attach to these hydrants on a moment's notice to throw two streams from a 2-inch hose and three from a 1-inch hose.

Sanitary.—Excepting a lack of ventilation in our dormitories and schoolrooms the sanitary condition of our school is perfect. This year we have an appropriation of \$3,000 for buildings and repairs, and I expect soon to place before your office a report on the necessity of ventilating our dormitories and schoolrooms. Our system of sewerage is perfect. All our closets are connected with the sewer, which is well cemented, and the danger of contaminating our water reduced to a minimum.

The health of the school throughout the entire year has been excellent.

Conclusion.—I wish to thank your office for the kind consideration extended during the past year, and at all times.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE MEAD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

INDIAN SCHOOL, *Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 26, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1897:

My brief connection with the school, twenty-four days, precludes me from making any report of its progress that would be of any value. Frequent changes of superintendents and employees has had the effect of unsettling the institution and very materially hindering its progress. The last change took away not only the superintendent and the matron, but also the principal teacher, senior teacher, disciplinarian, assistant disciplinarian, chief cook, shoemaker, and band teacher. Besides these transfers most of the older and better trained pupils were taken from us, leaving a new superintendent with a large proportion of new employees and but few advanced pupils with which to conduct affairs. It is difficult to overcome such a handicap, but the employees now here are in nearly all cases taking hold of the work with a zeal and hopefulness that is most encouraging.

The school is an old one, but no class has yet been graduated, and as practically all of our most advanced pupils have been sent away this year the course will probably not be completed by anyone for some years. This condition is the result of the fact that children remain from one to five years only, in which brief period but little can be accomplished. They leave the school still weak, and much of the labor placed on them is lost because it is not completed.

There is much needed to make of this as successful an institution as it should be, and more money will have to be appropriated to make properly available the large amount already invested. It is barbarous to keep a population of 350 people in so close community with no arrangements for carrying away the sewage. The cost of an adequate system is not insignificant, but this arises from the fact that while about \$75,000 has been spent for improvements, not a dollar of the sum has been used for sanitary sewer facilities. Everything is yet to be done in this

line, and at no place can it be done without a large expenditure of money. An appropriation for this purpose will remove us from a position of extreme danger to one of safety.

The building used at present for carpenter shop is an old adobe structure that is worthless and an eyesore. The other shops are scattered through the other buildings and occupy rooms that could be utilized for dormitories, but are not at all suited to the purpose for which they are used. We need a building for shops and laundry, and it can be erected at a comparatively small cost; \$35,000 will give us these two improvements, and Albuquerque will have a plant that will be a credit to the Indian service.

There is an excellent chance to make a good school of this, but in the past too much patchwork has been done. Nearly every year of late has witnessed the passing of one or more persons in charge, each with his own ideas, and numerous employees. Pupils, as before stated, have remained for a brief period and gone out but begun in their preparation for earning a livelihood.

Though there is no difficulty experienced in filling the institution, and this year, as last, not less than 200 will have to be refused admission, it is almost impossible to secure a respectable number of the children who live in the reservations and pueblos. There are certainly not fewer than 600 Indians of school age in the immediate neighborhood that we are anxious to receive and whom the agent urges to attend, but there are counter influences at work to keep them away and allow them to remain in all the ignorance of their ancestors. Many of those admitted in the last few years are of mixed Indian and Mexican blood, and while they are in great need of education and fully appreciate the privilege accorded them, they are not the ones, it appears, for whom the school was established. I am informed by the most reliable authority that the difficulty of obtaining reservation pupils is not decreasing. There is a herculean task for the schools to perform in the elevation of the many hundreds of Indian children in New Mexico, and it can be done only by their being placed in continuous attendance.

I desire to acknowledge my appreciation of the efforts of those employees here who are laboring so earnestly for these youths, and of the courteous treatment accorded me by your Office.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *September 1, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

In all its departments the school has had an exceptionally successful year, and all the classes, from the kindergarten to the normal class, have more than reached the standard I had hoped for.

At the close of the session 7 graduates of the normal class passed a most satisfactory examination in all the branches prescribed for it, and entertained a large and appreciative audience of the best people of this country by the exhibit of their work at the closing exercises on June 22, at which time they received their diplomas. In this class there were five boys and two girls, and of these five have already been provided with positions by your office and are now at their posts of duty, and I feel confident they will give a good account of themselves and prove useful in advancing their people, not only by their talents but by their moral example.

The industrial departments have had due attention, and girls and boys who have shown proficiency have been promoted in their department in the school to positions of trust, such as carpenter, seamstress, baker, and engineer, besides several have been sent to other schools as teacher, baker, and other positions, and I am pleased to report that they have given satisfaction.

The water supply is ample for irrigating 10 acres of land for vegetables, grass, flowers, shade and fruit trees, and for domestic uses and fire protection. Originally the pipes were common iron ones, which are now rusting out, and often give way and have to be replaced by galvanized ones. This will necessitate constant repairs till the old ones are replaced entire.

There occurred an epidemic of mumps in the early part of the session, but I am glad to state that it was of a mild type and only caused the closing of the school-room work for two weeks. The health of the school otherwise has been good, and

for about five years there has only been three deaths at the schools, and these were immediately traced to hereditary causes.

The average attendance has been 302 for the year. The growing demands of the Pueblo Indians for educational advantages, caused by the reduction in the accommodations before offered by contract schools, has received part attention during last Congress, which increased the capacity of this school 50 pupils. This but partially meets the demand, and it will have to be decided very soon whether it will be cheaper to enlarge the capacity of this plant to 400 or establish a new plant in this vicinity, the health and location being well suited to these western Indians.

I have erected during the year a new and commodious two-story brick hospital, which is the best building in the plant, and it is of great use and comfort to the school. Besides, I have built a brick henhouse inclosed by a wire-net fence, and, with 60 chickens, employment is given to the girls, and instruction in this industry is an important addition to the industries of the plant.

The work in the sewing room, and in fact in all the departments under the care of the matron, such as dining room, kitchen, bakery, laundry, and house-cleaning, has been very satisfactory. And on the farm and in the care of stock, in the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, and in tailor and shoe shops, all under the supervision of the industrial teacher, have also received proper care.

The school is organized into four companies, three of boys and one of girls. The boys have been drilled in company and battalion drill, and they have taken quite an interest in it. I find that it gives a certain confidence and pride in their dress and improves the bearing of both the officers and privates, and increases the efficiency of discipline.

The organization of an efficient fire brigade exists, and it is drilled sufficiently to keep it in constant readiness for prompt and good work, as has been often tested in cases of fire in the city, where it has been called on to help and acknowledgments have been given for timely aid.

I am glad to report that the employees have worked in harmony and have done their best to accomplish the good results during the year, and I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction here.

Thanking your office for uniform courtesies and kindnesses and for prompt attention to my requests for assistance in my work, I ask a like continuance of the same, and I assure you I will endeavor to give another good account during the present year.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *November 18, 1897.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The Fort Totten Indian Industrial School is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, North Dakota, 14 miles southwest of the town of Devils Lake, which is located on the main line of the Great Northern Railway and 12 miles east of Oberon, a station on a branch of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The school plant consists of the abandoned military post of Fort Totten and 5 frame school buildings located 1 mile distant from the post. The military post consists of 25 buildings—19 brick and 6 frame.

The school is conducted as two separate institutions, the school proper being located at the abandoned military post and a branch at the Government buildings situated a mile distant. In the latter, Sisters (Grey Nuns of Montreal) are employed exclusively in all departments. Both of these schools are supported from the one appropriation.

The average attendance for the year, including the two departments, was 267, an excess of 17 above the required number. I have experienced no difficulty in securing an attendance of mixed-blood students, but do find it difficult to obtain the attendance of the children of the Devils Lake Sioux, the very ones that should be in school. They have taken their lands in severalty and have become citizens, and feel that they are not obliged to educate their children.

Our farm and garden consists of 154 acres, under a good state of cultivation. From this tract we produce an abundant supply of vegetables for the pupils, and

all grain for our horses, cattle, and hogs. The hay required for subsistence of our stock is procured on the school reservation, without additional expense. Our stock consists of 16 work horses, 7 colts, 54 cattle, and 44 hogs. Particular attention is given to industrial training in these lines, as 90 per cent of those students attending this school will necessarily be obliged to follow agricultural pursuits and stock raising as a means of obtaining a livelihood.

The following-mentioned additional industries are in successful operation: Carpentering, blacksmithing, harness making, shoemaking, tailoring, plastering, kalsomining, stone and brick masonry, painting, engineering, plumbing, manufacturing lime, baking bread, cooking, and dressmaking (one seamstress at each school). The apprentices are thoroughly and systematically instructed in all of the above-mentioned industrial work and have made excellent progress during the entire year.

The literary work has had a fairly successful year and progress has been made. Several changes in the teachers' force, however, has rendered it impossible to obtain a close organization and classification, so necessary in this department. We hope to make more favorable progress during the ensuing year.

Our plant is still heated with stoves—a most dangerous and unsatisfactory method. A steam heating plant is an absolute necessity.

With three exceptions, I have had the loyal support and cooperation of the employees in carrying forward the work.

Thanking the Department for its prompt attention to all matters pertaining to the institution, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CANFIELD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA., *September 8, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of affairs at Chilocco Training School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The school reservation contains 8,640 acres of excellent land, situated 5 miles south and 1½ miles west of Arkansas City, Kans. The land is adapted to raising grain and grazing. The farm is well supplied with excellent water, furnished by numerous springs feeding Chilocco Creek, which runs through the reservation.

This season we have cultivated 800 acres in corn, wheat, oats, and vegetables, and I am glad to report that our harvest has been abundant. Notwithstanding the fact that we have hundreds of cattle, horses, mules, and hogs to feed through the year, we will have grain to sell. It is hard to estimate the crop just harvested, as the grain has not been thrashed nor the corn gathered. Next year's report will show the total amount of bushels, which will run well up in the thousands.

Orchard and nursery.—The orchard and nursery contains about 100 acres, which is in excellent condition. During the year we have furnished many schools and agencies, besides our pupils, with fruit trees, vines, and plants with which to improve and beautify their homes. The fruit is unsurpassed in the country, and the yield this year has been unusually large. Peaches, apricots, and grapes have gone to waste. Notwithstanding the fact that other schools have hauled away loads and our pupils have had constant access to all the fruit they desired, we have been able to put up many bushels of fruit cooked into butter for use of the pupils during the winter months.

Stock.—We have in the herd now about 500 head of cattle, which are well bred, and it is only a question of a very short time until this school will not only be able to raise the required amount of beef for subsistence, but will have cattle to sell annually. This farm can pasture 2,000 head of cattle and mow a sufficient amount of hay for wintering the same, the expense of which would be a trifle to the Government.

Buildings and repairs.—During the year we have been able to erect a magnificent hospital building, supplying a long-felt want at this school. The building, as it now stands, is a credit to our institution. While the appropriation for the erection of this building was only \$2,000 and \$250 for plumbing supplies and sewerage, the Indian Office allowed us to erect the building in open market, using another building, known as the "farmer's home," as part of the building, realizing that our appropriation was inadequate to complete a creditable building should the work be done under contract. We began early last winter, and with the help of one

experienced quarryman we got out the entire amount of stone and hauled it to the school. By hauling all the sand, doing the excavating, and furnishing all the help, as well as doing a large portion of the carpenter work, we were able to complete the building and have a very small amount of the appropriation left.

During the year we also erected a very comfortable office. All the labor was performed by our own help. The office was badly needed and is in every respect a creditable building, costing less than \$400. Many other improvements have been made in the way of fencing our grounds and painting the buildings and barns.

Shops.—Our shops have all done good work. Below will be found a tabulated statement showing the number and kind of articles fabricated during the school year, with proceeds from farm:

Beef, net.....pounds..	15,364	Curtains, assorted..number..	62
Pork, fresh.....do.....	16,264	Cases, pillow.....do.....	565
Milk.....gallons.....	5,368	Coats, jeans.....do.....	246
Corn.....bushels.....	4,400	Coats, uniform.....do.....	382
Hay.....tons.....	225	Cloths, table.....do.....	28
Oats.....bushels.....	738	Dresses.....do.....	1,035
Wheat.....do.....	500	Drawers.....pairs.....	704
Peaches.....do.....	500	Garters.....do.....	500
Grapes.....pounds.....	12,000	Night shirts.....number..	36
Beans.....bushels.....	43	Pants, jeans.....pairs.....	695
Beets.....do.....	40	Pants, uniform.....do.....	256
Corn, sweet.....do.....	140	Pants, cassimere.....do.....	24
Lettuce.....do.....	30	Skirts.....number.....	373
Potatoes.....do.....	1,800	Suits, combination.....do.....	218
Parsnips.....do.....	45	Shoes, boys and girls'..pairs..	794
Pease.....do.....	44	Towels.....number.....	767
Radishes.....do.....	7	Waists, boys'.....do.....	613
Onions.....do.....	140	Harness, double.....sets..	3
Bed sheets.....number..	309		

Electric lights.—The question of lighting the school buildings, dormitories, and premises has always been one of much anxiety. As the dormitories are now lighted, we have the old-style lamps, using a large quantity of kerosene oil, and where there are as many pupils in each dormitory as were here during the fiscal year just past it, of course, is more or less dangerous. In the enumeration of needs required for the present fiscal year 1898, forwarded to the Indian Office, I urged strongly the necessity for a small electric-light plant. We have been allowed this year \$5,000 for improvements and repairs, and I earnestly trust that the matter of lighting the school buildings will be favorably considered by your office. This will be presented to you in another communication.

School work.—The schoolroom work has been a very successful one. Seven girls and five boys were graduated. The teachers have done good work and show in most cases general advancement in this line. The average attendance for the year is a fraction over 400. The highest number enrolled at one time was 424. The pupils have been happy, cheerful, and contented. Many of them are good workers, honorable, and desire to live like and imitate their white neighbors. Our pupils last year represented 29 tribes, and I am glad to report that, while it was a task to secure 350 pupils the first year I took charge of the school, this year and the preceding year we turned away many pupils who knocked for admittance.

Employees.—The majority of the employees have performed their work in a satisfactory manner, manifesting an interest beyond the mere drawing of a salary, while a few only have assumed the position that the service would languish without their aid and have proven a detriment; and being aware that they are closely related to officials they continue holding their positions and in midnight conclaves hatch up everything that is disloyal and calculated to do someone an injury and lead others astray.

I am glad to state, however, that only a few such employees have been sent among us and that with the exception of the past few months Chilocco has passed through three years without any disturbance, and I can but believe that she will very soon again be working on that line.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the interest you have shown our school and the very kind assistance you have given me.

Very respectfully,

BEN. F. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLA.

SEGER COLONY, OKLA., *August 6, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to make this the fifth annual report of this school.

The completion of our new dormitory gives us increased facilities for the accommodation of pupils and during the past year, we have had an average attendance of 104 pupils, while the total enrollment was 123. The average attendance was lessened by a scrofulous or tuberculous disease affecting several of the children, and on account of this I let them go home as a sanitary measure for the school; from my observation it is as well for the patient that is hopelessly afflicted. There have been no deaths in the school, but four among those who went home. The four deaths were from tubercular consumption, and could not have been saved had they remained at the school. Even at their homes, the school employees extended a care over them until they were no more.

Schoolroom work.—A kindergarten department was added to the school this year, which was under the able management of Mrs. M. M. Shirk. The kindergarten children have laid a good foundation for their future advancement.

The primary department, taught by Mr. E. E. Palmer, made marked progress, and at the close of the year read much louder and more distinct than ever before.

Our most advanced grade was under the competent teaching of Mrs. Anna C. Hoag, whose scholars, besides advancing in their various studies, were imbued with thoughts and ideas and principles that will go with them through life.

Music and singing.—The music and singing were in charge of Miss Lydia E. Dittes, the matron of the school. The children made marked advancement along this line, not only in learning to sing and read music, but also they acquired a love for singing, as shown by their voluntary efforts while at their work or play and the marked absence of their Indian singing.

Industrial work.—Miss Dittes in her management of her work as matron has had marked success in dividing the work among the girls so as to have the work done with such promptness and dispatch that they did it cheerfully, and it was very seldom that a girl needed to be looked up or to be set to work, but she would report to the matron at the proper time. The girls not only assist in all the general housework—sewing, cooking, washing, and baking—but they do this work under the instruction and management of the matron, cook, and seamstress.

At the beginning of this year I had decided that the one in charge of the bakery should also have supervisory charge of the dairy and poultry, as well as the bakery, and girls should be detailed to assist. The position paid \$400 per annum. An Indian girl was sent to me for the place who knew nothing about the care of milk and making butter, nor care of poultry, and her knowledge of breadmaking was very limited. For instance, we have always made our own yeast, while she knew nothing about it, as she had always used a certain kind of patent yeast. Thus she could not begin to bake until other employees had prepared the yeast for her. While she could perform all the physical labor connected with baking, to get good bread she had to be told each step from commencement to finish. She soon resigned, after which two of our schoolgirls were put on pay, and the bakery was put under the charge of Miss Ida L. Stroud, our cook, who presided over the cooking, bakery, dining room, and dairy. The work was done with details of girls, four of whom received pay.

The girl who received \$8 per month as assistant cook, and has never been to any school but this, was capable of taking charge of and cooking a good, respectable Sunday dinner for over 100 children, as she did on several occasions. It speaks highly for Miss Stroud's management, that when a temporary sickness kept her from the kitchen, as occurred on one occasion, no white employee was needed to take her place, but the meals were prepared with the same neatness and regularity as when she was there, and the baking and dining-room work was also neatly done by the children, who were detailed, and the Indian girl who was receiving pay, all of whom had never been to any school but this, and they had been only four years from camp. This does not imply, however, that I think that any one of them could take charge of the work indefinitely and carry it on smoothly. Some Indians think that as soon as they can cook a meal or do a baking creditably, or any other branch of work about a school, they are ready then and fitted to take charge of the work and get the full salary for the position. I am sorry to say that some superintendents and employees in the Indian service encourage them in this idea. While I acknowledge the aptitude of Indian youths to do work, yet I am not ready to place them above white employees who have had greater experience and advantages. For instance, it would be unreasonable to expect an Indian girl who had

been only four years from camp life to be cooking in a position we would not give to a white person of equal intelligence and no more experience.

This may seem out of the line of my report, yet it is not out of the line of my experience the past year, and I give it hoping that those who recommend Indian employees for positions with a salary that would command the services of a white person of good education and years of experience and a reputation already earned will see that they are doing an injustice to the Indian so recommended and to the school to which they are assigned, unless there has been some practical proof of the Indian's competency and judgment and executive ability, more than the fact that they have filled a minor position under some one who assumed the responsibility.

The sewing room was under the immediate charge of Miss Bertie Aspley, who is a professional dressmaker. The girls under her instruction have learned to sew nicely and to take an interest in doing their work well. The little kindergarten girls, besides some mending and darning, sewed carpet rags for nearly 100 yards of carpet, which is now woven and ready to put down.

The laundry was entirely run with Indian help, three Indian girls drawing pay, and others detailed to help.

Miss Gertrude Washington, a graduate of Haskell Institute, has filled the position of boys' matron with credit to herself as well as to the school.

Mr. S. K. Wauchope, clerk of this school, has kept the accounts and attended to the issues in a very satisfactory manner.

The mechanical work is under the charge of Mr. J. G. Dixon, who does his work with neatness and dispatch, in a manner creditable to himself and to the school, and is an example as well as a precept to the boys who work under him.

Mr. Peter P. Ratzlaff, farmer, has charge of the farm and stock, as well as all outdoor work. We have only had three Indian employees to work on the farm and as laborers, besides the sheep herder. When the amount of farming done and the number of stock to take care of is considered, it can readily be seen that much of the work is done by schoolboys, detailed, working one-half of each day.

Farm products.—To show the result of farming, I herewith submit the following amount furnished for the subsistence of the school by our own production:

	Quantity.	Value.
Beef slaughtered for the school.....pounds..	25,752	\$1,543.12
Mutton slaughtered for the school.....do.....	1,798	107.88
Pork slaughtered for the school.....do.....	1,065	53.25
Lard furnished.....do.....	595	59.50
Butter made.....do.....	407	61.05
Milk obtained.....quarts.....	9,355	280.65
Beef hides sold.....number.....	87	96.15
Pigs sold.....do.....	60	169.90
Total.....		2,371.50
Added to this, estimated crops on hand:		
Wheat.....bushels.....	1,800	900.00
Kaffir corn.....do.....	300	45.00
Oats.....do.....	500	75.00
Barley.....do.....	200	80.00
Wool.....pounds.....	1,100	110.00
Total.....		3,581.50

We have now 50 head of horses, mules, and ponies; 15 head brought over from last year, 23 head donated by the Indians, and 12 head colts, increase of this year. Notwithstanding the fact that we have slaughtered all the meat needed for the school, and were obliged in most cases to kill young light cattle, in order to use the meat before it would spoil, the herd has increased 15 head. Besides, I have purchased 10 head of fine milch cows and 3 head of young heifers from a fund turned over by Maj. A. E. Woodson, acting Indian agent, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, to this school; funds derived from the sale of ponies presented by the Indians.

Late in the year I purchased, by authority, a cream separator, which is now in operation and extracts a fifth more cream from the milk than was obtained from skimming, and leaves the milk warm and fresh to feed to the calves.

Improvements.—During the last year we have put porcelain washbowls in the girls' lavatory with water connections and drainage; have cemented the floor of the cellar; have constructed a receptacle for slops from the kitchen not suitable for the hogs; a receptacle for garbage; and a small brick schoolhouse with one

schoolroom. With the latter we now have very good schoolroom accommodations. We have built 2 miles of fence—barbed wire—and rebuilt one-half mile; have set out 500 small shade trees, of a variety not before grown in this soil; have expended \$135 and some work in putting in an irrigating plant, in addition to \$100 spent last year. We have not made a success of our plant so far, owing to our dam washing out in a stage of unusual high water in the creek. The spell of very wet weather which followed kept all hands so very busy to keep down the weeds in our crops that I did not take time to repair the dam, which I will do this fall, and with the experience of the past will be able to make it so strong that even another flood will not be able to take it out. I am sure that the irrigating plant will be a very profitable acquisition to the school.

We have now ample wheat to furnish bread for the school, after paying a share for toll for grinding, to last the school a year. The nearest mill is 55 miles away. The problem of getting it to the mill and the flour back again is one to consider. With our own oxen and wagons it can be done for about 30 cents per hundred-weight. This cost would be for drivers and a competent person to take charge of the hauling, so as not to interfere with the running of the school.

Camp Indians.—The usual pleasant relations have existed between the camp Indians and the school. Two of our largest girls eloped and were immediately legally married. One of the young men who eloped with them was also a pupil, 19 years of age, and not long after his marriage he wrote to his teacher that he was sorry that he was married and would promise not to do so again.

Employees.—The whole corps of employees have worked together in harmony, each one being fully occupied with his own work. About two-thirds of the employee force have been Indians of six different tribes. English speaking has been made a specialty with good success. The use of tobacco has also been forbidden by the employees and the children on the school grounds.

The church.—The stone church I spoke of last year as being built on the school grounds has been completed, and a stone parsonage is now being erected near by. The church is now well organized, and includes the names of a large number of our school children as its members. A number of old and middle-aged Indians have renounced their ghost dances and are now consistent members of the church.

Recreation.—While our children have been instructed along the lines of industry, Christianity, and a practical English education, we have not forgotten that to develop a youth properly they must also have recreation, and feeling that they should be guided and instructed in this we procured proper appliances for organizing a ball team among the boys. This was put in charge of Mr. Wauchope, who took great interest in teaching them the rules of the game as well as gentlemanly conduct while on the ball grounds. No Indian talk was allowed in the game, and we found it very conducive to English speaking. Three sets of croquet were purchased for the girls, which they seemed to enjoy, after they had learned to play, as well as they used to enjoy their Indian games. A doll is the Indian girl's delight, and each girl gets one on the Christmas tree, with a nice piece of cloth to dress it in.

Visitors.—We have been visited during the past year by Inspector McCormick and Supervisor Heinemann. Both gentlemen gave us no cause to be otherwise than thankful for their visit.

I have many thanks for the universal kindness of the Indian Office in connection with this work.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. DAK., *September 20, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as superintendent of the Indian industrial school at Chamberlain, S. Dak. I arrived here and took charge on the 21st of June, 1897.

Location.—The school is located about 1 mile north of the city of Chamberlain, on the Missouri River. From a sanitary standpoint the site is an ideal one, as an abundance of splendid drinking water is near at hand and ample facilities for perfect drainage and sewerage is furnished by the river.

Buildings.—At the time of my arrival the foundation of the dormitory was nearly completed. At present the roof is being put on, and the contractor expects to have the building completed not later than November 15, 1897. If the laundry,

hospital, workshop, and stable are erected soon, I hope to be able to open the school not later than January 1, 1898.

Artesian well and water plant.—By putting in an artesian well which will furnish power for running the electric-light plant, pumping the water supply from river for domestic purposes, and give excellent fire protection, besides furnishing all water needed for irrigation, a great saving in fuel will be effected and a perfect water system established.

Conclusion.—The Indians on the neighboring reservations are very much opposed to sending their children away to school, for the reason that taking the children from a comparatively dry climate to the Eastern States causes a rapid development of tuberculosis. They are therefore much pleased that an industrial school has been established near their homes. I am informed by reliable authority that the Sioux children who have been taken East and educated rarely live more than seven years, on an average, after they return home. This being true, it is commendable to educate these children in the country where they are acclimated and not hasten their exit from this world by a forced residence in a climate which is detrimental to their health.

Thanking the Indian Office for many favors shown, I am,
Very respectfully,

JOHN FLINN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREG.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., August 20, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Salem Indian School for the fiscal year 1897.

The school consists of 29 buildings conveniently located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 5 miles north of Salem, the capital of Oregon.

The average attendance during the year was nearly 350, while the enrollment reached 380 pupils. The appropriation provided for only 250 pupils, hence the great necessity for increasing the appropriation to 300 pupils for 1898. As this school is the training school for the Pacific Coast, Congress should provide for the education of 500 pupils, and thus assist the hundreds of needy Indians of Oregon, California, and Washington.

The work of the school during the past year has been successful. There have been no rackets among the employees, who have all worked together as a unit for the building up of the school and the advancement of the pupils. We have carried out the rules and regulations of the Department as to the management and operation of the school and its various departments. The pupils have each received a half day's schooling and a half day's training in the industrial departments.

The industrial education, the savior of the Indian race, has received careful attention. Boys have been thoroughly instructed in the various trades, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, wagon making, baking, painting, tailoring, harness making and saddlery, engineering, plumbing, shoemaking, farming and stock-raising. Girls were also carefully taught sewing, cooking, laundering, house-keeping, etc.

Thorough practical instruction has also been given in the various schoolrooms. A class of 9 graduated from the ninth grade last year, who will enter the normal departments and fill useful positions as teachers in other schools.

There has been but very little serious sickness at the school during the year. An epidemic of measles swept over the school during the summer, but through faithful attention on the part of the physician and nurses there were no deaths. Four pupils died during the year from lung trouble.

Several improvements have been made, such as the erection of a new water tower and tank, and the enlargement of our water-supply system, the erection of an addition to boys' dormitory, new wood shed, and commissary; also many other minor improvements.

This school is in great need of a complete heating system for the whole plant, which will cost \$15,000; also an electric-light plant, which will cost \$5,000, and I strongly recommend your favorable consideration of the same.

Thanking the Office for the kind cooperation and assistance given us in our work here, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

TWOS. W. POTTER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., August 25, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my eighteenth annual report for this school. The population and changes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were as follows:

Tribe.	Connected with school at date of last report July 1, 1896.		New pupils received during year.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies during year.		Died during year.		Remaining at school July 1, 1897.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alaskan	4	2	3	2	11					7	4	11
Apache	18	7			25	7	1			11	6	17
Arapaho	1	3	7	1	12	2				6	4	10
Aricikaree			1	1	2		1			1		1
Assiniboine	12	6			18					12	6	18
Bannock		1			1		1					
Caddo	4	3			7	2				2	3	5
Catawba		2			2						2	2
Cayuga	1	4			5	1					4	4
Cherokee	23	22		1	46	2				21	23	44
Cheyenne	13	6	13	6	38	4	1			22	11	33
Chippewa	63	31	22	11	127	21	5			64	37	101
Clallam	1		3	4	8					4	4	8
Cœur d'Alène	1				1					1		1
Colville			3	1	4					3	1	4
Comanche	2	2		4	8	1				1	6	7
Cowlitz	1				1					1		1
Coquell	1				1					1		1
Cree	1				1					1		1
Crow	11	4			15	2	1			9	3	12
Copah	3			1	4					3	1	4
Digger		1			1					1		1
Ehnek	1	2			3					1	2	3
Flathead	3				3	1						2
Gros Ventre	1	1			2	1					1	1
Iroquois	2	1			3					2	1	3
Kaw	1				1					1		1
Kickapoo	1			1	2					1	1	2
Kiowa	1	1			2		1			1		1
Klamath	1				1					1		1
Klikitat	1				1	1						
Lipan		1			1						1	1
Menominee	5	2			7	2				3	2	5
Mission	1	1	4		6	1				4	1	5
Mohawk	1	1			1						1	1
Navajo			1		1					1		1
Nez Percé	8	9			17	2	3	1		6	5	11
Okanagan			2	2	4	1				1	2	3
Omaha	8	6	4	1	19	1				11	7	18
Onondaga	8	1			9	4				4	1	5
Oneida	49	51	3	1	104	7	2		1	45	49	94
Osage	14	3	1		18	4				11	3	14
Ottawa	16	7	4	1	28	4	2			16	6	22
Papago	2	6			8					2	6	8
Penobscot			1	1	1						1	1
Piegan	9	1			10	4				5	1	6
Pima	23	12			35	1	1			22	11	33
Ponca			1	3	4					1	3	4
Pottawatomie	3	2	2	1	8	1				1	3	4
Pueblo	9	11	7	7	34	5	2			11	16	27
Puyallup	1	1	4	1	7					5		7
Quapaw		1			1						1	1
Sac and Fox	3			4	7	1				2	4	6
Seneca	21	26	1	3	51	1	5			21	24	45
Shawnee	4	8	2	1	15	5	9			1	1	1
Shoshone	1				1					1		1
Siletz	3				3	1				2		2
Sioux	38	38	10	8	94	10	6			38	40	78
Skokomish			1	1	2	1					1	1
Spokane			1	3	4					1	3	4
Stockbridge	2	3	2		7					4	3	7
Summie				1	1						1	1
Tonawanda		1			1					1		1
Tuscarora	11	5	8	5	29	8	2			11	8	19
Winnebago	7	5	7	3	22	1	1			13	7	20
Wishoskan		1			1						1	1
Wyandotte		2			2		1				1	1
Yakima	1				1	1						
Total	419	304	117	80	920	111	45		2	425	337	762

This table, with its sixty-eight names of different tribes, each representing a different language, shows that this school is exceptional, not only for the United States, but for the world. I venture the assertion that in no other institution in existence are there as many different nationalities and languages as are gathered here, with the object of molding all into one people, speaking one language, and with aims and purposes in unison with the civilization of the day and its government. There is no babel of confusion nor disadvantage, educationally, in bringing together such a diverse aggregation. On the contrary, the conditions are most excellent for forwarding the purpose of the school and giving a common language, a unity and loyalty of thought and effort. All our experience proves that the more individuals from the various tribes can be associated together, and the more immediate the contact of all with the better element of the white race, the more rapidly and thoroughly do our educational and civilizing efforts accomplish their purpose.

Outing.—The foregoing principles, established beyond a peradventure by our eighteen years' experience, have led me to urge and extend, so far as I have been allowed, the Carlisle Outing System, which I continue to regard as the best possible means of inducting Indian boys and girls into our civilized family and national life. Through contact only will the prejudice of the Indians against the whites, and the prejudice of the whites against the Indians, be broken up. The practical demonstration that the young Indian is as competent in the field and shop and in household matters as the young Anglo-Saxon, and has the same qualities of head and heart, removes Anglo-Saxon prejudice against the Indians, and the living in kindly American homes removes Indian prejudice, proving to both that neither is as bad as the other thought, thus accomplishing fully and at once for each what no amount of long-range assertion can effect.

An additional advantage, and one which ought to commend itself at once, is the fact that this system introduces the Indians into the organized systems of industry of the country at large, and is a sure practical means, if properly and persistently exercised, of relieving the Government of the false theoretical combinations which insist upon organizing special and separate industries for them. Given the courage and ability to compete in civilized life, the liberty to do that should follow, and the forcing or hiring the young of the Indian race, once educated and trained to better things, to return to the evils of tribal surroundings ought to be broken up.

During the fiscal year 1897 we placed out for longer or shorter periods 401 boys and 319 girls. Of these 104 boys and 101 girls remained out all winter attending district and other Americanizing schools with the young people of the families in which they resided, earning their board by their work out of school hours. They were thus bona fide residents of the district, and were daily imbibing practical American citizenship with all its ambitions and benefits.

While not advocating enlargement of my responsibilities, nor urging that large numbers in one school are an advantage, I have repeatedly stated within the last four years that Carlisle could most economically take care of 1,500 children by enlarging its outing. I have urged this because most schools, from their location, are unable to do anything at outing. I have always advocated that schools for Indian youth should be so located and conducted as to be the means of getting young Indians into our American life.

A synopsis of our outing shows that the boys and girls have earned for themselves during the year a total of \$20,448.39, of which the boys earned \$13,185.27, and the girls \$7,263.12. Our system enforces the habit of economy and saving. Of these amounts the boys saved \$6,426.03, and the girls \$3,288.21, a total of \$9,714.24. Boys and girls who have been out a number of times have acquired the ability, and generally do earn full wages, while those who are having their first experiences, being less useful, receive less pay.

The 401 boys out during the fiscal year earned as follows:

Number of boys.	Per month.	Number of boys.	Per month.	Number of boys.	Per month.	Number of boys.	Per month.
1.....	\$17.00	29.....	\$7.00	20.....	\$14.00	1.....	\$7.50
18.....	15.00	4.....	6.50	10.....	13.00	26.....	6.00
2.....	13.50	32.....	5.00	50.....	12.00	4.....	4.50
1.....	12.50	20.....	4.00	60.....	10.00	4.....	3.75
12.....	11.00	11.....	3.00	20.....	9.00	10.....	2.00
3.....	9.75	2.....	16.00	44.....	8.00	12.....	(a)
5.....	8.50						

a Board at country homes and railroad fare to and from them.

The 319 girls out during the fiscal year earned as follows:

Number of girls.	Per month.	Number of girls.	Per month.	Number of girls.	Per month.	Number of girls.	Per month.
1.....	\$12.50	39.....	\$5.00	1.....	\$10.50	6.....	\$4.50
2.....	11.00	1.....	4.25	12.....	9.00	40.....	4.00
14.....	10.00	1.....	3.75	28.....	8.00	6.....	3.50
1.....	8.75	19.....	3.00	4.....	7.50	10.....	2.50
2.....	7.75	1.....	2.25	3.....	6.75	19.....	2.00
13.....	7.00	10.....	1.50	5.....	6.25	4.....	1.25
3.....	6.50	7.....	1.00	6.....	5.50	16.....	(a)
41.....	6.00	4.....	12.00				

a Board at country homes and railroad fare to and from them.

We had in all during the fiscal year 920 different pupils under care, and 720 had outing experiences. A monthly report comes to me from each pupil, in which the employer states the conduct, health, kind of work performed, wages received, money expended and what for, and other data sufficient to insure full information in regard to the pupil. The conduct report of this outing at the end of June, 1897, is as follows:

	Girls (237).			Boys (263).		
	Ability.	Industry.	Conduct.	Ability.	Industry.	Conduct.
Excellent	39	38	71	26	28	28
Good	137	148	148	177	178	213
Fair	61	51	18	60	57	19
Bad						3
Total	237	237	237	263	263	263

These gratifying results could easily be multiplied many times, so as to bear increasingly upon the young of the Indian race until all are gathered into the public and other schools and industries of the country, to the abandonment of purely Indian schools, and the Indians become woven into the nation.

The industrial features.—From the beginning of the school we have endeavored to put aside purely theoretical methods, and to give our boys and girls a practical, productive training. It will readily be seen that in our outing system we have the farm work for the boys and the housework for the girls, in their highest and best types; for how can there be a better method of making a farmer of a boy than by putting him on a farm, where the necessity of the situation directs his every thought and effort into the line of practical farming, or of teaching a girl housework than by putting her into a family where the house mother, having her work to do and requiring additional help, compels practical housekeeping, including cooking. The daily necessity to get the work done accomplishes the purpose, and I venture the assertion that no class of young people in the country have attained a greater degree of skill in the several lines of farming and housekeeping than the young Indians who have experienced these advantages at this school.

At the school itself we have two farms. We have also, as reported on former occasions, established shops for the teaching of the various regular trades.

Throughout the eighteen years' history of the school the clothing required has mostly been manufactured at the school. The tailor shop, with tailor at the head and boys under his direction, has made the clothing for the boys, while the sewing room, with its several branches, has made the girls' clothing and attended to all the repairing. Advanced students are taught to measure, cut, and fit.

Our carpenter shop has always taken care of the general repairs in its line at the school and has been the means of great economy in the erection of buildings and in connection with any improvements made.

Our blacksmith and wagon making shop attends to the repairs at the school and two farms and manufactures spring wagons, which are taken by the Department for issue to Western agency schools.

Our harness shop manufactures sufficient harness to keep the boys busy and give them instruction in its line.

In like manner the shoe shop, tin shop, paint shop, and printing office attend to all the school work in their several lines. The output of the various shops has been such articles as are needed in conducting the school, with the exception of the harness, wagons, and tinware, which are manufactured with the view of turning all above our own needs over to the Indian Department for use of the

service at its agencies and other schools. It has been no part of our purpose to conduct our shops on factory lines. While it taxes our productive resources to keep up the supply of uniforms, shoes, clothing, etc., for 800 students, we have avoided expensive machinery and kept closely to the idea of fitting our students for the sphere which they will probably have to fill and within the limits of small capitalists, aiming as far as possible to develop workmen and not machines.

Grading of apprentices.—In order to establish a system of recording the progress of apprentices in the various shops, a method of grading analogous to that used in the schoolrooms has been introduced, so that each student may have a record that will indicate his progress and ability. To this end the following grades were created, viz: Helper, apprentice, efficient apprentice, journeyman.

No one can have a rating until he has been four months at a trade and has demonstrated his aptness and ability. If continued, he is rated as helper and advanced according to proficiency.

To grade as an apprentice, a student must have reached a fair degree of skill in the use of the tools of his trade and know the names of the tools, and understand the trade measurements and terms in general use.

To grade as efficient apprentice, the student must be able to receive and execute orders by pattern or by dimensions in a satisfactory manner, and know the names and quality of materials used and the approximate value of the same.

To grade as journeyman, the student must be able to do work in a thorough manner from verbal directions, and to estimate the quantity of material required for a job such as would ordinarily come to him, and have both the skill and speed necessary to make an average hand in the labor market. Whenever in the judgment of the superintendent of the shop apprentices have reached the journeyman grade he reports them to the superintendent of the school. The result of this grading system has been marked improvement.

During the year, through the kindness of the Government, we have added one story to the shop building, which has doubled our space and given ample accommodation for present needs and future growth in every department.

A new laundry also has been erected and fitted with the best machinery, so that the drudgery of our large necessities in that direction is reduced to a minimum. The building is one story, 120 by 45 feet, with cement floor, has plenty of light and ventilation, and is a model in its adaptability and equipment.

The schoolrooms.—The principal teacher reports a year of unusual progress, and all conditions and results especially satisfactory. In the normal department 12 advanced girls have been under training, and with more systematized application of principles and practices have reached better results than in former years. One and a half hours each day have been spent by them in teaching and about the same time in professional training.

The teachers, as a whole, have been especially faithful in their work and more persistent in their individual efforts to further qualify themselves for their duties. A reading club on special subjects and a circle comprising 22 members taking the course suggested by the Department have been features of the year. Regular teachers' meetings have been held from 8 to 9 on Saturday mornings, and the least mature teachers have been given one hour's instruction per week in pedagogy. In order to form a taste and habit for reading among the students one study hour per week has been devoted to silent reading.

The vertical system of writing was adopted during the year, and hereafter will be obligatory in the lower departments.

Sloyd.—About 90 pupils have been at work during the year in the sloyd department, and I feel warranted in saying that the results will tell favorably and increase the usefulness of these young people throughout their lives.

Drawing.—The classes in drawing have had special instruction in charcoal work, and two classes in mechanical drawing have been started. The results show that when opportunity is given the Indian as a class is not inferior in these lines to the more favored Anglo-Saxon.

In order to give proper scope to this class, the normal training class, and to science work more room in the school building has now become a necessity, and I anticipate that from the funds appropriated this year I shall be able to submit plans for an addition to that building the coming spring.

Higher and supplementary education.—Considerable pressure has been placed upon me at different times by officials and others interested to give this school the character of an Indian college or institution for the higher education of Indian youth. These propositions I have always opposed, believing such a course to be antagonistic to the best interests of the Indians and the Government. What the Indians need is not Indian schools but an entrance into the affairs of the nation and the opportunity to utilize the public and other schools already established where race is not a qualification. Exclusive race schools narrow and dwarf, and no better

means of perpetuating tribalism and Indianism can be inaugurated than a system of schools holding the Indians together. The association and competition in the public schools broaden and break up tribalism and lead out into the general competition and life of the nation. I have always regarded Carlisle as tentative, and have endeavored to use it as a means not to perpetuate exclusive Indian education but as a place to prepare the young of the Indian race to go out into the district and higher schools of the country.

The limit of the Carlisle course has been placed at a point where, if the student stops, he has been educationally equipped for the ordinary avocations of our American life, and where at the same time, if a higher education is desired, the foundation for that has been well laid. I have found no difficulty in placing students in the public and other schools of the country after they have reached the middle of our course or have passed beyond it, and they find a ready welcome in schools of every sort.

This fact is so important as to call for the highest consideration in the management of our Indians, and to my mind should lead to the placing of less emphasis on purely Indian and especially tribal schools, and greater emphasis on working the Indian youth out into the general school system of the country, and to limit the erection of future Indian schools to points where this is practicable. I do not fail to impress upon the capable boys and girls the desirability of continuing their education beyond the curriculum of Carlisle, and thus far have been able to place everyone so inclined in the way of reaching the highest results, and they have generally been able to do this, in large part and sometimes entirely by their own efforts. We are not going to make self-reliant men and women out of Indian youth except we enforce self-help.

During the past year five of our students have attended Dickinson College and one Metzger College for women, both in the town of Carlisle. Others have attended the high school of Carlisle. Some have been in the normal schools of the State, Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, and the nurses' schools of Philadelphia, New Haven, and Hartford. One of our pupils, after graduating from a New England normal school, was employed last year in a high school in Connecticut, and taught so acceptably as to be recalled and given a permanent position as teacher.

If our intention is to play upon the Indians as a mass and continue them forever under separate espionage, of course purely Indian schools are the best. But if it is our intention to end Indianism and incorporate the Indians into the citizenship of the country, we must resort to the same means used to make American citizens of other races.

Perhaps no one in the country has a more lively experience and conception than I have of the great interest that can be wrought upon the sentimentalism and charity of the country by working race education. But my experience and observation of its results and my conviction against it are such as to lead me to abandon the bringing of Indian education, either general or special, before the public for the purpose of securing money. The condition of public sentiment so far as the Indians are concerned does not require it, and if hereafter the Indians are forced into communities by themselves and into an exclusive Indian system, it will be because that condition has been brought about by the mistaken course in the management of Indian education. I am aware that this course is leading to a seeming loss of prestige for this school among the other Indian schools of the country.

We do not give a normal diploma, like some younger institutions, nor do we have a commercial course aside from the general bookkeeping and common business forms; but when our students can go into State normal schools and into the commercial institutions in Carlisle and elsewhere and take diplomas from them, they get what is far more significant as a means of entering the army of teachers and business men and women of the land than anything that can be given in the best Indian or purely racial school.

Earnings and savings of students.—The large earnings of the students are carefully looked after by a well-regulated system, and they are encouraged to buy only those things that are practical and necessary. Students leaving the school under our outing pay their expenses to and from their country homes, and use their savings for the purchase of extra clothing and the payment of such necessary and incidental expenses as may be approved. These earnings and savings have a valuable influence upon the life at school. Students may dress a little better; they can attend entertainments in the town of Carlisle; they can take little trips away from the school. Two hundred and sixty boys attended and marched in the inaugural parade on the 4th of March, paying half the expenses of their transportation for that purpose. It enables them also to contribute their share to the various school societies and entertainments, and to the churches and Sabbath schools to which they belong in the town of Carlisle; to send presents to their parents and friends

at home, and, as formerly reported, they have contributed thousands of dollars to the erection and improvement of buildings at the school.

Health.—No virulent epidemic has visited us during the year. There were about 100 cases of measles and several cases of sore throat of a diphtheric nature, but no fatal results from either. It has been necessary, however, to return to their homes a number of pupils on account of ill health, an unusual number of whom had been here but a short time and who never should have been sent to us. Greater care in the examinations by the physicians at the agencies would obviate these expensive difficulties.

Physical training indoors and out for both boys and girls continues to form a part of the regular daily routine of the school life. Our large gymnasium gives the best of facilities for indoor calisthenics and physical culture which is under the direction of a skilled instructor. I can repeat my former reports, and reaffirm that it has a marked and most valuable influence on the general health of the pupils.

Athletics and sports.—In this direction the Indian has of late shown decided capacity, inasmuch as the Carlisle ball teams have been able to hold their own with the representative athletes of the leading universities. This helpful association with the students of other institutions is invaluable to the Indian. The boys have been encouraged in these sports, because the courage and effort which win success in a friendly contention on the athletic field is a great aid in the broader and keener contentions of life they are to engage in later.

Social interests and societies.—As the Indian pupils develop mentally the need for other interests than the regular school work grows. This need is in part supplied by the work of the literary societies, of which there are two conducted by the boys and one by the girls, each having their own hall for meeting, with its proper equipment. These societies supplement admirably the lessons of the schoolroom, and lead to a great deal of individual effort and research, as well as friendly rivalry between the societies.

The monthly school sociables, the society reunions and celebrations, serve a useful purpose in varying the routine of school life, and give spur and scope to the resources of the young people in furnishing proper amusement for the occasions.

We are constantly favored with lectures and visits from people of national and even world-wide reputation, who by their interest and counsel add great inspiration to all the work of the school.

Religious.—One result of life at this school, valuable and far-reaching in its effect, is incidental to our location. The religious influences that have always attended the work of this school continue in force and grow in effect year by year. At the school, the regular Sabbath school services are supplemented by the several circles of King's Daughters and the Young Men's Christian Association, which have been well supported during the year.

The several pastors of the town churches are also diligent in their work, and once a week at the school meet those pupils who are associated with their respective denominations.

A valuable result of this feature of our work is the association fostered with the best people, by attendance at various meetings and conventions of both boys and girls, as invited guests or delegates. One young Nez Percé belonging to the school was sent as delegate to San Francisco to represent the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church in Carlisle. For a number of years past several delegates have attended the Young Men's Christian Association summer school under Mr. Moody at Northfield; the number this year increased to nine. I must commend most highly the good results to the individuals and the school.

In summing up the work of the year there seems nothing remarkable in the way of progress to report. School work is necessarily very much a repetition of the same steps with a different set of pupils, except so far as new features may be introduced. We have numbered an average of 800 pupils, and each and every one has been subjected to the constant operation of influences calculated to instruct and benefit, and I can safely claim that appreciable progress has been made toward the end in view, which is that not only the Carlisle 800, but the whole number of Indian youth, may be so trained and instructed, that no longer in the woods or on the prairie exclusively, but in the hives of industry of the whites—the cities, the offices, the mills, and on the farms—shall their dwelling places be; and thus, in full possession of the customs and appliances of civilization, the Indian vacates his position as ward, to be coddled and cared for, and becomes a citizen, meeting in full all the obligations of that condition.

Very respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Flandreau, S. Dak., August 19, 1897.

SIR: In submitting this my annual report of this school for the fiscal year 1897 I am pleased to be able to state that from the success noted in my last former report our course has not been backward and downward, but forward and upward; and I say without hesitancy that June 30, 1897, closed the most successful year of the history of Flandreau school, both as regards attendance of pupils and with reference to the character and scope of results achieved.

Attendance.—The gratifying attendance of the previous year, both in the total enrollment and in the average attendance, has been excelled in the past term. The enrollment for this period was 212, and the average daily attendance was more than 165, although our appropriation was for only 150 pupils. Many more children applied for admission to the school, but were refused on account of lack of room to accommodate them.

Discipline.—The discipline of the institution during the past year was superior to that of any preceding term, and runaways have wholly ceased with us. The conduct of all pupils has in the main been exemplary, and the affairs of the school have run very smoothly in all departments.

Industrial training.—No new facilities being afforded, only such industries were pursued as were taught the previous year; but greater proficiency was apparent from such of the pupils as were employed on the farm, in the tailor shop, in the sewing room, in the laundry, in the dormitories, in the kitchen, the bakery, and in other departments of the school. It is hoped that provision for several shops for various new industries for our boys will be made in the near future.

Literary work.—In the class room faithful and effective work has been noticeable in all the eight grades of our literary work, and numerous promotions to higher grades will be made at the opening of the schoolrooms on September 1, next, although quite a large number of such promotions were made during the last school year. We intend adding another grade to our course this year to accommodate such of our old pupils as are not yet ready in all respects for transfer to higher class schools. I am sure the character of the literary work done by our students the past year has been fully up to the standard for schools of class 1.

Sanitary condition.—The former excellent sanitary condition of this school has obtained throughout the past year, although I have to chronicle the death, from tuberculosis of the lungs, of one of our younger girl pupils—the only death, by the way, that has ever occurred at this school since its establishment.

With our fine, new hospital building, and with the services of a competent nurse in charge of same, we are now in position to give the best of care and treatment to the sick, and at the same time the constant menace to the health of the whole school from having sick persons in the general dormitories is now removed.

Quite a large number of patients were treated by the school physician during the year, and although several were afflicted with pneumonia and other acute ailments, all except the one case mentioned were speedily restored to health. Our school is very fortunate in having the advantage of long experience and the best skill in its medical adviser.

New buildings and improvements.—Since my last annual report was submitted two new buildings have been added to the plant of this school—a fine hospital building and a large cottage residence for the superintendent and family.

The former is perhaps the largest, most convenient, and best equipped hospital in the Indian school service, but no better than should be at every large Indian school. This building contains four large wards for care of the sick, a large and convenient kitchen, a pleasant and commodious dining room, a doctor's dispensary, medicine closet, four large rooms for attendants and employees, besides baths and water-closets for both male and female patients. The building is heated by an independent steam-heating plant situated in the basement, which also contains cellars for storage of supplies and provisions. There are four open fireplaces, with handsome mantels and tile fronts, in this building, which afford excellent ventilation and which add to the pleasantness of the interior.

The superintendent's cottage is an eight-room, two-story structure, of pleasing architectural appearance and thoroughly well built. It is equipped with an independent hot-water heating plant and has open fireplaces and mantels, lavatories in all bedrooms, bath and closet, etc.

Excellent tank-flushing water-closets were placed in the basements of both the girls' and the boys' dormitory buildings, and the old unsightly and unsanitary outside vault closets were removed from the premises. This is one of the most

important improvements accomplished during the past year, both in sanitation and in added comfort for the pupils.

Three hundred dollars' worth of shade and ornamental trees were purchased and planted on the grounds of the school last spring, and they, together with a like number planted last year, are, with the exception of a few evergreen specimens, in a thrifty, growing condition, and will, in the course of a few years, afford an abundance of shade on the campus and about the buildings, and will greatly add to the beauty of a naturally pleasant location. When rains are not frequent, all these trees are watered thoroughly twice a week, a large wagon tank being used to haul water for this purpose.

Authorized improvements.—The contract for erection of two new detached brick buildings for a dining hall and for large boys' quarters, and an extensive addition to the present girls' dormitory building, has been let, and work upon same is expected to be begun in the near future. These improvements will so increase the capacity of the school as to accommodate the 300 pupils authorized by the act of Congress of last year, which provided the funds for the said improvements.

Eight thousand dollars were set apart by last Congress for the purchase of a half section of additional land for an industrial farm for our school, and when this land shall be purchased, the institution will be well situated for more extensive farming operations, and will have pasturage for a large number of cows that are needed in order to provide a sufficient supply of milk and butter for the pupils of the school.

An extensive sewer main, to carry sewage from the school to the Big Sioux River, is among the improvements to be made at an early day, since funds for this purpose have been provided by Congressional action and estimates for the work have been already submitted by me to your office. It is expected this improvement will be completed before the advent of cold weather this fall.

Improvements needed.—A new building for schoolrooms and assembly room will need to be added to our school plant next year, since we are already overcrowded in the class rooms, and when the attendance shall be increased, as now contemplated, our present schoolroom space will be wholly inadequate to our needs in that direction.

An extension of the present commissary building will be necessary to make sufficient storage room for goods and supplies furnished the school. We have already economized space in this building, as far as possible, by suspending galleries from the ceilings (strongly trussed for this purpose), upon which a large quantity of goods is stored.

Provision for changing the present low-pressure system of steam heat for our buildings to high pressure will be necessary in order to secure steam pressure to convey sufficient heat to the buildings of the school farthest from the boiler plant. This will be especially necessary when the new buildings are completed. Even now, in winter, when the wind is from the north northwest, and at all violent, it is almost impossible to properly warm those buildings at some distance from the boiler house, which was located to one side from the center of the group of buildings, in order to secure a sufficient fall for gravity return of condensed steam to the boilers. Reducing valves in each building to be heated and a steam pump to return condensation to the boilers will need to be introduced—if possible, before the winter begins.

A small building for office purposes has become a necessity at this school, since the proper privacy for a business office is impossible in the present quarters. The office building should include, also, sleeping rooms for clerks, and should contain one or two cells for the incarceration of unlawful intruders on the premises of the school and for punishment of an occasional incorrigible pupil.

A farmer's cottage and a large farm and stock barn and a dairy house are improvements that will also be needed after the school farm is enlarged. A detached building for employees' dining hall and kitchen is an important want at this school.

No change of employees.—I am especially grateful that it was not found necessary to make any changes during the past year in the personnel of the employee force at my school. This fact accounts largely for the measure of success of our work. Nor have we found it necessary or advisable to recommend any changes of employees at the beginning of the current year, and trust no occasion will demand such changes before the close of the year. Frequent changes of employees can have but a depressing effect upon any school, and should be made for serious causes only. A few additional employees are authorized for the current year.

Prospects.—There is much in the present outlook to encourage us to hope for and expect a very large measure of success in our work at Flandreau school in the coming year. We shall begin work with more than 200 pupils in attendance, and will have a better organization every way than has been possible heretofore, and

every effort will be made to improve greatly the character of the class-room work in all grades. My greatest regret is that we are not equipped for accomplishing much more in the way of varied industrial work.

Conclusion.—I will say that the most gratifying fact in connection with our last year's work is the almost unanimous and vigorous loyalty of our old pupils. Many of these completed their stipulated term last July, but nearly all of these are returning for another full term. The enthusiasm of our former pupils on their return to their homes this summer accounts very largely for the success we have recently had in securing new pupils on certain reservations.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere thanks for the universally fair and considerate treatment my school has always received from your office. With a continuance of such encouragement from those in authority I can see no good reason why success shall not crown the work of the new year at this school.

I would also take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the helpful criticism and encouragement of those officials of the Indian service who have visited us during the past year, and who we trust will make their calls more frequent and their stay with us more extended in the future.

Very respectfully,

LESLIE D. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., August 23, 1897.

SIR: In reviewing the history of the fiscal year 1897 at this school, I find only a few features that stand out with sufficient prominence to be worthy of mention in this my seventh annual report.

The attendance was better than ever before, and with the present capacity of the school leaves little room for improvement in that respect.

The health of the pupils was as good as could be expected, considering the large attendance and the extreme severity of the winter.

The average scholarship of the pupils has perceptibly improved, the general department has been good, and the addition of new buildings and apparatus has greatly increased the efficiency of the industrial departments.

Two large warehouses and one shop were erected during the year, and many of the older buildings were repaired and painted.

On the other hand we were so unfortunate as to lose by sickness and for other reasons several of our trained and trusted employees. To fill their places the civil-service law was invoked, but the results were somewhat disappointing. About one-half of the employees appointed to these vacancies never came, and did not even trouble themselves to notify the school that they did not intend to accept their appointments. Some who did come were wholly incompetent to fill their positions, and dropped out after they had satisfied themselves that they were a "misfit." One of the points apparently established by this experience was that it is necessary to wait until these incapables have seriously damaged the school before their incompetency (which to experienced Indian workers is apparent on a very short acquaintance) can be proven.

At the close of the school year, when the "sifting" process had finally secured a fairly efficient corps of employees, it was found that the record of employees showed the names of 33 different employees during the year for only 15 positions: I am forced to the conclusion that civil-service examiners are frequently deceived as to the health, special qualifications, etc., of applicants by the recommendations which are furnished them. Applicants can usually get any kind of recommendations they may need to secure positions in the Indian service.

The schools are also frequently damaged by the interminable delays attendant upon appointments under civil service and the frequent transfers of employees. I am well satisfied that it has become a common practice upon the part of many agents and superintendents to recommend the transfer to other stations of employees who have already demonstrated their incompetency, rather than to be put to the trouble and annoyance of proving to the proper officers the unfitness of these employees for the Indian service. This abuse has become so common that a superintendent is warranted in regarding with suspicion an employee transferred to him from another school, unless he absolutely knows that the reasons for the transfer reflect no discredit upon the employee.

These defects, as well as others of less importance, in the practical working of the civil-service law actually exist; and friends of the system would do better to devote their energies to correcting them, and to making the service less cumbersome and dilatory, than to deny their existence and claim perfection for a system that is still in the experimental stage. It is certainly better to recognize and correct existing defects than to have the whole system criticised and perhaps condemned later.

Very respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ONEIDA SCHOOL.

ONEIDA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., August 17, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fifth annual report of the Oneida Indian industrial and day schools of the Oneida Indian Reservation.

Attendance.—School opened on the first Monday of September with an attendance of 92 pupils. During the week this enrollment was increased to 115, and many parents were refused admission of pupils, as places were reserved for several former pupils who were unable to be present during the first week of the year.

The average attendance for the year has been as follows:

September	110.91	February	118.75
October	120.97	March	122.20
November	121.53	April	120.67
December	122.65	May	120.96
January	110.32	June	122.30

This gives an average of 119.12 for the year, and is practically equal to the full capacity of the school, which is rated at 120 pupils. Had the school accommodations, at least 30 more small pupils that are not within reach of the day schools might be enrolled. The plan of a gradual promotion to higher schools has been carried out, and, with the exception of one or two orphans, no new pupils above the kindergarten grade were enrolled.

Literary work.—The work in this department has progressed better than during other years. The advanced class in room 4 was transferred to schools of class 2, and others subjected to a thorough examination, so that the room was completely reorganized and placed on a better basis for efficient work than before. All teachers have taken an interest in their work, and the results have been mainly satisfactory.

The lack of musical ability in the teaching force is plainly apparent, even to Indians, and, while I regret that changes in the force should be made, yet I feel that this branch of the work has been neglected, and I trust that the deficiency in this respect may be corrected in the near future.

Industrial work.—In this department work has progressed very well, except that the too frequent changes of employees in the sewing room have not been beneficial to the training of the girls. My wife was obliged to resign the position of seamstress on October 20 on account of poor health, and for the next six weeks the room was in charge of the Indian assistant and but little was accomplished. December 1 a seamstress was transferred from a school in the West, who, after a few weeks, became at variance with the matron, so that the work did not progress with harmony, consequently was ineffectual. After about five months' service she was advised to give up her position and seek a higher and drier climate, her physician deeming it unwise for her to attempt to live in this climate. The sewing room was again left in charge of the assistant until near the close of the term, when a new appointment was made. With these unfortunate changes, only about one-half of the usual work has been accomplished, and but little information has been gained in this department.

Other departments of domestic work have made the usual good progress. The girls have taken an interest in their work and have been benefited thereby. The boys have kept up the work of the farm and garden, and have been instructed in the use and care of common tools so far as a school of this character will permit. The position of teacher of industries was authorized for this place, but, unfortunately, it was impossible to secure such an employee.

On the farm the same amount of land is cultivated as last year, and prospects are good for an increased crop of all grains and vegetables. An orchard of about

100 trees was started this spring, nearly all trees living and now looking well. Several thousand strawberry, blackberry, and raspberry plants were also set out, nearly all of which are growing nicely. The grounds in front of the buildings have been plowed, leveled, seeded with lawn grass, and set with ornamental and shade trees, greatly improving the appearance of the place.

Buildings.—All buildings are in good condition, having been kept in good repair during the year. All wooden buildings, as well as metal roofs on brick buildings, have been recently painted, and workmen are now busy painting and calcimining the interior of these buildings, so that by the 1st of September everything will have received a thorough renovation, and will present a new and attractive appearance. During the year a workshop, with vegetable cellar, was erected, making a comfortable and commodious room for carpenters' use. Wood and coal house and other outbuildings have been moved to more suitable locations, greatly improving the general appearance of the premises. Authority is at hand for the erection of an addition to the warehouse, this addition to be used as a flour and grain room.

Sanitary conditions.—That the sanitary conditions of the school are good goes without question when it is known that the school has passed through epidemics of measles and scarlet fever without any serious consequences. By some unknown means scarlet fever was brought to the school early in October. Realizing that if school was disbanded the disease would in all probability spread over the entire reservation, it was decided to hold the school together and try to check the disease without its going into a general epidemic on the reservation. In all ten cases developed, but as they came on one or two at a time, we were finally able to drive out the disease with no fatalities nor serious after troubles. About the last of May measles became epidemic on the reservation, and the school had over thirty cases, mostly young pupils who had escaped the epidemic of two years ago. This trouble passed away with no serious results other than the loss of time on the part of those afflicted and general derangement of class-room work for a time.

With an abundant supply of pure water, good systems of ventilation, sewerage, steam-heated buildings, and frequent changes in diet, such troubles as "scrofula sores, sore eyes, and pneumonia" have almost entirely disappeared.

In general.—All things considered, the school may be said to be in a prosperous condition. However, there are improvements which are worthy of consideration.

First, in order that the sanitary conditions be made more perfect, a building for hospital use is a necessity. At present there is no room that can be used exclusively for the sick, and, when needed, one of the dormitories must be utilized, the occupants thereof "doubling up" with those of another room. A suitable building for school hospital and quarters for nurse and her assistant could be erected for about fifteen hundred dollars.

The extension of the sewer to the river is an important matter which should receive early attention. A communication bearing upon this point, with estimated cost for the extension, was forwarded your office several months ago.

The enlargement of the girls' dormitory building and the erection of an assembly building are improvements worthy of consideration. As heretofore stated, there are many young children that are not within reach of the day schools and, under present regulations, are not in any school. The need of a room for general assembly is clearly apparent, especially on all occasions of social gatherings. The present plan of throwing the three class rooms into one room by means of rolling partitions is very unsatisfactory. By the erection of a building for a general assembly room and the enlargement of the girls' dormitory building the capacity of the school might be increased so that all children of school age could be placed in some one of the schools.

Day schools.—The work at the Oneida day schools has not been so encouraging as that at the boarding school during the past year. The greatest difficulty in the way of success is the impossibility of securing anything like a regular attendance of the pupils. In many cases this is the result of poverty on the part of the Indians; in others a lack of appreciation of the work of the day school.

There are many cases, especially at schools Nos. 4 and 5, where pupils have not attended school for want of shoes or comfortable clothing. I am informed that three pupils of one family, living within a mile of No. 5 school, did not have a boot or shoe on foot during all of last winter. Others in this vicinity were obliged to remain away for want of suitable clothing. In nearly all cases I find that these poorer people are anxious to send their children to school, and would do so were they comfortably clothed. In connection with this feature of the work I can only repeat what has been urged in other reports as to necessity of aiding these people in the way of clothing for their children attending school.

It is also very difficult to convince many of these parents that, under existing regulations, their children are ineligible to the boarding school or nonreservation

school until they have completed the work of the day school and have reached the age for transfer. If all nonreservation schools would more closely follow the rules for promotions and transfers and refuse to encourage or accept all pupils who have not reached the required grade in studies, as well as required age, it would greatly assist the work of the reservation day and boarding schools.

The actual work of the day schools has been fully as good as might be expected, with the irregular attendance to contend with. All teachers have labored faithfully and earnestly, and have been the means of accomplishing much good, and as the schools are to be continued another year, I hope will be able to show some improvement over this year's work. The following is a tabulated statement of attendance for the year:

Day school.	First quarter.		Second quarter.		Third quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Total average.
	Enrollment.	Average.	Enrollment.	Average.	Enrollment.	Average.	Enrollment.	Average.	
No. 1.....	24	14	32	18	32	12	31	16	15
No. 2.....	25	15	27	16	23	12	30	17	15
No. 3.....	35	27	43	22	32	14	45	24	22
No. 4.....	26	14.5	30	14	23	9	34	14	13
No. 5.....	21	12	28	12	23	8	22	7	9.75

In conclusion I wish to tender thanks for the courteous treatment and favors granted by the attaches of your office; also to publicly express my appreciation of the services rendered by those of the force of employees who have been faithful in the discharge of their duties and have labored to make the work of the Oneida schools a success.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. F. PEIRCE,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Tomah, Wis., August 21, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to make my first annual report of the Tomah Indian school. It will necessarily be brief, as I received for the property and assumed control on the 12th of May. Judging from what I could see when I took charge and from my subsequent experience, I think the work done during the year has, in most respects, been well done.

The school is beautifully located on a fine farm of 200 acres 2 miles north of the town of Tomah, which is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The buildings are comparatively new and in fair condition, but they are not well arranged.

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been as follows:

First quarter	50.14
Second quarter	117.42
Third quarter	121.08
Fourth quarter	120.78
Average	102.35

This shows that during three quarters of the year there was an attendance of nineteen more than the number provided for in the appropriation.

Retaining pupils in school.—It is very difficult to retain these pupils in school from year to year. The Winnebago Indians are citizens, but they are far from being civilized. They have lived in civilization for more than fifty years, but they still practice many of their heathen customs. It is next to impossible to get the large girls in school, and very difficult to keep the boys in attendance. The parents rove about over the State picking blueberries and cranberries, gathering wild rice, and digging ginseng, and they are anxious to take their children with them. When cold weather begins, they are willing to put them in school, but it often happens that the school is filled by other pupils and they can not be received at that time.

The health of the pupils and employees has been fairly good during the year. I am told that last year the sewer opened into a cesspool, and there were no traps in

any of the pipes, but this had been remedied before I came, and at present the buildings and grounds are in a sanitary condition.

Literary.—The work in this department has, in most respects, been excellent. I inclose herewith the report of the principal teacher, May D. Church.

We have endeavored, so far as practicable in our school, to follow out the course of study promulgated by the superintendent of Indian schools.

With some exceptions, the class-room work has been quite satisfactory, and a number of the children have made astonishing progress considering the limited time allowed for our part of the work. An epidemic of sore eyes among the children proved quite detrimental in individual cases, but the progress made by the school at large has been gratifying.

Greater progress has been made in English speaking than in any preceding year, owing to the fact that Indian talking has been prohibited this year for the first time in the history of the school.

On Thanksgiving Day, Memorial Day, and Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays special efforts were made to instill patriotic sentiments.

Calisthenic exercises combined with Delsarte are practiced by all pupils at each school session except night school.

Much attention has been paid to letter writing and to original compositions upon natural objects after study and conversation upon the same. Each lesson is made as far as possible a language lesson, and the reading lesson is chosen with reference to some other study or studies. In connection with geography, map making in sand, putty, and papier mâché is required. A lively interest in vocal instruction has been evinced by nearly all. Many of the pupils have excellent voices, and are often invited to sing in the city churches.

The year's work closed with an entertainment, which won for the children hearty words of commendation from the local press.

Fifteen pupils have been promoted to nonreservation schools of the second class. I would respectfully suggest our urgent need of a fourth schoolroom and teacher.

The industrial work for boys consists of carpentering, gardening, farming, caring for stock, etc. The work in all of these has been of a high order. The farm is in good condition and will produce enough hay and grain to subsist all of the stock, besides producing plenty of vegetables, potatoes, etc., for the children's table.

The girls have received instruction in all the various branches of housekeeping. They have taken a keen interest in the work, and I am certain that they enjoy the industrial work fully as well as the work in the schoolroom.

On the whole, I am much pleased with the work done since I took charge, and I have every reason to believe that this year will be a very successful one.

I express my sincere thanks to the employees for their keen interest and hearty cooperation in the work. I also greatly appreciate the many favors I have received from your office.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT WITTENBERG, WIS.

WITTENBERG, Wis., *July 15, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of this institution for the fiscal year 1897.

As history and location, etc., have been given in previous reports of mine, I deem it unnecessary to repeat same in this report. A prosperous year has passed as to general work and advancement. It is a gratifying fact that a perfect harmony and a union of purpose have existed between the employees, all working together for the best interest of pupils and school in general.

The attendance, especially from the beginning of the year, was not as high as was desired, the principal reason being the common excuse that children be kept at home to help harvest the farm products, etc. The attendance by quarters is as follows: First quarter, 73 per cent; second quarter, $101\frac{1}{2}\%$; third quarter, $115\frac{5}{8}\%$; fourth quarter, $117\frac{3}{4}\%$. Average for the year, $102\frac{1}{2}\%$. Fourteen pupils have been transferred to Carlisle, Pa., Indian School, 4 leaving in January and 10 on the 1st of July, this year.

Literary work.—Work in this department has been very satisfactory during the past year. Under the able management of three very well qualified teachers the pupils moved gradually, step by step, onward. The music charts furnished by the department proved excellent and the majority of pupils of the two advanced rooms were able to sing by note at the close of the school year. Singing exercises have been conducted for the whole school in unison regularly.

Debating society, talks on different topics, singing, and devotional exercises constituted the evening exercises.

Industries.—The boys have been regularly detailed to the different departments in industry. The work in carpentering has progressed nicely, with great benefit to apprentices.

The farm, consisting of about 60 acres, has been ably cared for by a detail of the larger boys, and garden work has been left principally to the younger boys. The products of the farm the last year were as follows:

Beets, bushels.....	25	Oats, bushels.....	116
Beans, pounds.....	490	Onions, bushels.....	12
Carrots, bushels.....	50	Pumpkins.....	400
Cabbage, heads.....	370	Potatoes, bushels.....	431
Cucumbers, bushels.....	7	Pease, bushels.....	7
Corn, bushels.....	39	Ruta-bagas, bushels.....	94
Hay, tons.....	2	Squashes.....	100
Melons.....	47	Tomatoes, bushels.....	38
Melons, musk.....	74	Pork of farm, pounds.....	1,558

The products the present summer are very promising, and will no doubt be greatly increased.

Girls have been regularly detailed in their household duties, and quite a number have attained skill in laundering, cooking, sewing, etc. Articles manufactured in sewing room are as follows:

Aprons.....	259	Pants, boys'.....	30
Coats.....	12	Shirts.....	46
Curtains.....	26	Suits, union.....	6
Caps, girls'.....	44	Suits, boys'.....	10
Cloths, table.....	25	Skirts.....	124
Drawers.....	105	Slips, pillow.....	18
Dresses.....	196	Sheets.....	92
Garters, pairs.....	75	Towels.....	105
Napkins.....	12	Uniforms, girls'.....	4
Nightgowns.....	49		

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school has been good, although we had 3 deaths during the year. One, a Winnebago boy, orphan, father and mother having died from pulmonary consumption within the last year, died after a short sickness of about a week. The other 2 deaths: one a Winnebago girl 8 years old, and the other an Oneida girl of 10 years.

Their deaths were brought on indirectly from measles, which unfortunately entered our school in April last, after successfully averting same for a period of seven months, during which time it passed through the whole western and southern part of this county. All naturally healthy children did not suffer, and with the good care given them were well in a week's time, but the delicate and sickly had quite severe attacks. Quite a number of young Indian children living in the camps in this vicinity died, as did also a number of white children. We considered ourselves favored that kind Providence spared us to such an extent.

Three of the Winnebagos demanded their children home when they were taken sick with the measles, claiming their medicine men were superior doctors; but I was agreeably surprised that they returned shortly after and asked for white man's medicine, saying they would admit that white man's medicine was better, and wished the children taken back to school. Fortunately none of those taken away died, but were back to school in a week's time.

Three pupils admitted last fall apparently sound, proved to be consumptive, and were returned to their folks in this vicinity, being pronounced incurable by the physicians.

The waterworks are now completed and prove very beneficial. A superintendent's dwelling is now under construction, at the completion of which employees will have better accommodations, as room has been rather limited.

Ethical and social.—A Sunday school has been conducted during the year, where all pupils have had a training in the simple duties of brother to brother and to God. Older pupils have been allowed to attend different churches in the village, and regular services almost every Sunday have been conducted in a church near by, where pupils have been allowed to attend.

Socials have been given at intervals during the year, in which all employees have taken part and assisted in making them, what they ought to be, elevating, entertaining, etc. All holidays have been appropriately observed by speechmaking, singing, band music, etc.

The brass band, under the leadership of Fred Smith, an Indian boy educated here, has done remarkably well during the past year. The band has brought credit to the institution by its good playing and been much sought by different parties for different celebrations. Regular military drills have been conducted, and the different athletic sports, such as baseball, football, etc., have been nourished at the school.

In conclusion, I have the honor of extending you my sincere thanks for prompt attention and kindly support tendered me during the past year.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

AXEL JACOBSON,

Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the academic and fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

The enrollment of Indians for the past school year stands as follows: Girls, 51; boys, 87; total, 138. Thirteen tribes are represented:

Sioux	20	Seneca, Indian Territory	3
Oneida	41	Seneca, New York	10
Winnebago	7	Cayuga	1
Omaha	3	Tuscarora	1
Apache	6	Onondaga	1
Navajo	1	Cherokee	30
Sac and Fox	2	Stockbridge	12

Our Indian school has been this year less distinct from the rest of the institution, a plan which has had most excellent results. The Indian boys and girls have been able to take and hold their places alongside the colored students in the school rooms and shops. This has certainly been one of our most successful years in dealing with the Indians. We have never had as orderly or as interested a company.

The success which has attended our work with the New York Indians and the help which they have been able to render, not only in their own tribes, but to many others, as teachers and leaders, makes it seem most desirable that more of them should be allowed to come to Hampton. They have been refused admission on the ground that New York State was well able to take care of its own Indians and that the burden should not be thrown on the General Government. Unfortunately the State is not doing what it ought. The very fact that their Indians are brought into such close contact with civilization makes the necessity of an industrial education, such as they can not obtain at home, the more important in their case.

Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building.—The opening of the Armstrong and Slater Memorial Trade School Building in November last was a move toward higher training in the mechanic arts for the Indian as well as for the negro. In the school's sixteen shops under the apprentice system good work has been done, but we have long felt that a more thorough and systematic training in the theory and practice of the trades could only be given in a trade school under regular instructors.

It is believed that the result of this new departure in the school's history will make it possible to place in our productive industries those who, having received previous instruction in our trade school, will be able to do better work, thus saving much of the time of the foremen now given to beginners, making it possible to bring our shops on to a better business basis, and sending out into the South and West well-trained industrial leaders. The more systematic instruction of the manual training department and trade school has been of special value to the Indians. They are not so well fitted to pick up a trade, under the rather irregular method which necessarily prevailed under the apprentice system, as white or colored boys.

Although the trade school is not yet completed generous friends have contributed a sufficient amount to open eight rooms, and classes in mechanical drawing, painting, plastering, bricklaying, manual training, carpentering, blacksmithing, wheel-

wrighting, and machine work are already receiving daily instruction. Each individual student has been encouraged to consider carefully what line of work promised the best chance for future usefulness and has been helped to secure it.

Samuel George, a Seneca Indian, and a member of the senior class in the night school, who finished his three years' course in the machine shop this year, represented the trade students at our anniversary in April. He gave first a short historical sketch of his own people, the "People of the Skillful Hands," as they were called by the other members of the Iroquois league, and told how from the time of their earliest history until now they had had skill above the other tribes. He said:

There are many cases where with even a little training men of my tribe have become experts in some line of industry. But the great majority, held together by old tribal laws and superstitions, have never had any chances to learn, and are therefore unable to compete with the first-class tradesmen of this country.

This is the past of my people. To-day I stand here to represent the trade department of this school. I represent those who are working toward the upper end of the different trades. There is only one way to learn how to do a thing, and that is to go and do it. No trade that requires skill is ever mastered at once. It must be wrestled with in long service before it gives up its secrets.

Agriculture.—The agricultural department of the school has made steady progress and the students have shown real interest in the subject. The same separation which has been made in the trades between the work where instruction is the main feature and that where production and wage earning is placed foremost has been introduced into the agricultural work. While the practical work of the farm is carried on more efficiently than ever, all the young men in the school are having regular class-room instruction in farming and are brought in contact with the work of our experiment station, where 15 acres of land are devoted to the purpose of making clear to the students the value of different varieties of the same crop.

A very genuine interest has been taken by some of the Indian boys in the study of agriculture, and the hope is that this will bear fruit, not only in the improvement of lands belonging to our own students, but that some of the latter may be prepared for the position of agency farmer or assistant farmer and give valuable help to their people along that line.

During the summer we hope to commence the erection of an agricultural building with museum, laboratory, recitation rooms, and all the appliances for the best instruction that can be given in farming.

Domestic science.—In the same building, complete in all its appointments, there will be rooms where the girls will have systematic instruction in domestic science. Courses in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, laundering, and manual training will here be given. There is no doubt that this new building will serve to dignify these industries in the eyes of the young women and to give them a greater respect for the duties of home life, and at the same time fit them for the industrial positions thrown open to Indian girls by the Government.

Even now every girl in the school is taught to do plain cooking and to make her own dresses. A graduate of the Sloyd school in Boston has given regular lessons in woodwork, and a graduate of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics has done most excellent work this year in physical training. There has been a marked improvement in the carriage of our girls.

Academic work.—There has been steady progress in the academic work of the school. The fact that we are receiving a large number of Indians who have received training previous to their coming to Hampton has made it possible for us to bring the Indian and colored students into the same classes and do away to a large extent with the distinctively Indian classes. This has been a real help to the Indians. Just so far as they can be treated like other people the better.

The work in science has gone forward steadily. Not only the senior, but the lower, classes of the school have made use of the laboratory. That this sort of work is necessary to any thorough knowledge of geography or physiology can scarcely be doubted. Just so far as possible the laboratory method has been introduced into every department of school work, and in every case with the result of quickening the interest and the power of observation.

The daily news items have been made helpful to the study of geography and history. The classes in civil government and political economy have been studying the financial and political problems of the hour. The school course, the workshop, and the farm have been brought into closer relations than ever.

Great progress has been made in instruction in music. I know of no other institution where it enters more largely into the life of the school than at Hampton. As a means of mental and moral development it is most important.

Mechanical and free-hand drawing have been of greater help to the students than ever before. The work in the shops has become a much more real and interesting exercise since mechanical drawing has come to have such an important

part in it. The free-hand drawing has been made of great service in connection with language work.

Health report.—The health of the school has been quite uniformly good during the year. An epidemic of la grippe gave 129 cases in the month of January, and in February 35 cases. With this exception, there has been no epidemic disease.

One Indian girl has been sent away temporarily to regain her strength after a severe illness. Besides this one case, no Indian has been sent away from the school on account of sickness. One Indian boy, brought in the last party from the West, with defective vision, due to an accident received at home, was returned to his home, as he proved unable to use his eyes in study, and no improvement with glasses was possible. Permission was asked in June for the return of two students whose time would expire in October, as they seemed in need of the bracing Dakota air, and unfit for summer work on northern farms.

The health of all the Indian students has been, on the whole, better than in any previous year. With the exception of six cases of phlyctenular ophthalmia, no scrofulous affection has originated among them. But two cases of pulmonary hemorrhage have occurred, and in all cases of sickness there has been a good convalescence.

This excellent record is largely due to constant care exercised through many years in the selection of material at the West. Too much stress can not be laid upon the importance of selecting for Eastern schools students with a good health record. Anything short of the utmost care which an experienced person can give can not fail to result in an unnecessary loss of time and money and ultimate injury to the cause. The selection of students is the initial point of the work. Time and care spent upon it return a very great interest.

The sanitary condition of the school has been under careful supervision during the year, and has been satisfactory.

Military discipline.—The commandant of cadets spent a part of last summer studying the methods of the gymnasium at Harvard. The result of his visit has been evident in the improved appearance of the battalion. Regular setting-up exercises have been given. Apparatus has been obtained for the measurement of the men, and a beginning has been made along this line. The discipline of the school has been most excellent the past year. Daily inspections of persons and quarters have been made. It is remarkable that with so large a community as we have of both sexes there should be so little difficulty. The explanation is found in the careful selection of material and the earnest character of the students who come to us. Several instructors have roomed in the students' quarters, and have thus been able to guide and influence their thought and life.

Although the school is situated in a community where saloons abound, drinking among our students is very rare and the use of tobacco is on the decrease.

Religious and social life.—More responsibility is thrown upon the students each year, and they are showing their willingness and ability to serve themselves and one another. The practical tone of their religious life has been noticeable. Lying, theft, and impure talk are not common. I am inclined to think that there are few schools for white students where the moral tone is better. An encouraging sign of progress in our Indians is the constant growth of aim and purpose, and a deeper appreciation of what Hampton gives them.

Rev. C. B. Bryan, of St. John's Church, Hampton, who has special charge of the religious work among the Indians, says:

The interest which we noted during the week of prayer was certainly marked, and the additions to the church which followed and the behavior of the young Christians since attests its genuineness. The voluntary attendance at the Thursday evening prayer meeting has been good, and the attention and interest in it most encouraging. The Sunday school is also in good condition, and when I consider the history of some of its members and remember for how short a time they have enjoyed the advantages they now do I am astonished at the rapidity with which they acquire the truth, and am filled with gratitude to the Master for the grace by which they are enabled to receive and assimilate it.

The Christian Endeavor society has been more largely attended than ever, and much ability to manage such organizations with less and less help from teachers has been developed. There has also been marked improvement in the contributions of the students to these meetings in prayer and remark and in the use of the Scripture.

The Indian Young Men's Self-Control Alliance has completed its second year of work. They have conducted its affairs and meetings without any outside help. One evening a week is given for prayer or for debate. The Friday night debates have been very popular, and, all being welcome, most of the wigwam inmates have attended. Outside of the value of the subjects discussed, these debates have been most helpful in giving the freedom of speech and confidence of manner so much needed by all Indians. The subjects have been varied, but all simple and

practical, such as "Resolved, That farming is better than mechanical labor," or "That a trade is better than a higher education for the Indian," or "Shall the Indian receive rations?" The older boys feel that a spirit of kindness, law and order, and earnestness has steadily grown this year, and that the S. C. A. members have been true to their purpose.

The boys have not very much time to spend in the wigwam, yet many of them take pleasure in decorating their neatly kept rooms, and there is quite a home atmosphere in the sunny sitting room, which also boasts its window box, made by a carpenter boy, given a green coat by a painter, and filled with soil by a student of agriculture.

It is pleasant to watch the boys' absorption in the games provided and the eagerness with which they seize the daily paper on their return from study hour and turn to the latest news from Cuba or Crete.

The janitors have been very faithful in caring for their building and in helping the other boys in various ways, and though there have been some things to dishearten, yet the general spirit of good will and brotherliness has been very gratifying.

The home life at Winona has been unusually free from discordant elements. In leisure hours the girls have shown special enjoyment in quiet games—authors, Bible and historical games, checkers, reversi, etc. The building itself has been particularly attractive this year, with its display of hanging baskets and window gardens, as well as its white floors and tasteful rooms. Upstairs, as well as down, geraniums, nasturtiums, coleus, and tradescantia have made many a window a thing of beauty.

Record of returned students, April, 1897.—These students are graded, as regards character, work, and influence, as follows:

Excellent.....	116	
Good.....	207	
Fair.....	91	
		414
Poor.....	46	
Bad.....	7	
		53
		467

For the year past they have been employed as follows:

Attending higher schools.....	10
Attending other schools.....	31
Self-supporting in the East: Engineers and machinists, 5; printers, 2; blacksmith, 1; trained nurse, 1; storekeeper, 1; servants and farm hands, 6.....	16
Teachers, academic.....	17
Teachers, industrial.....	23
Field matrons.....	3
Churches and missions, in charge.....	23
Agency employees: Interpreters, 6; clerks, 5; police, 10; carpenters and wheelwrights, 17; blacksmiths, 14; millers, 2; agency farmers, 2.....	56
United States employees: Surveyors, 2; postmaster, 1; soldiers and scouts, 3.....	6
Independent workers in the West: Physicians, 2; lawyer, 1; storekeepers, 4; clerks, 4; blacksmiths, 2; painters, 1; loggers, 5; stock raisers (over 100 head), 21; farmers (good farms), 82.....	122
Girls well married and making good homes.....	71

Our chaplain, Mr. Turner, who visited the Indian reservations last summer, reports that he found a great many of our returned students taking an active part in the church and Sunday school work, assisting the missionary and cooperating with the agent in whatever would elevate and benefit their people.

Respectfully submitted.

H. B. FRISSELL, *Principal.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.¹

CHAP. 62. An Act To provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes.

January 18, 1897.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person qualified under the homestead laws of the United States, who, on March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, was a bona fide occupant of land within the territory established as Greer County, Oklahoma, shall be entitled to continue his occupation of such land with improvements thereon, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and shall be allowed six months preference right from the passage of this Act within which to initiate his claim thereto, and shall be entitled to perfect title thereto under the provisions of the homestead law, upon payment of land office fees only, at the expiration of five years from the date of entry, except that such person shall receive credit for all time during which he or those under whom he claims shall have continuously occupied the same prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six. Every such person shall also have the right, for six months prior to all other persons, to purchase at one dollar an acre, in five equal annual payments, any additional land of which he was in actual possession on March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, which, prior to said date, shall have been cultivated, purchased, or improved by him. When any person entitled to a homestead or additional land, as above provided, is the head of a family, and though still living, shall not take such homestead or additional land, within six months from the passage of this Act, any member of such family over the age of twenty-one years, other than husband or wife, shall succeed to the right to take such homestead or additional land for three months longer, and any such member of the family shall also have the right to take, as before provided, any excess of additional land actually cultivated or improved prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six above the amount to which such head of the family is entitled, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres to any one person thus taking as a member of such family.

Vol. 29, p. 490.
Greer County, Okla.
Vol. 26, p. 92.
Occupants allowed preference for homestead entries.

Purchases of additional land.

Allowance to members of settler's family.

In case of the death of any settler who actually established residence and made improvement on land in said Greer County prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, the entry shall be treated as having accrued at the time the residence was established, and sections twenty-two hundred and ninety-one and twenty-two hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes shall be applicable thereto.

Entries in case of settler's death.
R. S., secs. 2291, 2292, p. 420.

Any person entitled to such homestead or additional land shall have the right prior to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, from the passage of this Act to remove all crops and improvements he may have on land not taken by him.

Removal of crops and improvements.

SEC. 2. That all land in said county not occupied, cultivated, or improved, as provided in the first section hereof, or not included within the limits of any town site or reserve, shall be subject to entry to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law.

Unoccupied lands open to homestead entry.

¹ This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

Town-site entries.
R. S., secs. 2387-2389, p. 437.

Proviso.
Preference to settlers.

Reservations for public uses.

Lands occupied for religious, etc., uses.

Land office at Mangum.

Inconsistent laws repealed.

Commutations.

Effect.

SEC. 3. That the inhabitants of any town located in said county shall be entitled to enter the same as a town site under the provisions of sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven, twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight, and twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided*, That all persons who have made or own improvements on any town lots in said county made prior to March, sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have the preference right to enter said lots under the provisions of this Act and of the general town-site laws.

SEC. 4. Sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six are reserved for school purposes as provided in laws relating to Oklahoma, and sections thirteen and thirty-three in each township are reserved for such purpose as the legislature of the future State of Oklahoma may prescribe. That whenever any of the lands reserved for school or other purposes under this Act, or under the laws of Congress relating to Oklahoma, shall be found to have been occupied by actual settlers or for town-site purposes or homesteads prior to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, an equal quantity of indemnity lands may be selected as provided by law.

SEC. 5. That all lands which on March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, are occupied for church, cemetery, school, or other charitable or voluntary purposes, not for profit, not exceeding two acres in each case, shall be patented to the proper authorities in charge thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall establish, upon payment of the Government price therefor, excepting for school purposes.

SEC. 6. That there shall be a land office established at Mangum, in said county, upon the passage of this Act.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of this Act shall apply only to Greer County, Oklahoma, and that all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, applying to said territory in said county, are hereby repealed; and all laws authorizing commutations of homesteads in Oklahoma shall apply to Greer County.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect from its passage and approval. Approved, January 18, 1897.

January 20, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 493.
Indian Territory.
Appointments and acts of deputy marshals ratified.

Accounts.

Marshals' bonds.

Proviso.
Increased bonds.

CHAP. 70. An Act To validate the appointments, acts, and services of certain deputy United States marshals in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the appointments of deputy United States marshals in the Indian Territory made by the marshal in either district of said Territory since the first day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and prior to April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and all oaths taken by such deputy United States marshals in good faith, and all acts and services rendered by such deputy United States marshals in pursuance of law and in good faith, are hereby ratified and validated. All accounts for the payment of such deputy United States marshals shall be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General.

SEC. 2. That hereafter United States marshals in said Territory shall give bond, with two or more sureties to be approved by the judge of said district, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned as by law required in regard to the bond of other United States marshals: *Provided*, That whenever the business of the courts in said Territory shall make it necessary, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, for the United States marshal of any district therein to furnish greater security than the official bond herein required, a bond in the sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars shall be given by said marshal when required by the Attorney-General, who shall fix the amount thereof.

Approved, January 20, 1897.

CHAP. 108. An Act To authorize the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company to construct and operate a line of railway through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

January 29, 1897.

Vol. 29, p. 502.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian allotments in severalty in the Territory of Oklahoma along such line or route as may be granted it by the laws thereof, and through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the northern line of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, at or near the mouth of the Cimararon River, running thence by the most feasible and practicable route to the town of Muskogee, Creek Nation; thence in a northeasterly direction by the way of Fort Gibson and Tahlequah to such a point on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas between the Arkansas River and the northern line of the State of Arkansas as said corporation may elect, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, bridges, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interests to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for, with the right to construct two branch lines of road, one commencing at the town of Muskogee, in the Creek Nation, and running thence in a southeasterly direction on the south side of the Arkansas River to the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas, the other commencing at or near said town of Muskogee and running thence in a southwesterly direction by the most feasible and practicable route to such a point on the eastern boundary of Oklahoma Territory, south of the Canadian River, as said company may select; and the company shall have the same rights and privileges for its branch railway, telegraph, and telephone lines as for its main line.

Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company granted right of way, Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

Location.

Branches.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Provisos.
Limit for stations.
Reversion for nonuser.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said allotted lands and through said Indian Territory, both for its main line and branches thereof, and to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of said railroad, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width, along said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cuts or fills: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall 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 individual Indian or to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Payments to individuals.
In Oklahoma.

In Indian Territory.

Appraise-ment.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad, telegraph, and telephone line shall be constructed through any land in the Territory of Oklahoma allotted to an Indian in severalty, by authority of the United States, full compensation shall be paid such allottee for all property taken and damage done by reason of the construction of said railway, telegraph, and telephone line. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix, in such manner as he shall designate, the amount of compensation to be paid such allottees. And before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, customs, and usages of any Indian nation or tribe, full compensation shall be paid to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of the railway, telegraph, and telephone line. And in case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisal of three dis-

- Referees. interested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the principal 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 judge, clerk, or commissioner of the United States court for the Indian Territory 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 be 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 of the United States, the vacancy shall be filled by the Secretary of the Interior. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act, with mileage at the rate of five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the United States courts for the Indian Territory. Costs, including compensation of referees, shall be made a part of the award, and shall be paid by said railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Appeal. Either party being dissatisfied with the findings of the referees, shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award, and notice of the same to the Secretary of the Interior, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the Indian Territory having jurisdiction.
- Freight charges. SEC. 4. That the said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate for freight than is authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kinds: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railroad shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territories, and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within their respective limits; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railroad 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.
- Maximum rates. SEC. 5. That said railroad company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, the sum of seventy-five dollars, in addition to compensation provided in this Act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by reason of the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in the Indian Territory, said payments to be made in installments of seven hundred and fifty 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 the railway may be located, 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 the Secretary of the Interior, then the compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this Act for right of way shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to individual occupants of lands under tribal custom: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railroad company to said dissenting
- Substitution on failure to appoint. Hearings. Compensation, etc. Costs. Appeal. Freight charges. *Provisos.* Passenger rates. Regulations. Mails. Payment to tribes. *Provisos.* Appeal by general councils. Amount in lieu of compensation.

nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision, except as to annual tax. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Indian Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of twenty 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 railroad company through their lands respectively: *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 railroad company shall also have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause a map, upon a scale of not less than one inch to the mile, showing the entire route of its located line through said allotted lands and through the Indian Territory, both for its main line and branches, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway, telegraph, and telephone line may be located, and also in the office of the United States Indian agent for the respective agencies, before any part of the line of road herein provided for shall be constructed; and after the filing and approval of said map by the Secretary of the Interior, no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way as shown by said map shall be valid as against the company: *Provided*, That said railway, telegraph, and telephone line is located and constructed within the time herein limited: *And provided further*, That the chief engineer of the company shall certify, under oath, to the Secretary of the Interior, as to the date of the completion of each ten-mile section of the road by grading, immediately after such completion.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railway, telegraph, and telephone line shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provision of the Indian intercourse laws, and subject also to such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That said company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in the Indian Territory within three years after the passage of this Act, and complete the main line and branches thereof within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built, and that without any declaration of forfeiture on the part of any officer or employee of the Government. And said company shall also construct and continuously maintain all roads, highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said company's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same. And said railroad company is also hereby authorized, in case it so elects, for the greater accommodation of the public, to so construct its bridge across the Arkansas River as to make it a suitable and safe structure for the crossing of vehicles of all kinds, animal and foot travelers, as well as railroad trains: *Provided*, That the plans of construction of all bridges across navigable streams, along and upon the right of way herein provided for, shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. But if said bridge across the Arkansas River is constructed for said additional use, then the said railroad company shall have the right to construct and maintain the necessary wagon-road approaches to the nearest public highway at each end of the bridge: *Provided further*, That said railroad company, in case of the construction of said bridge for the additional uses herein named, shall be authorized to collect

Annual rental.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Map to be filed.

Provisos.
Time of construction.
Grading.

Employees may reside on right of way.

Commencement and completion.

Crossings, etc.

May bridge
Arkansas River.

Provisos.
Secretary of War to approve plans, etc.

Toll.

- tolls from all who may use said bridge, but the toll fees charged shall not be greater than the toll fees allowed by the laws of the State of Arkansas for like services on toll bridges across the Arkansas River in that State: *Provided further*, That this Act shall not be so construed as to give or grant said company any right, title, or interest in or to the wagon-road approaches to the nearest public highways which it is authorized to construct from the ends of the bridge, or to charge or collect toll fees for traveling over said wagon-road approaches.
- Approaches to bridge. Condition of acceptance. *Proviso. Forfeiture. Record of mortgages.* *Assignment forbidden.* *Amendment, etc.*
- SEC. 9. That said Muskogee, Oklahoma and Western Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing of the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indians or Indian nations and tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is herein-before provided for; and the acceptance of the provisions of this section shall be made by the proper authority of the company under the corporate seal before the commencement of the construction of the road: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions of this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights granted by this Act.
- SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railroad company conveying any portion of its railroad that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and also in the office of the clerk of the United States district court for the Indian Territory having jurisdiction, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution and shall convey all rights and property of said company therein expressed.
- SEC. 11. That the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgage or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.
- SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.
- Received by the President, January 18, 1897.

[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.]

January 30 1897. CHAP. 109. An Act To prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes.

Vol. 29, p. 506.
Indians.
Sale, etc., of
intoxicating
drinks to, prohibited.
R. S., sec. 2139,
p. 373, amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange, or barter any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever, under any name, label, or brand, which produces intoxication, to any Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or to any Indian a ward of the Government under charge of any Indian superintendent or agent, or any Indian, including mixed bloods, over whom the Government, through its departments, exercises guardianship, and any person who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce any malt, spirituous, or vinous liquor, including beer, ale, and wine, or any ardent or intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever into the Indian country, which term shall include any Indian allotment while the title to the same shall be held in trust by the Government, or while the same shall remain inalienable by the allottee without the consent of the United States, shall be

Penalty.

punished by imprisonment for not less than sixty days, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not less than two hundred dollars for each offense thereafter: *Provided however*, That the person convicted shall be committed until fine and costs are paid. But it shall be a sufficient defense to any charge of introducing or attempting to introduce ardent spirits, ale, beer, wine, or intoxicating liquors into the Indian country that the acts charged were done under authority, in writing, from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by the War Department.

Proviso.
Imprisonment for fine, etc.
Authorized introduction of liquors.

SEC. 2. That so much of the Act of the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act is hereby repealed.

Repeal.
Vol. 27, p. 260.

Approved, January 30, 1897.

CHAP. 136. An Act Relating to mortgages in the Indian Territory.

February 3,
1897.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-seven hundred and forty-two of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, heretofore put in force in the Indian Territory, is hereby amended by adding to said section the following:

Vol. 29, p. 510.
Indian Territory.
Mortgages.
Vol. 26, p. 95.

"*Provided*, That if the mortgagor is a nonresident of the Indian Territory the mortgage shall be recorded in the judicial district in which the property is situated at the time the mortgage is executed. All mortgages of personal property in the Indian Territory heretofore executed and recorded in the judicial district thereof in which the property was situated at the time they were executed are hereby validated."

Recording, if mortgagor is a non resident.

Approved, February 3, 1897.

CHAP. 170. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in the State of Nebraska," by extending the time for the construction of said railway.

February 6,
1897.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time prescribed by an Act of Congress approved the twenty-seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in the State of Nebraska," for the construction of said railway, be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of three years from the twenty-seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Vol. 29, p. 512.

SEC. 2. That all other provisions of said Act are hereby continued in full force and effect.

Right of way, Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway through Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.

Time for construction extended.

Vol. 28, p. 96.

Approved, February 6, 1897.

CHAP. 228. An Act To grant to the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company the right of way through the Gila River Indian Reservation.

February 15,
1897.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company, a corporation created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Arizona, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized and empowered to locate, construct, own, maintain, and operate its main line of canal through and across the Indian reservation situated in the Territory of Arizona, known as the Gila River Reservation, occupied by the Pima, Maricopa, and Sacaton Indians, from a point on the northerly line of said reservation, running thence by the most practicable route to the southerly line of said reservation, and to construct, own,

Vol. 29, p. 527.

Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company granted right of way, Gila River Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Location.

maintain, and operate such aqueducts, flumes, siphons, bridges, and other structures as may be necessary for the conveyance of water where the same can not be conveyed in the canal itself, and the development, utilization, and transmission of any power derived from the water so carried.

- Width. SEC. 2. That a right of way fifty feet in width on each side of said main canal is hereby granted to said Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company: *Provided*, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be reasonably necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said canal and said other structures; but when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That when any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the occupants thereof shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.
- Provisos.*
- Reversion for nonuser.
- Consent of occupants.
- Compensation. SEC. 3. That before said canal or other structures shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian tribes through which the same may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such canal or other structures, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.
- Secretary of Interior to approve location, etc. SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction upon any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said canal and other structures be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.
- Proviso.*
- Rights of Indians. SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction, maintenance, management, and operation of the structures hereby authorized shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon the lands herein granted, 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 the said intercourse laws.
- Employees may reside on right of way.
- Survey, etc. SEC. 6. That said company shall have the right to survey and locate its canal immediately after the passage of this Act.
- Telegraph and telephone line. SEC. 7. That in connection with the said canal and its appurtenances said company shall have the right to erect, maintain, and use a telegraph or telephone line, or both, and other appliances reasonably necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, and operation of said canal and its appurtenances, but only within and upon the limits of the right of way hereby granted.
- Condition of acceptance. SEC. 8. That the said Hudson Reservoir and Canal Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That the rights herein granted are upon the express condition that the grantee thereof, its successors or assigns shall at all times during the continuance of the grant furnish the Indians located under its canal along said right of way with water sufficient for all domestic and agricultural purposes, and purposes of irrigation on such just and reasonable terms and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.
- Proviso.*
- Water to Indians.
- Amendment, etc. SEC. 9. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, add to, or repeal this Act.

Approved, February 15, 1897.

CHAP. 230. An Act To extend and amend an Act entitled "An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety three.

February 15, 1897.

Vol. 29., p. 529.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to grant the right of way to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same are hereby, extended for a period of two years from and after December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, so that said Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company shall have until December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety eight, to build the first one hundred miles of its said railway line in said Territories, and two years thereafter to complete the same.

Right of way granted Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway through Indian and Oklahoma Territories extended. Vol. 28, p. 22.

SEC. 2. That section one of said Act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be amended to read as follows: "That the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway Company, a corporation organized, created, and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, and of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, including lands that have been allotted to Indians in severally or reserved for Indian purposes, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Montgomery, on the south line of section numbered thirteen or section numbered fourteen, township numbered thirty-five, range numbered thirteen east of the sixth principal meridian, or on the south line of section numbered thirteen or section numbered fourteen, township numbered thirty-five, range sixteen east of the sixth principal meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to the west line thereof; thence in a south or southwesterly direction by the most practicable route into and through Oklahoma Territory to a point on the Texas State line and on Red River between said State of Texas and the Comanche and Apache Indian reservations, in said Oklahoma Territory, by way of Bartlesville, Pawhuska, Pawnee, Stillwater, Guthrie, and El Reno, in Oklahoma Territory, and passing through the Osage, Pawnee, Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations, and through the organized counties of Pawnee, Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, and Canadian, in said Oklahoma Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location changed.

Indian Territory.

Oklahoma Territory.

SEC. 3. That the said railway company shall have power to construct, equip, and operate a branch or extension from its main line, starting at or near Bartlesville, Indian Territory, and running thence in a south or southeasterly direction, a distance of not to exceed thirty miles, to coal and other mineral lands or mines which are operated or may hereafter be operated in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory; and for such purposes the said railway company is hereby empowered to acquire and occupy a right of way of the same dimensions, by the same methods, and for the same compensation as provided for in the original Act approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Extension to mineral lands, Indian Territory.

Approved, February 15, 1897.

February 17, 1897. CHAP. 238. An Act Authorizing the Cleveland Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River between Pawnee County, Oklahoma, and the Osage Indian Reservation.

Vol. 29, p. 531.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Cleveland Bridge Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, and its successors or assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River between a point in Pawnee County and the Osage Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, on section nine, township twenty-one east, of range eight east. Said bridge shall be constructed to provide for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, for the transit of animals, foot passengers, and all kinds of commerce, travel, and communications, and said corporation may charge and receive such reasonable tolls therefor as may be permitted by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Lawful structure and post route. SEC. 2. That the bridge constructed under this Act shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized as a post route, upon which no charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States, and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph companies, and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and approaches for postal telegraph purposes:

Postal telegraph. *Provided,* That before the construction of any bridge herein authorized is commenced the said company shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of such bridge and a map of the location, giving sufficient information to enable the Secretary of War to fully and satisfactorily understand the subject; and unless the plan and location of such bridge are approved by the Secretary of War the structure shall not be built: *Provided further,* That any bridge constructed under authority of this Act shall at all times be so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels and other water craft through or under said structure, and for the safety of vessels passing at night there shall be displayed on said bridge, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals as may be prescribed by the Light-House Board.

Secretary of War to approve plans, etc. SEC. 3. That this Act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the approval of this Act.

Aids to navigation. SEC. 4. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any part thereof, if in its judgment the public interests so require.

Lights, etc. Approved, February 17, 1897.

Commencement and completion. SEC. 5. That Congress shall have power at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any part thereof, if in its judgment the public interests so require.

Amendment, etc. Approved, February 17, 1897.

February 23, 1897. CHAP. 308. An Act To extend the time for the completion of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Vol. 29, p. 592.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the construction of the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota, as limited by section three of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota," approved July eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, together with the rights and privileges granted by said Act, be, and the same are hereby, revived and extended for the period of two years from the eighteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Right of way, Indian reservations, Minnesota, by Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway extended. Approved, February 23, 1897.

Vol. 28, p. 113.

RESOLUTIONS.

[No. 7.] Joint Resolution To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to use Fort Bidwell for an Indian training school. January 30, 1897.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Fort Bidwell, an abandoned military reservation, in Modoc County, California, together with all the lands, buildings, water system, and improvements thereon, having been turned over to the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to use the same for the purposes of an Indian training school. Vol. 23, p. 698. Fort Bidwell, Cal. May be used for Indian school.

Approved, January 30, 1897.

[No. 17.] Joint Resolution To amend an Act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota. February 23, 1897.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That section five of an Act entitled "An Act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through the Chippewa and White Earth Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota," approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the word "three" and inserting the word "five," and inserting the words "or its legal successor, the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company," so that the bill will read: Vol. 23, p. 702. Right of way, Indian reservations, Minnesota. Vol. 23, p. 505.

"SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company or its legal successor, the Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company, unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservations within five years after the passage of this Act." Time extended for construction by Duluth, Superior and Western Railroad Company.

Approved, February 23, 1897.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.¹

June 7, 1897. CHAP. 3. An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent
Vol. 30, p. 62. expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with
various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hun-
dred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes.

Indian appro- *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the*
prietion. *United States of America in Congress assembled, That the follow-*
ing sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money
in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of pay-
ing the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department
in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are specially
provided for herein for the service of the fiscal year ending June
thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and fulfilling treaty
stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 64.] That a separate agency is hereby created to cover and have juris-
diction over all that portion of the White Mountain or San Carlos
Reservation lying north of the Salt or Black River, to be known as
the Fort Apache Reservation, with headquarters at Fort Apache,
Arizona: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not
take effect nor become available in any case for or during the
time in which any officer of the Army of the United States shall
be engaged in the performance of the duties of Indian agent at any
of the agencies above named: *Provided further*, That the Commis-
sioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the
Interior, may devolve the duties of any Indian agency upon the
superintendent of the Indian training school located at such agency,
whenever in his judgment such superintendent can properly per-
form the duties of such agency. And the superintendent upon
whom such duties devolve shall give bond as other Indian agents.

Fort Apache
Reservation.
Provisos.
Not available
for army offi-
cers as agents.

Superintend-
ents of schools
may act as
agents.

CREEKS.

* * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 68.] Upon the properly authenticated demand of the Creek Nation
Disburse- made after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Interior
ments for debts shall, through an officer of the Government, disburse three hundred
of Creek Nation. and thirty-three thousand dollars of the money in the Treasury of
the United States belonging to the Creek Nation of Indians, only
for the payment of the debts of the government of the Creek Nation:
Provided, That no debts shall be paid until by investigation the
Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied that said nation of
Indians incurred said debt or issued its warrants representing the
same for a full and valuable consideration and that there was no
fraud in connection with the incurring of said debt or the issue of
warrants.

Proviso.
Debts to be
founded on val-
uable considera-
tion, etc.

¹ This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

OSAGES.

* * * * *
 * * * And the justices of the peace and the probate courts in [Vol. 30, p. 71.]
 and for the Territory of Oklahoma shall not have jurisdiction of any civil actions
 actions in civil cases against members of the Osage and Kansas tribes of Indians residing on their reservation in Oklahoma Territory, and the district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in such actions, and at least two terms of such court shall be held in each year at Pawhuska on said reservation at such times as the supreme court of said Territory shall fix and determine for the trial of both civil and criminal cases. Jurisdiction against Osage and Kansas Indians, Oklahoma.

* * * * *

QUAPAWS.

* * * * *
 That the allottees of land within the limits of the Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory, are hereby authorized to lease their lands, or any part thereof, for a term not exceeding three years, for farming or grazing purposes, or ten years for mining or business purposes. And said allottees and their lessees and tenants shall have the right to employ such assistants, laborers, and help from time to time as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or disability, any such allottee can not improve or manage his allotment properly and with benefit to himself, the same may be leased, in the discretion of the Secretary, upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by him. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this are hereby repealed. [Vol. 30, p. 72.]
 Leases permitted.
Proviso.
 Age or disability of allottee.

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

* * * * *

SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.

* * * * *

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to confer with the owners of the Montezuma Valley Canal, in the county of Montezuma and State of Colorado, or any other parties, for the purpose of securing by the Government water rights, or for the supply of so much water, or both, as he may deem necessary for the irrigation of that part of the Montezuma Valley lying within the boundaries of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation in said State, and for the domestic use of the Indians thereon; and he shall report to Congress at its next regular session the amount of water necessary to be secured for said purpose and the cost of the same, and such recommendations as he shall deem proper. [Vol. 30, p. 76.]
 Water for irrigation.
 Report.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

* * * * *

That there be paid to the Naalem band of the Tillamook tribe of Indians, of Oregon, the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, to be apportioned among those now living and the heirs of those who may be dead, by the Secretary of the Interior, as their respective rights may appear; and that for this purpose there be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said Indians shall accept said sum in full of all demands or claims against the United States for the lands described in an agreement made with them dated the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. [Vol. 30, p. 78.]
 Naalem band, Tillamook tribe.
 Payment to.
Proviso.
 Acceptance in full.

* * * * *

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
[Vol. 30, p. 79.] Buildings and sites.	For construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings and purchase of school sites, two hundred thousand dollars.						
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
[Vol. 30, p. 80.] Industrial farm, Flandreau School.	For the purchase of land to be used as an industrial farm for said Flandreau School, at a price not to exceed twenty-five dollars per acre, eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.						
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

MISCELLANEOUS.

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
[Vol. 30, p. 83.] Right of Mississippi Choctaws to Choctaw citizenship.	That the commission appointed to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory shall examine and report to Congress whether the Mississippi Choctaws under their treaties are not entitled to all the rights of Choctaw citizenship except an interest in the Choctaw annuities: <i>Provided further</i> , That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the United States courts in said Territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted and all criminal causes for the punishment of any offense committed after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by any person in said Territory, and the United States commissioners in said Territory shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction already conferred upon them by existing laws of the United States as respects all persons and property in said Territory; and the laws of the United States and the State of Arkansas in force in the Territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes; and any citizen of any one of said tribes otherwise qualified who can speak and understand the English language may serve as a juror in any of said courts.						
Jurisdiction of United States courts, Indian Territory, etc.							
United States commissioners.							
Jurors.							
Continuance of authority.	That said commission shall continue to exercise all authority heretofore conferred on it by law to negotiate with the Five Tribes, and any agreement made by it with any one of said tribes, when ratified, shall operate to suspend any provisions of this Act if in conflict therewith as to said nation: <i>Provided</i> , That the words "rolls of citizenship," as used in the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall be construed to mean the last authenticated rolls of each tribe which have been approved by the council of the nation, and the descendants of those appearing on such rolls, and such additional names and their descendants as have been subsequently added, either by the council of such nation, the duly authorized courts thereof, or the commission under the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six. And all other names appearing upon such rolls shall be open to investigation by such commission for a period of six months after the passage of this Act. And any name appearing on such rolls and not confirmed by the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as herein construed, may be stricken therefrom by such commission where the party affected shall have ten days previous notice that said commission will investigate and determine the right of such party to remain upon such roll as a citizen of such nation: <i>Provided, also</i> , That any one whose name shall be stricken from the roll by such commission shall have the right of appeal, as provided in the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.						
Provisos.							
Meaning of "rolls of citizenship."							
Vol. 29, p. 339.							
Names stricken from rolls.							
Notice.							
Right of appeal.							
Acts, etc., of the Five Tribes to be certified to the President.	That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all acts, ordinances, and resolutions of the council of either of the aforesaid Five Tribes passed shall be certified immediately upon their passage to the President of the United States and shall not take effect, if disapproved by him, or until thirty days after their passage: <i>Provided</i> , That this Act shall not apply to resolutions for adjourn-						
Proviso.							

ment, or any acts, or resolutions, or ordinances in relation to negotiations with commissioners heretofore appointed to treat with said tribes.

Exceptions.

That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one additional judge for said Territory; and the appellate court of said Territory shall designate the places in the several judicial districts therein at which and the times when such judge shall hold court, and courts shall be held at the places now provided by law and at the town of Wagoner and at such other places as shall be designated by said appellate court; and said judge shall be a member of the appellate court, and shall have all authority, exercise all powers, perform like duties, and receive the same salary as other judges of said courts, and shall serve for a term of four years from the date of appointment: *Provided*, That no one of said judges shall sit in the hearing of any case in said appellate court which was decided by him.

Additional judge for Territory.
Post, p. 131.

Powers, etc.

Provido.

When judges ineligible to sit in appellate court.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to negotiate through an Indian inspector with the Rosebud Indians and with the Lower Brulé Indians in South Dakota for the settlement of all differences between said Indians; and with the Rosebud Indians and the Lower Brulé Indians, the Cheyenne River Indians in South Dakota, and with the Standing Rock Indians in North and South Dakota for a cession of a portion of their respective reservations and for a modification of existing treaties as to the requirement of the consent of three-fourths of the male adult Indians to any treaty disposing of their lands; all agreements made to be submitted to Congress for its approval.

[Vol. 30, p. 86.]
Rosebud, Lower Brulé, and Cheyenne River Indians, South Dakota, and Standing Rock, North and South Dakota.
Negotiation with.

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

[Vol. 30, p. 87.]
Yankton tribe, South Dakota.

For commissioner, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend the sale of lands, ascertain who are the owners of the allotted lands, have guardians appointed for any minor heirs of deceased allottees, make deeds of the lands to the purchasers thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, which deeds shall operate as a complete conveyance of the land upon payment of the purchase money therefor, and to carry out the provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, relative to lands of the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as set forth on pages six hundred and thirty-three and six hundred and thirty-four of volume twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes, two thousand dollars.

Negotiation for land.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to allot agricultural lands in severalty to the Uncompahgre Ute Indians now located upon or belonging to the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, said allotments to be upon the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations or elsewhere in said State. And all the lands of said Uncompahgre Reservation not theretofore allotted in severalty to said Uncompahgre Utes shall, on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, be open for location and entry under all the land laws of the United States; excepting, however, therefrom all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt, elaterite, or other like substances.

Puyallup Reservation, Wash. Commissioner to superintend sale of lands, etc.

Vol. 27, p. 633.

Uncompahgre Ute Indians.

Allotment to.

Unallotted lands open for location, etc.

Gilsonite, etc., lands excepted.

Title to gilsonite, etc., lands.

And the title to all of the said lands containing gilsonite, asphaltum, elaterite, or other like substances is reserved to the United States.

Extension of time for payment to actual settlers, etc.

That the settlers who purchased with the condition annexed of actual settlement on all ceded Indian reservations be, and they are hereby, granted an extension of one year, in addition to the extensions heretofore granted, in which to make payments as now provided by law.

To reimburse the county of Ormsby, State of Nevada, for money expended in the purchase of improvements on lands donated to the Government for an Indian school, six thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

[Vol. 30, p. 87.]
Ormsby, Nev., reimbursement.

- Homes for Absentee Wyandottes. That it being impracticable to provide homes in the Indian Territory for the Absentee Wyandotte Indians as contemplated by the Acts of Congress approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the Secretary of the Interior is therefore directed to use the money appropriated therefor by Acts of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in locating homes for said Indians upon any lands that may be available and suitable for such purpose, except that out of said money so appropriated as aforesaid R. B. Armstrong, attorney of said Absentee Wyandottes, be allowed and paid the sum of one thousand dollars for his services and expenses already incurred in and about such matters in behalf of said Indians.
- Vol. 29, p. 344.
Vol. 28, p. 301.
- Vol. 28, p. 908.
- R. B. Armstrong, payment to.
- Digest of decisions, etc., Indian Affairs.
- Vol. 29, p. 341.
Proviso.
- May be done by a clerk of the Indian Office.
- Kenneth S. Murchison, Millard F. Holland, compensation.
- Claim of Old Settlers or Western Cherokees. Payment for legal services, etc.
- Vol. 28, p. 451.
- W.S. Peabody. Charles A. Webb.
- Marcus Erwin, administrator.
- T. H. N. McPherson.
- M. E. Carey, executrix, etc.
- John A. Sibbald.
- Samuel W. Peel.
- R. H. Voorhees and John Paul Jones.
- D. A. McKnight.
- C. M. Carter.
- Belva A. Lockwood.
- J. L. Baugh.
- Stephen W. Parker.
- Joel M. Bryan.
- Remainder to Old Settlers, etc.
- For completion of the digest, now being prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of the decisions of the courts and the Interior Department, and of the opinions of the Attorney-General relating to Indian Affairs, under authority of the Indian Appropriation Act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may authorize said work to be performed by a clerk of the Indian Office out of office hours and pay a proper compensation to such clerk therefor. And the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Kenneth S. Murchison, allowing him credit for such sums as he has disbursed under the appropriation heretofore made or may hereafter disburse under this appropriation for this purpose to himself or to Millard F. Holland, under authority of the Secretary of the Interior, for services heretofore, or that may be hereafter, rendered by them in connection with the preparation of said digest.
- That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the following persons, and not to their assignees, immediately upon the passage of this Act, out of the balance remaining of the thirty-five per centum reserved for payment of legal services rendered and expenses incurred, under contract entered into by the Old Settlers or Western Cherokee Indians, through their authorized commissioners, in the prosecution of their claim, appropriated for by Act of Congress approved August twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-four (twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and fifty-one), entitled "An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for prior years and for other purposes," namely:
- To William S. Peabody, ten thousand dollars.
- To Charles A. Webb, administrator of the estate of C. M. McLoud, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- To Marcus Erwin, administrator of the estate of Marcus Erwin, deceased, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- To Theodore H. N. McPherson, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- To Mary E. Carey, executrix of the estate of James J. Newell, deceased, two thousand dollars.
- To John A. Sibbald, one thousand dollars.
- To Samuel W. Peel, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- To Reese H. Voorhees and John Paul Jones, three thousand five hundred dollars.
- To David A. McKnight, two thousand dollars.
- To C. M. Carter, one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
- To Belva A. Lockwood, five hundred dollars.
- To J. L. Baugh, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- To Stephen W. Parker, two thousand five hundred dollars.
- To Joel M. Bryan, five thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and six cents.
- And the remainder of said sum of money after paying the foregoing specific sums shall be paid to the Old Settlers or Western Cherokee Indians, on their requisition or requisitions made therefor by

the national treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, or by such other person or persons as said Old Settlers or Western Cherokees may, in special council, appoint for that purpose: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall take a receipt from the person so appointed to receive said money for the said Old Settlers or Cherokee Indians and every person receiving the sums of money herein specified shall receipt in full for all claims against the aforesaid fund, and such payment shall extinguish every right and claim of any kind, of any one of said parties to any part of said funds of seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirteen cents.

Proviso.
Receipts.

That the claim of the Fond du Lac band of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior for compensation arising from the alleged difference in area of the reservation as actually set apart to them and that provided to be set apart, under the fourth subdivision of article two of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, made and concluded at Lapointe, in the State of Wisconsin, on the thirtieth day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, proclaimed January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on said court, with right of appeal as in other cases, to hear and determine the difference, if any, between the area of the reservation actually set apart to said Indians and that provided to be set apart in said treaty, if any, the said action to be brought by the said Fond du Lac band of Chippewa Indians against the United States by petition, verified under oath by any duly authorized attorney for said Indians, within thirty days from the passage of this Act; and in hearing and determining the said matter, the court shall take into consideration and determine whether since the date of said treaty there has been any equitable adjustment made to said Indians in whole or in part for the alleged difference in area, and the court shall also take into consideration and make due allowance for the fact that said Indians were given a share in the proceeds of the lands sold and disposed of under and pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. The Attorney-General shall appear and answer said petition within thirty days from the filing thereof, unless the time for pleading be extended by the court for cause shown; and said action shall have precedence in said court and when completed, the court shall make a full report to Congress.

Fond du Lac band Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Claim for compensation.

Vol. 10, p. 1110.

Court of Claims to have jurisdiction.

Petition.

Points for consideration, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 642.

Answer.

Report.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to report to Congress, as soon as practicable, or at its next regular session, copies of all treaties or agreements made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians prior to and since eighteen hundred and sixty-three; also a statement in detail, as far as practicable, of all amounts or sums paid to said Indians under said treaties or otherwise, including amounts for subsistence since said period; also the extent of reservations granted to them by said treaties or agreements or any of them and amounts now in the Treasury arising from sale of their reservations or portions thereof; also statement of all appropriations made for or on their behalf since said period, or on behalf of any of them.

Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians.
Report to Congress concerning treaties, etc.

The Secretary of the Interior shall also make a like report respecting the Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska and the Flandreau Sioux Indians of South Dakota, formerly known as and being a confederacy of the Medawakanton and Wapakoota Sioux Indians, and shall also include any and all amounts paid to said bands or any of them under treaties with and appropriations made since eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the benefit of the Sioux of different tribes, including the Santee Sioux of Nebraska. The Secretary of the Interior shall also embrace in his report a statement of annuities due, if any, and unpaid to said Indians prior to the passage of the forfeiture Act of eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Santee Sioux, Nebraska, and Flandreau Sioux, South Dakota.

Report to Congress concerning treaties, etc.
Vol. 12, p. 652.

Preamble.
Vol. 27, p. 470.

Whereas the Seneca Indians in council, January third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, duly entered into an agreement with William B. Barker whereby said nation leased to said Barker the Oil Springs, the Cattaraugus, and Allegany reservations, situate in western New York, for the purpose of boring and testing said territory for gas and oil, under certain conditions therein stated, said agreement having been ratified and confirmed by Act of Congress; and

Seneca Indians.
Re-lease of portions of lands, etc., ratified.

Whereas the assignee of said lease has re-leased to the Seneca Indians certain portions of the lands and reservations, included or referred to in said lease, and the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians, by a resolution adopted by said council, on or about the third day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, in all things ratified, confirmed, and extended as to the lessee thereof, and as to the assignees thereof, the said lease, and empowered and authorized them to fulfill the said lease, the same and to the same extent as the original lessee might or could have done, when said lease was executed: Now therefore, The action aforesaid of the lessee of said lease and of the council of the Seneca Nation is hereby ratified and confirmed as the same has been sanctioned and ratified by the said resolution of the said Seneca Nation.

* * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 90.]

Indian reservations, Minnesota.
Disposal of dead timber.

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

Chippewas.

Children of marriage of white man and Indian, rights to tribal property, etc.

That all children born of a marriage heretofore solemnized between a white man and an Indian woman by blood and not by adoption, where said Indian woman is at this time, or was at the time of her death, recognized by the tribe shall have the same rights and privileges to the property of the tribe to which the mother belongs, or belonged at the time of her death, by blood, as any other member of the tribe, and no prior Act of Congress shall be construed as to debar such child of such right.

* * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 92.]
Chippewa and Christian Reservation, Kansas.
Commissioner to investigate, etc., title of allottees, etc.
Vol. 12, p. 1106.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint a discreet person as a commissioner, who shall visit the Chippewa and Christian Indian Reservation in Franklin County, Kansas, and make a thorough investigation and full report of the title of the individual members of said bands in and to the several tracts of land therein which have been allotted to said members, for which certificates have been issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as provided in the first article of the treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians of Kansas.

Census of Indians, etc.

That said commissioner shall take a census of said Indians, the enrollment to be made upon separate lists; the first to include all of said bands who hold title to land either by original allotment and certificate, by purchase and approved conveyance, or by inheritance, with a description of the land so held or owned by each, and where any tract is claimed by tenants in common, either as heirs of a deceased allottee or otherwise, the interest of each claimant in such tract to be clearly and distinctly stated, the ownership of lands of deceased allottees to be determined under the laws of Kansas relating to descent; and the second list to embrace all of said bands who

have not received an allotment of land, but would, if there were sufficient land, be entitled thereto under the treaty.

That upon the approval of said census and the report of said commissioner by the Secretary of the Interior, patents in fee shall issue in favor of those persons found by the Secretary of the Interior to be entitled to the land held by them.

Patents in fee.

That where there are several heirs, and partition of land is practicable, the partition shall be made by said commissioner, but if not practicable said land may be appraised and sold as hereinafter directed, and the net proceeds paid to said heirs according to the respective title or share each may have in said land.

Partition of land, etc.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent in fee to the Moravian Church, or its constituted authorities, for the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twelve, of township seventeen south, of range eighteen east, in Kansas.

Moravian Church, Kansas, patent in fee to, etc.

That the residue of their lands shall be appraised by a commission consisting of said commissioner, the Indian agent, and a person to be selected by the Indians in open council, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that said commission shall place a valuation for purposes hereinafter named on all tracts of land now owned or held by inheritance, and make a separate report thereof.

Commission to appraise residue of lands. Reports.

That upon the approval of said appraisal by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall offer said residue of lands, at the proper land office in Kansas, in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem advisable, except that the time for full and complete payment shall not exceed one year, with clause of absolute forfeiture in case of default: *And provided*, That the same shall be sold to the highest bidder, and at a price not less than the appraised value.

Inherited lands.

Sale of residue of lands by land office, etc.

Proviso. Highest bidder.

That where an allottee has died leaving no heirs or has abandoned his or her allotment, and has not resided thereon or lived within the said reservation for three consecutive years, the lands and improvements of such allottee shall be appraised and sold in like manner as other lands herein described, as provided herein.

Lands of allottee who has died without heirs or abandoned his allotment.

That the net proceeds derived from the sale of the lands herein authorized to be sold, after payment of the expenses of appraisal and sale thereof, shall be placed in the Treasury for the benefit of those members of said bands of Indians who have not received any land by allotment, and shall be paid per capita to those entitled to share therein who are of age, and to others as they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, upon the order of the Secretary of the Interior, or shall be expended for their benefit in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may deem for their best interest.

Net proceeds from sale of lands, etc.

That when a purchaser shall have made full payment for a tract of land, as herein provided, patent shall be issued as in case of public lands under the homestead and preemption laws.

That, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be reimbursed as follows: All expenses of appraisal and sale out of the proceeds of such sale, and all other expenses out of the funds of said Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians, now held for them by the United States, said sum being on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-six cents.

Appropriation.

Reimbursement.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay over to the said Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians, per capita, the remainder of said funds of forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-six cents, trust funds now to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department, after deducting the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Per capita payment of trust funds, etc.

That no proceedings shall be taken under this section until the said bands of Indians shall file with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs their consent thereto expressed in open council.

Consent.

* * * * *

[Vol. 30, p. 93.] AGREEMENT WITH THE SHOSHONE AND ARAPAHOE TRIBES OF INDIANS IN WYOMING.

Agreement with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians. SEC. 12. That the following amended agreement with the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians in the State of Wyoming is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and shall be binding upon said Indians when they shall in the usual manner agree to the amendment herein made thereto, and as amended is as follows, namely:

Articles of agreement made and entered into at Shoshone Agency, in the State of Wyoming, on the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, by and between James McLaughlin, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians in the State of Wyoming.

ARTICLE I.

Lands relinquished.

For the consideration hereinafter named the said Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, and surrender forever and absolutely all their right, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands and the water rights appertaining thereunto embraced in the following-described tract of country, embracing the Big Horn Hot Springs in the State of Wyoming:

All that portion of the Shoshone Reservation described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeastern corner of the said reservation, where Owl Creek empties into the Big Horn River; thence south ten miles, following the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to the middle of the channel of Owl Creek, which forms a portion of the northern boundary of the reservation; thence following the middle of the channel of said Owl Creek to the point of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration.

In consideration for the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the said Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of Indians the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be expended for the benefit of the said Indians in the manner hereinafter described.

ARTICLE III.

Per capita distribution of portion of consideration money, etc.

Of the said sixty thousand dollars provided for in Article II of this agreement it is hereby agreed that ten thousand dollars shall be available within ninety days after the ratification of this agreement, the same to be distributed per capita, in cash, among the Indians belonging on the reservation. That portion of the aforesaid ten thousand dollars to which the Arapahoes are entitled is, by their unanimous and expressed desire, to be expended, by their agent, in the purchase of stock cattle for distribution among the tribe, and that portion of the before-mentioned ten thousand dollars to which the Shoshones are entitled shall be distributed per capita, in cash, among them: *Provided*, That in cases where heads of families may so elect, stock cattle to the amount to which they may be entitled may be purchased for them by their agent.

Proviso.

Stock cattle.

Payment of remainder of consideration.

The remaining fifty thousand dollars of the aforesaid sixty thousand dollars is to be paid in five annual installments of ten thousand dollars each, the money to be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the civilization, industrial education, and subsistence of the Indians; said subsistence to be of bacon, coffee, and sugar, and not to exceed at any time five pounds of bacon, four pounds of coffee, and eight pounds of sugar for each one hundred rations.

ARTICLE IV.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to deprive the Indians of any annuities or benefits to which they are entitled under existing agreements or treaty stipulations. Existing annuities.

ARTICLE V.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by the Congress of the United States. Ratification.

Done at Shoshone Agency, in the State of Wyoming, on the twenty-first day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN. [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Inspector.

(Here follow the signatures of Washakie, chief of the Shoshones, Sharp Nose, chief of the Arapahoes, and two hundred and seventy-one other male adult Indians over eighteen years of age, belonging on the Shoshone Reservation.)

I certify that, at the request of Indian Inspector James McLaughlin, I read the foregoing agreement to the Indians in joint council, and that it was explained to the interpreters, paragraph by paragraph.

JOHN S. LOUD,
Captain 9th Cavalry, U. S. Army,
Commanding Fort Washakie, Wyo.

We certify that the foregoing agreement was fully explained in joint council to the Shoshone's and Arapahoe's tribes, that they fully understand the nature of the agreement, and agree to the same.

EDMO. LE CLAIR,
NORKOK, his x mark,
Shoshone Interpreters,
HENRY LEE
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
Arapahoe Interpreters.

Witnesses:

THOS. R. BEASON,
JNO. W. TWIGGS, Jr.

I certify that the foregoing names, though in some cases duplicates, in every instance represents different individuals.

EDMO. LE CLAIR,
Special Interpreter.

Witnesses to the foregoing agreement and signatures of the Indians.

JOHN S. LOUD,
Captain 9th Cavalry.
JOHN F. McBLAIN,
1st Lt. 9th Cavalry.
JNO. W. TWIGGS, Jr.
THOS. R. BEASON.
JNO. W. CLARK,
Allotting Agent.
JOHN ROBERTS,

Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Indians.

I certify that the Indians, Shoshones and Arapahoes, numbering two hundred and seventy-three (273) persons, who have signed the foregoing agreement, constitute a majority of all male Indians over eighteen (18) years of age, belonging on the Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming.

RICHARD H. WILSON,
Captain 8th Infty., Acting Ind. Agent.

Appropriation. That for the purpose of making the payment stipulated for in the first paragraph of article three of the foregoing agreement, the same to be paid to the Indians belonging on the Shoshone Reservation per capita in cash, or expended for them by their agent in the purchase of stock cattle, as in said article provided, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

That of the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States by the foregoing agreement herein amended, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed, one mile square at and about the principal hot spring thereon contained, is hereby ceded, granted, relinquished, and conveyed unto the State of Wyoming; said mile square to be determined as follows: Commencing at a point one-fourth mile due east from said main spring, running thence one-half mile north, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one mile east, thence one-half mile north to the point of beginning, and the remainder of the said lands, ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States, by the agreement herein ratified and confirmed, are hereby declared to be public lands of the United States, subject to entry, however, only under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States.

Approved, June 7, 1897.

June 23, 1897.

Vol. 30, p. 105.

CHAP. 8. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes," approved January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Greer Co., Okla.

Extension of time to occupants of land to exercise preference right of entry.

Vol. 29, p. 490.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time for the exercise of the preference right of entry granted to bona fide occupants of land within the territory established as Greer County, Oklahoma, by section one of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer County, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers, and for other purposes," approved January eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, extended to January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Approved, June 23, 1897.

July 19, 1897.

Vol. 30, p. 105.

CHAP. 9. An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Deficiencies appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

Indian affairs.
[Vol. 30, p. 128.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Removal of Southern Ute Indians.

Vol. 23, p. 677.

Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation.

Reimbursement of certain settlers, etc.

To pay the necessary expenses of securing the consent to removal by the Southern Ute Indians, and the necessary expenses of removing said Indians, in accordance with the provisions of the law recently passed for their removal, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-three cents.

To reimburse certain settlers for balances due on account of damages sustained by reason of their removal from the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations in South Dakota, six hundred and one dollars and sixty-seven cents.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO
NEGOTIATE WITH THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND THE COM-
MISSIONERS ON THE PART OF THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW
INDIANS.

This agreement, by and between the Government of the United States, of the first part, entered into in its behalf by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, Henry L. Dawes, Frank C. Armstrong, Archibald S. McKennon, Thomas B. Cabaniss, and Alexander B. Montgomery, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, and the governments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes or nations of Indians in the Indian Territory, respectively, of the second part, entered into in behalf of such Choctaw and Chickasaw governments, duly appointed and authorized thereunto, viz, Green McCurtain, J. S. Standley, N. B. Ainsworth, Ben Hampton, Wesley Anderson, Amos Henry, D. C. Garland, and A. S. Williams, in behalf of the Choctaw tribe or nation, and R. M. Harris, I. O. Lewis, Holmes Colbert, P. S. Mosely, M. V. Cheadle, R. L. Murray, William Perry, A. H. Colbert, and R. L. Boyd, in behalf of the Chickasaw tribe or nation,

Witnesseth, that in consideration of the mutual undertakings herein contained, it is agreed as follows:

That all the lands within the Indian Territory belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians shall be allotted to the members of said tribes so as to give to each member of these tribes (except the Choctaw freedmen), so far as possible, a fair and equal share thereof, considering the character and fertility of the soil and the location and value of the lands.

That all the lands set apart for town sites, and the strip of land lying between the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Arkansas and Poteau rivers, extending up said river to the mouth of Mill Creek; and six hundred and forty acres each to include the buildings now occupied for the Jones Academy, Tushkahoma Female Seminary, Wheelock Orphan Seminary, and Armstrong Orphan Academy; and ten acres for the capitol building in the Choctaw Nation; one hundred and sixty acres each immediately contiguous to and including the buildings known as Bloomfield Academy, Lebanon Orphan Home, Harley Institute, Rock Academy, and Collins Institute; and five acres for the capitol building in the Chickasaw Nation; and the use of one acre of land for each church house now erected outside of the towns; and eighty acres of land each for J. S. Murrow, H. R. Schermerhorn, and the widow of R. S. Bell, who have been laboring as missionaries in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations since the year 1866, with the same conditions and limitations as apply to lands allotted to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and to be located on lands not occupied by a Choctaw or a Chickasaw; and a reasonable amount of land, to be determined by the townsite commission, to include all court-houses and jails, and other public buildings not hereinbefore provided for, shall be exempted from division. And all coal and asphalt in or under the lands allotted and reserved from allotment, shall be reserved for the sole use of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, exclusive of freedmen: *Provided*, That where any coal or asphalt is hereafter opened on land allotted, sold, or reserved, the value of the use of the necessary surface for prospecting or mining, and the damage done to the other land and improvements, shall be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and paid to the allottee, or owner of the land, by the lessee, or party operating the same, before operations begin.

That in order to such equal division, the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws shall be graded and appraised so as to give to each member, so far as possible, an equal value of the land: *Provided*, That the lands allotted to the Choctaw freedmen are to be deducted from the portion to be allotted under this agreement to the members of the Choctaw tribe, so as to reduce the allotments to the Choctaws by the value of the same and not affect the value of the allotments to the Chickasaws.

That the said Choctaw freedmen who may be entitled to allotments of forty acres each shall be entitled each to land equal in value to forty acres of the average land of the two nations.

That in the appraisement of the lands to be allotted the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall each have a representative, to be appointed by their respective executives, to cooperate with the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or any one making appraisements under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in grading and appraising the lands preparatory to allotment. And the land shall be valued in the appraisement as if in its original condition, excluding the improvements thereon.

That the appraisement and allotment shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall begin as soon as the progress of the surveys now being made by the United States Government will admit.

That each member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, including Choctaw freedmen, shall, where it is possible, have the right to take his allotment on land the improvements on which belong to him, and such improvements shall not be estimated in the value of his allotment. In the case of minor children, allotments shall be selected for them by their father, mother, guardian, or the administrator having charge of their estate, preference being given in the order named, and shall not be sold during his minority. Allotments shall be selected for prisoners, convicts, and incompetents by some suitable person akin to them, and due care taken that all persons entitled thereto have allotments made to them.

All the lands allotted shall be nontaxable while the title remains in the original allottee, but not to exceed twenty-one years from date of patent; and each allottee shall select from his allotment a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he shall have a separate patent, and which shall be inalienable for twenty-one years from date of patent. This provision shall also apply to the Choctaw freedmen to the extent of his allotment. Selections for homesteads for minors to be made as provided herein in case of allotments, and the remainder of the lands allotted to said members shall be alienable for a price to be actually paid, and to include no former indebtedness or obligation—one-fourth of said remainder in one-year, one-fourth in three years, and the balance of said alienable lands in five years from the date of the patent.

That all contracts looking to the sale or incumbrance in any way of the land of an allottee, except the sales hereinbefore provided, shall be null and void. No allottee shall lease his allotment, or any portion thereof, for a longer period than five years, and then without the privilege of renewal. Every lease which is not evidenced by a writing, setting out specifically the terms thereof, or which is not recorded in the clerk's office of the United States court for the district in which the land is located, within three months after the date of its execution, shall be void, and the purchaser or lessee shall acquire no rights whatever by an entry or holding thereunder. And no such lease nor any sale shall be valid as against the allottee unless providing to him a reasonable compensation for the lands sold or leased.

That all controversies arising between the members of said tribes as to their right to have certain lands allotted to them shall be settled by the commission making the allotments.

That the United States shall put each allottee in possession of his allotment and remove all persons therefrom objectionable to the allottee.

That the United States shall survey and definitely mark and locate the ninety-eighth (98th) meridian of west longitude between Red and Canadian rivers before allotment of the lands herein provided for shall begin.

That as soon as practicable after the completion of said allotments, the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation shall jointly execute, under their hands and the seals of their respective nations, and deliver to each of said allottees, patents conveying to him all the right, title, and interest of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in and to the land which shall have been allotted to him in conformity with the requirements of this agreement, excepting all coal and asphalt in or under said land. Said patents shall be framed in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and shall embrace the land allotted to such patentee and no other land. The Secretary of the Interior of the United States shall annex to such patent his official certificate that it is drawn in accordance with the provisions of this agreement; that it embraces the land allotted to such patentee, and no other land, and that he approves said patent; and said certificate shall be operative as a relinquishment of all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the land conveyed by said patents, and as a guaranty of the United States of title to and possession of the land so conveyed, and the acceptance of his patents by such allottee shall be operative as an assent on his part to

the allotment and conveyance of all the lands of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, and as a relinquishment of all his right, title and interest in and to any and all parts thereof, except the land embraced in said patents, except also his interest in the proceeds of all lands, coal and asphalt herein excepted from allotment.

That the United States shall provide by law for proper records of land titles in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

The rights of way for railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations to be surveyed and set apart and platted to conform to the respective acts of Congress granting the same in cases where said rights of way are defined by such acts of Congress, but in cases where the acts of Congress do not define the same, then Congress is memorialized to definitely fix the widths of said rights of way for station grounds and between stations, so that railroads now constructed through said nations shall have, as near as possible, uniform rights of way; and Congress is also requested to fix uniform rates of fare and freight for all railroads through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; branch railroads now constructed and not built according to acts of Congress to pay the same rates for rights of way and station grounds as main lines.

It is further agreed that there shall be appointed a commission for each of the two nations. Each commission shall consist of one member, to be appointed by the executive of the tribe for which said commission is to act, who shall not be interested in town property other than his home, and one member of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, to be designated by the chairman thereof. Each of said commissions shall lay out town sites, to be restricted as far as possible to their present limits, where towns are now located in the nation for which said commission is appointed. Said commission shall have prepared correct and proper plats of each town, and file one in the clerk's office of the United States district court for the district in which the town is located, and one with the principal chief or governor of the nation in which the town is located, and one with the Secretary of the Interior, to be approved by him before the same shall take effect. When said towns are so laid out, each lot, on which permanent, substantial and valuable improvements, other than fences, tillage and temporary houses, have been made, shall be valued by the commission provided for the nation in which the town is located at the price a fee simple title to the same would bring in the market at the time the valuation is made, but not to include in such value the improvements thereon. The owner of the improvements on each lot shall have the right to buy the same at sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the said market value within sixty days from date of notice served on him that such lot is for sale, and if he purchases the same, he shall, within ten days from his purchase, pay into the Treasury of the United States one-fourth of the purchase price, and the balance in three equal annual installments, and when the entire sum is paid shall be entitled to a patent for the same. In case the two members of the Commission fail to agree as to the market value of any lot, they shall select a third person, who is not interested in town lots, who shall act with them to determine said value.

If such owner of the improvements on any lot fails within sixty days to purchase and make the first payment on same, such lot, with the improvements thereon, shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the direction of the aforesaid Commission, and the purchaser at such sale shall pay to the owner of the improvements the price for which said lot shall be sold less sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the said appraised value of the lot, and shall pay the sixty-two and one-half per cent. of said appraised value into the United States Treasury, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of the Interior, in four installments as hereinbefore provided. The Commission shall have the right to reject any bid on such lot which they consider below its value.

All lots, not so appraised, shall be sold from time to time at public auction (after proper advertisement) by the Commission for the nation in which the town is located, as may seem for the best interest of the nations and the proper development of each town, the purchase price to be paid in four installments as hereinbefore provided for improved lots. The Commission shall have the right to reject any bid for such lots which they consider below its value.

All the payments herein provided for shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior into the United States Treasury. A failure of sixty days to make any one payment to be a forfeiture of all payments made and all rights under the contract: *Provided*, That the purchaser of any lot shall have the option of paying the entire price of the lot before the same is due.

No tax shall be assessed by any town government against any town lot unsold by the commission, and no tax levied against a lot sold, as herein provided, shall

constitute a lien on same till the purchase price thereof has been fully paid to the nation.

The money paid into the United States Treasury for the sale of all town lots, shall be for the benefit of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted); and at the end of one year from the ratification of this agreement, and at the end of each year thereafter, the funds so accumulated shall be divided and paid out to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted), each member of the two tribes to receive an equal portion thereof.

That no law or ordinance shall be passed by any town which interferes with the enforcement of or is in conflict with the Choctaw or Chickasaw constitutions or laws, or those of the United States, and all persons in such towns shall be subject to said laws; and the United States agrees to maintain strict laws in the territory of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes against the introduction, sale, barter, or giving away, of liquors and intoxicants of any kind or quality.

That said commission shall be authorized to locate, within a suitable distance from each town site, not to exceed five acres to be used as a cemetery; and when any town has paid into the United States Treasury, to be part of the fund arising from the sale of town lots, ten dollars per acre therefor, such town shall be entitled to a patent for the same as herein provided for titles to allottees, and shall dispose of same at reasonable prices in suitable lots for burial purposes; the proceeds derived from such sales to be applied by the town government to the proper improvement and care of said cemetery.

That no charge or claim shall be made against the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes by the United States for the expenses of surveying and platting the lands and town sites, or for grading, appraising, and allotting the lands, or for appraising and disposing of the town lots as herein provided.

That the lands adjacent to Fort Smith and lands for court-houses, jails, and other public purposes, excepted from allotment, shall be disposed of in the same manner and for the same purposes as provided for town lots herein, but not till the Choctaw and Chickasaw councils shall direct such disposition to be made thereof; and said land adjacent thereto shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, for police purposes.

There shall be set apart and exempted from appraisement and sale, in the towns, lots upon which churches and parsonages are now built and occupied, not to exceed fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep for each church or parsonage: *Provided*, That such lots shall only be used for churches and parsonages, and when they cease to be used shall revert to the members of the tribes to be disposed of as other town lots: *Provided further*, That these lots may be sold by the churches for which they are set apart if the purchase money therefor is invested in other lot or lots in the same town, to be used for the same purpose and with the same conditions and limitations.

It is agreed that all the coal and asphalt within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations shall remain and be the common property of the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (freedmen excepted), so that each and every member shall have an equal and undivided interest in the whole; and no patent provided for in this agreement shall convey any title thereto. The revenues from coal and asphalt, or so much as shall be necessary, shall be used for the education of the children of Indian blood of the members of said tribes. Such coal and asphalt mines as are now in operation, and all others which may hereafter be leased and operated, shall be under the supervision and control of two trustees, who shall be appointed by the President of the United States, one on the recommendation of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, who shall be a Choctaw by blood, whose term shall be for four years, and one on the recommendation of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, who shall be a Chickasaw by blood, whose term shall be for two years; after which the term of appointees shall be four years. They shall each give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Their salaries shall be fixed and paid by their respective nations.

All coal and asphalt mines in the two nations, whether now developed or to be hereafter developed, shall be operated, and the royalties therefrom paid into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

All contracts made by the national agents of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations for operating coal and asphalt, with any person or corporation are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the lessee shall have the right to renew the same when they expire.

All agreements heretofore made by any person or corporation with any member or members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw Nation, the object of which was to obtain

such member or members' permission to operate coal or asphalt, are hereby declared void, but such persons or corporations shall have prior right to lease the coal or asphalt claims described therein by application to the trustees within six months after the ratification of this agreement.

All leases under this agreement shall include nine hundred and sixty acres, which shall be in a square as nearly as possible, and shall be for thirty years. The royalty on coal shall be fifteen cents per ton of two thousand pounds on all coal mined, payable on the 25th day of the month next succeeding that in which it is mined. Royalty on asphalt shall be sixty cents per ton on . . . asphalt, payable same as coal: *Provided*, That the legislatures of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations may reduce such royalties when they deem it for their best interests to do so. No royalties shall be paid except into the United States Treasury, as herein provided.

Lessees shall pay on each coal or asphalt claim at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the first and second years; two hundred dollars per annum, in advance, for the third and fourth years; and five hundred dollars for each succeeding year thereafter. All such payments shall be treated as advanced royalty on the mine or claim on which they are made, and shall be a credit as royalty when each said mine is developed and operated and its production is in excess of such guaranteed annual advanced payments; and all persons having coal leases must pay said annual advanced payments on each claim whether developed or undeveloped: *Provided, however*, That should any lessee neglect or refuse to pay such advanced annual royalty for the period of sixty days after the same becomes due and payable on any lease, the lease on which default is made shall become null and void, and the royalties paid in advance thereon shall then become and be the money and property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

In surface, the use of which is reserved to present coal operators, shall be included such lots in towns as are occupied by lessees' houses—either occupied by said lessees' employees or as offices or warehouses: *Provided, however*, That in those town sites designated and laid out under the provision of this agreement, where coal leases are now being operated and coal is being mined, there shall be reserved from appraisal and sale all lots occupied by houses of miners actually engaged in mining, and only while they are so engaged, and in addition thereto a sufficient amount of land, to be determined by the town-site board of appraisers, to furnish homes for the men actually engaged in working for the lessees operating said mines, and a sufficient amount for all buildings and machinery for mining purposes: *And provided further*, That when the lessees shall cease to operate said mines, then and in that event the lots of land so reserved shall be disposed of by the coal trustees for the benefit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

That whenever the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes shall be required to pay taxes for the support of, schools, then the funds arising from such royalties shall be disposed of for the equal benefit of their members (freedmen excepted) in such manner as the tribes may direct.

It is further agreed that the United States courts now existing, or that may hereafter be created, in the Indian Territory, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies growing out of the title, ownership, occupation, possession, or use of real estate, coal and asphalt in the territory occupied by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes; and of all persons charged with homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery, hereafter committed in the territory of said tribes, without reference to race or citizenship of the person or persons charged with such crime; and any citizen or officer of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations charged with such crime shall be tried, and, if convicted, punished as though he were a citizen or officer of the United States.

And sections sixteen hundred and thirty-six to sixteen hundred and forty-four, inclusive, entitled "Embezzlement," and sections seventeen hundred and eleven to seventeen hundred and eighteen, inclusive, entitled "Bribery and embracery," of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and the word "officer," where the same appears in said laws, shall include all officers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw governments; and the fifteenth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, limiting jurors to citizens of the United States, shall be held not to apply to United States courts in the Indian Territory held within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; and all members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, otherwise qualified, shall be competent jurors in said courts: *Provided*, That whenever a member of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nation is indicted for homicide, he may, within thirty days after such indictment and his arrest thereon, and before the same is reached for trial, file with the clerk of the court in which he is indicted his affidavit that he can not get a fair trial in

said court, and it thereupon shall be the duty of the judge of said court to order a change of venue in such case to the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, or to the United States district court for the eastern district of Texas, at Paris, Texas, always selecting the court that, in his judgment, is nearest or most convenient to the place where the crime charged in the indictment is supposed to have been committed, which courts shall have jurisdiction to try the case; and in all said civil suits said courts shall have full equity powers; and whenever it shall appear to said court, at any stage in the hearing of any case, that the tribe is in any way interested in the subject-matter in the controversy, it shall have power to summon in said tribe and make the same a party to the suit, and proceed therein in all respects as if such tribe were an original party thereto; but in no case shall suit be instituted against the tribal government without its consent.

It is further agreed that no act, ordinance, or resolution of the council of either the Choctaw or Chickasaw tribes, in any manner affecting the land of the tribe, or of the individuals after allotment, or the moneys or other property of the tribe or citizens thereof (except appropriations for the regular and necessary expenses of the government of the respective tribes), or the rights of any person to employ any kind of labor, or the rights of any persons who have taken or may take the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall be of any validity until approved by the President of the United States. When such acts, ordinances, or resolutions passed by the council of either of said tribes shall be approved by the governor thereof, then it shall be the duty of the national secretary of said tribe to forward them to the President of the United States, duly certified and sealed, who shall, within thirty days after their reception, approve or disapprove the same. Said acts, ordinances, or resolutions, when so approved, shall be published in at least two newspapers having a bona fide circulation in the tribe to be affected thereby, and when disapproved shall be returned to the tribe enacting the same.

It is further agreed, in view of the modifications of legislative authority and judicial jurisdiction herein provided, and the necessity of the continuance of the tribal government so modified, in order to carry out the requirements of this agreement, that the same shall continue for a period of eight years from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. This stipulation is made in the belief that the tribal governments, so modified, will prove so satisfactory that there will be no need or desire for further change till the lands now occupied by the five civilized tribes shall, in the opinion of Congress, be prepared for admission as a State to the Union. But this provision shall not be construed to be in any respect an abdication by Congress of power at any time to make needful rules and regulations respecting said tribes.

That all per capita payments hereafter made to the members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations shall be paid directly to each individual member by a bonded officer of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, which officer shall be required to give strict account for such disbursements to said Secretary.

It is further agreed that all claims of any kind which either the United States may have upon the Choctaw Nation or the Chickasaw Nation, or the Choctaw Nation or the Chickasaw Nation may have upon the United States, shall be submitted to the Senate of the United States as a board of arbitrators for final determination, and without any unnecessary delay to make the award and provision for the settlement of whatever sum shall be by them awarded, and the other provisions of this agreement shall not be operative or effective, but shall remain in abeyance until said claims have been finally determined and settled.

It is further agreed that all of the funds invested, in lieu of investment, treaty funds, or otherwise, now held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, shall be capitalized within one year after the tribal governments shall cease, so far as the same may legally be done, and be appropriated and paid, by some officer of the United States appointed for the purpose, to the Choctaws and Chickasaws (freedmen excepted) per capita, to aid and assist them in improving their homes and lands.

It is further agreed that the Choctaws and Chickasaws, when their tribal governments cease, shall become possessed of all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

It is further agreed that the Choctaw orphan lands in the State of Mississippi, yet unsold, shall be taken by the United States at one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Choctaw orphan fund in the Treasury of the United States; the number of acres to be determined by the General Land Office.

This agreement shall be binding on the United States when ratified by Congress,

and on each tribe or nation, party hereto, when ratified by the constituted authorities of that tribe or nation, according to their respective laws on the subject.

In witness whereof the said commissioners do hereunto affix their names at Atoka, Indian Territory, this the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

GREEN McCURTAIN,

Principal Chief.

J. S. STANDLEY,
W. B. AINSWORTH,
BEN HAMPTON,
WESLEY ANDERSON,
AMOS HENRY,
D. C. GARLAND,

Choctaw Commission.

R. M. HARRIS,

Governor.

ISAAC O. LEWIS,
HOLMES COLBERT,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,
WILLIAM PERRY,
R. L. BOYD,

Chickasaw Commission

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Chairman.

ARCHIBALD S. MCKENNON,
THOMAS B. CABANISS,
ALEXANDER B. MONTGOMERY,

Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

H. M. JACOWAY, JR.,

Sec'y Five Tribes Commission.

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, 1897.

Statements A, B, C, D, and E show in detail the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands.

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, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.		
Cherokee national fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$126,922.46	\$7,615.34
Cherokee school fund.....	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195		
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498	51,854.28	3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	do	7	478		
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	22,223.26	1,333.40
Total					

NOTE.—The reduction in the amount of stock held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior is on account of the maturity of \$23,716.10 United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting the securities in which the funds of the Cherokee Nation are invested and now on hand and the annual interest on the same.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.....	6	\$156,638.56	\$126,922.46	\$7,615.34
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.....	6	51,854.28	51,854.28	3,111.26
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.....	6	-----	22,223.26	1,333.40

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the Cherokee Nation, showing the amount now on hand.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	\$201,000.00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at large.			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	\$19,512.90
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	37,014.29	1,850.71
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund	do	21	70	-----	498,514.00	24,925.70
Creek general fund	do	21	70	-----	1,800,000.00	90,000.00
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000.00	10,000.00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	275,168.00	13,758.40
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee national fund	do	21	70	-----	1,301,620.75	65,081.03
Cherokee orphan fund	do	21	70	-----	352,456.05	17,622.80
Cherokee school fund	do	21	70	-----	798,256.86	39,912.84
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70	-----	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	do	21	70	-----	1,206,695.66	60,334.78
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	do	21	70	-----	42,560.36	2,128.02
	Aug. 27, 1892				256,584.95	12,829.24
Crow fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	168,335.10	6,733.40
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowas	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	171,543.37	8,577.16
Iowa fund	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansas	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kansas school fund	June 29, 1888	25	221	1	26,558.35	1,327.91
Kansas general fund	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	68,243.58	3,412.17
Kickapoos	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	94,221.74	4,711.08
Kickapoo general fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	-----	12,736.74	509.47
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	June 10, 1896				33,443.82	1,672.19
Kickapoos in Oklahoma fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	20,000.00	1,000.00
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	do	21	70	-----	153,039.38	7,651.96
Menomonee fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	790,607.49	39,530.37
Menomonee log fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	3	550,000.00	27,500.00
Nez Perces of Idaho fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	350,577.54	17,528.87
Omaha fund	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osages	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----		
Osage fund	July 15, 1870	16	36	12	8,252,516.27	412,625.81
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	-----		
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	-----	670,799.42	33,539.97
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	-----	400,000.00	20,000.00
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	-----	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund	do	21	70	-----	76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund	do	21	70	-----	17,482.07	874.10
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	do				22,720.53	908.82
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	-----	2,312.04	115.60
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	12,164.96	608.25
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	do	21	70	-----	300,000.00	15,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	June 10, 1896				38,603.93	1,930.20
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	21,659.12	1,082.96
Seminole general fund	do	21	70	-----	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	May 21, 1866	14	737	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2,3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	do	21	70	-----	15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda Band) fund	do	21	70	-----	86,950.00	4,347.50

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—
Continued.

Tribe and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	\$85,558.61	\$4,277.93
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2	116,200.00	5,810.00
Sioux fund <i>a</i>	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	3,000,000.00	150,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	-----	75,988.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	36,740.27	1,837.01
Umatilla general fund	do	21	70	-----	159,164.90	7,958.24
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Utah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	-----	3,340.00	167.00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
Yankton Sioux fund	July 15, 1870	16	355	-----	78,340.41	3,917.00
	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	480,000.00	24,000.00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					32,930,183.78	1,631,971.16
Amount of annual interest						

a See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session Fifty-second Congress.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

These funds have been decreased by—	
Payment to Crows out of Crow fund	\$11,841.77
Payment to Kickapoos, treaty fund	675.66
Payment to Kickapoos, general fund	464.19
Payment to Kickapoos, from per cent fund	53.39
Payment to Nez Percés of Idaho out of their fund	300,000.00
Payment to Pawnees out of their fund	22,418.35
Payment out of Shoshone and Bannock fund for irrigation, etc	32,790.15
Payment to Siletz Indians out of their fund	1,200.00
Payment to Yankton Sioux out of their fund	20,000.00
Total	389,443.51

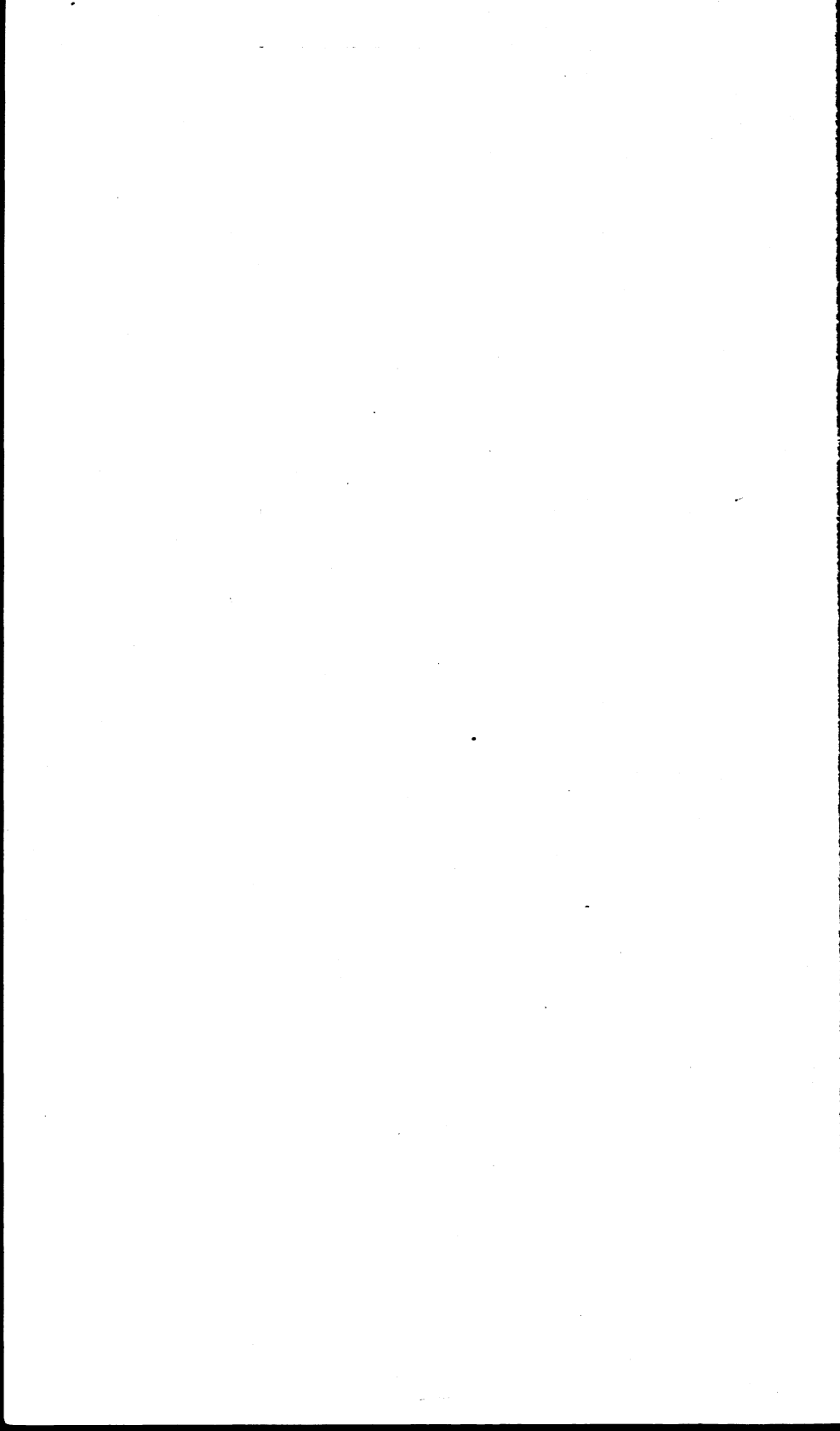
The funds have been increased by—	
The addition of the proceeds of matured Union Pacific 6's to Cherokee national fund	29,716.10
The sale of Cherokee school lands	400.71
The sale of Kansas Indian lands	142.50
The sale of Menominee logs	89,846.61
The sale of Omaha lands	2,895.56
The sale of Osage lands	2,237.64
The sale of Otoe and Missouri lands	20,220.76
The sale of Puyallup (school) lands	4,972.13
Total	150,432.01

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund of tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	\$156,638.56	July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	\$4,699.16
	126,922.46	January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1897	3,807.67
			8,506.83
Cherokee school fund	51,854.28	July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1897	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.26	July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1897	666.70
			1,333.40

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1896, 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, 1896.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1897.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	\$10,110.17	\$285.00	-----	\$10,395.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	26,415.85	142.50	-----	26,558.35
Fulfilling treaty with Miamis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872	77.04	-----	-----	77.04
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	347,681.98	2,895.56	-----	350,577.54
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,250,278.63	2,237.64	-----	8,252,516.27
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1892, 27 Stats., 52-3.	8,035.39	1,203.53	-----	9,238.92
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	1,889.24	-----	\$300.00	1,589.24
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	28,715.03	-----	-----	28,715.03
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	19,399.61	-----	1,105.00	18,294.61
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.	28.58	-----	-----	28.58
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	299.50	-----	-----	299.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876	650,578.66	20,220.76	-----	670,799.42
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	422,418.35	-----	22,418.35	400,000.00
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 209, 298.	195,905.17	-----	-----	195,905.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	12,790.13	-----	53.39	12,736.74
Total	-----	9,974,623.33	26,984.99	23,876.74	9,977,731.58



INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

BLUE CANYON SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

April 15, 1895, Capt. Constant Williams, U. S. A., acting agent Navajo Agency, forwarded an offer, dated February 12, 1895, made through Mr. Thomas V. Keam, proposing a sale to the Government of a stone building at Blue Canyon, on the Moenkopi wash, 25 miles east of and above Tuba and 80 miles north of Winslow, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and 12 miles east of the western boundary of the Navajo Reservation. The owner, Mr. Jonathan P. Williams, had established a trading post there and erected his buildings before the land was reserved by Executive order, December 16, 1882, for Moqui Indian purposes.

Mr. Keam reported that there was a coal mine 2 miles above this property, where an abundant supply of fuel could be obtained, a garden and a large spring of water at the house, and a running creek 200 yards from it; that \$10,000 in money and labor had been expended on the building and improvements, but that the whole would be sold for \$2,500.

July 1, 1895, the acting agent recommended the establishment of a boarding school at this point, as being the best site in that part of the country, with building stone and limestone at hand, coal within 3 miles, good arable land in the bottom easy of irrigation from the streams of the Moenkopi wash, and a fine spring at the house. Keams Canyon, the nearest school, was 60 miles distant. October 18, 1896, he reported the buildings as well worth the \$2,000 to which the owner had reduced his price, \$500 being estimated as needed for repairs.

December 23, 1896, he forwarded for approval a deed, dated November 28, 1896, from Jonathan P. Williams, conveying said property, known as "Williams trading post," in Blue Canyon, county of Coconino, Ariz., for the sum of \$2,000, and the same was submitted to the Department for approval. It was returned February 5, 1897, with request for further evidence as to liens or other incumbrances on the property and because the form of acknowledgment of the deed was not in accordance with section 2583 of the revised statutes of Arizona.

March 1, 1897, Agent Williams returned the deed with acknowledgment properly made and with certificate of county clerk that there were no incumbrances upon record against the property.

March 19, 1897, the Secretary of the Interior, having approved the deed, granted authority for the payment of the purchase money upon the formal relinquishment by Mr. Williams of possession of all the buildings, etc., named in the deed.

The deed was duly recorded in the office of recorder of deeds, county of Coconino, Ariz., April 7, 1897, in Book 4, page 259, and is recorded in this office in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 177.

GREENVILLE SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.

The Woman's National Indian Association having previously transferred to the Government its contract school at Greenville, Cal., offered June 27, 1896, to sell to the Government the 40 acres owned by the association, with the school buildings, improvements, and all their water rights, for the sum of \$1,500.

July 16 Supervisor Moss reported his inspection of the grounds and buildings and placed a valuation of \$1,200 thereon, and July 28, 1896, the association by its president, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, accepted the offer of \$1,200, and forwarded a deed and abstract of title to the land, viz: the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 4 in sec. 5, and the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1, in sec. 6, T. 26 N., R. 10 E., Mount Diablo meridian, California.

September 29, 1896, this deed and abstract of title were returned to Mrs. Quinton on account of defects therein, and on December 23, 1896, she again filed a deed for the land with other papers pertaining thereto. This deed and papers were returned to her January 30, 1897, because the abstract of title showed that a mortgage was

executed March 12, 1885, by Isaac Hall et al., to Mrs. Emma Swan to secure a promissory note for \$1,700, payable March 12, 1887, but did not show the satisfaction of the mortgage; there were also other defects. March 2, 1897, a new deed, dated February 15, 1897, was forwarded, with abstract of title annexed, showing the satisfaction of the \$1,700 mortgage, executed February 10, 1897, and signed by Emma Bagwell, but without any evidence showing that Emma Bagwell and Emma Swan were one and the same person.

Before the papers could be perfected one of the buildings used as a dormitory burned.

April 12, 1897, Mrs. Quinton forwarded a new deed, with abstract, etc., and a certificate showing that Emma Swan and Emma Bagwell were the same person. The consideration was \$600, the value of the remaining buildings and land.

April 23, 1897, the Attorney-General gave the opinion that this deed, conveying certain property in Plumas County, Cal., known as the Greenville Indian Industrial Boarding School, and also a certain water right, was sufficient to pass a valid title thereto, but that an unrecorded deed from Sarah Ament to the trustees, etc., dated July 22, 1896, should be put on record.

May 12, 1897, Supt. Edward N. Ament returned the deeds duly recorded and abstract brought up to date. The former deed was recorded in recorder's office, Plumas County, Cal., in volume 24 of deeds, page 224, and deed to United States in volume 24 of deeds, page 226, and recorded in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Record, Volume IV, page 179.

TAMA COUNTY SCHOOL, IOWA.

By the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29. Stat L., p. 345), there was appropriated by Congress the sum of \$35,000 "for the erection and completion of suitable school buildings, including the necessary furniture of all kinds for the same, for an industrial boarding school at or near the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians, in Tama County, Iowa, and for the purchase of a suitable site for the same."

July 31, 1896, United States Indian Agent Horace Rebok reported that he had carefully examined all the tracts that were for sale within reasonable distance of the Sac and Fox lands that were suitable for school purposes, and recommended the purchase from the heirs of D. D. Appelgate of 70 acres directly west of the incorporated town of Toledo, in Tama County, Iowa, at \$75 per acre. This selection of land was concurred in by Inspector C. C. Duncan.

August 20 the Secretary granted authority for the purchase, and October 10, 1896, Agent Rebok submitted a deed, dated September 10, 1896, from the heirs of David D. Appelgate, conveying to the United States, for \$5,250, the east 70 acres of the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 83 N., R. 15 W., with abstract of title, together with the certificates called for as to taxes, judgments, mortgages, or other liens on said land. The deed was declared by the Attorney-General, November 28, 1896, to pass a valid title.

Before steps were finally taken to pay over the consideration money, Senator Gear, of Iowa, filed, December 4, 1896, sundry petitions, with a map of a tract known as the Gallagher property and his own protest against the purchase of the Appelgate property in preference to the Gallagher property, on the ground that the former was not satisfactory to the citizens of Tama nor to the Indians.

December 8, 1896, the Indian Office reporting to the Secretary on the merits of the tract selected stated that the proposed buildings would be erected at a point 1 mile west and one-quarter of a mile south of the proposed business street of Toledo and 5 miles by the usually traveled highway from the Indian village; that the land rises from the banks of a small stream known as Deer Creek, which flows through a portion of the east end and supplies the pasturage with living water, in a gradual slope to an elevation of probably 50 feet to the northwest corner, which is skirted with a natural grove of 6 acres.

Inspector James McLaughlin was directed to examine both properties, and he reported December 31, 1896, that the opposition to the Appelgate tract by the people of Tama and to the Gallagher tract by the people of Toledo was largely due to a local strife of the two towns and that it was impossible to get them to agree upon a site for the Indian school; that the Indians expressed no preference, and as the Appelgate tract met the requirements of the service, he recommended that that site be approved and the purchase consummated.

February 15, 1897, authority was granted for concluding the purchase of the Appelgate site and payment of the purchase money.

The deed was recorded February 22, 1897, by the recorder for Tama County, Iowa, in Book 118, page 139. It is recorded in Indian Office in Miscellaneous Record Book, Volume IV, page 171.

MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL, MICHIGAN.

Indian Office report for 1892, page 882, contained a statement as to the securing of a site for the Indian school at Mount Pleasant.

By the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 637), Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of an additional tract of 120 acres adjoining the school. August 10, 1893, S. W. Hopkins, as one of the citizens' committee which aided the Government in the establishment and location of the school, reported that at the time the 200 acres of land were purchased for the school it was intended to include a certain tract of 120 acres adjoining, but that the appropriation and legislation forbade it. Under the new appropriation, he recommended the purchase of that tract with the buildings thereon for the use of the school.

August 23, 1893, Special Agent James A. Cooper was directed to report how much more land, if any, the school needed for farming purposes, to examine the various sites offered, and to select the most available at the best price obtainable. He reported that unless it was the purpose of the Government to enlarge the school they had all the land they needed; but if it was intended to increase the school facilities, the tract suggested, belonging to Mr. David H. Maurer, was the one that should be purchased, although the price named was exorbitant.

Mr. Maurer stated that ex-Superintendent Riopel had obtained from him in 1891 an option on this 120 acres of land, and that he had surrendered some 30 acres thereof to the school for a crop of hay and pease, for which he had not been remunerated; also, that the Government teams passed over his land to reach a portion of the school grounds and that the school children intruded upon it very much to his annoyance. November 10 he requested that his offer be accepted or rejected within the next thirty days and thereby close the option.

November 29, 1893, the Indian Office recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the purchase of this 120 acres, as the indications were that many more pupils could be cared for at Mount Pleasant if necessary buildings should be erected. December 29, 1896, authority was granted for the purchase at \$9,500.

January 8, 1894, Mr. Hopkins forwarded a deed of that date from David H. Maurer and Abbie C. Maurer, his wife, conveying to the United States for \$9,500, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9 (except the east 40 acres of the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said sec. 9) in T. 14 N., R. 4 W., in Isabella County, Mich.; also abstract of title and certificates as to taxes. January 15 he furnished a certificate of the county clerk that there were no unsatisfied judgments, liens, etc., that would be a lien on the land.

The deed was declared valid by the Attorney-General February 6, 1894. It is recorded in Liber 62, page 300, of register's office, Isabella County, Mich., and in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Records, Volume III, page 263.

MORRIS SCHOOL, MINNESOTA.

July 10, 1896, Mother Mary Joseph Lynch, superintendent of a contract school for Indians, proposed to transfer that school to the Government, and to sell to the Government the land, buildings, furniture, stock, etc.

Supervisor Moss visited the school and reported August 15, that he could not recommend purchase of the property as a business investment nor for the benefit of the Indians, although the school was in an agricultural district not more than half a mile from Morris, the county seat for Stevens County, having a population of 1,800, and two railroads, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. Water was not good, being very strongly alkali, and fuel was scarce and high. Ten acres of school ground he valued at \$30 per acre, exclusive of buildings, and 160 acres (in sec. 28, T. 125, R. 41) 3 miles from the school at \$1,200. This quarter section although fenced and with 120 acres in cultivation, he thought should not be purchased in any event, since it was cut in two parts by the railroad and was too far from the school.

Special Agent M. D. Shelby, after visiting both the Clontarf and Morris schools, reported, September 8, that the school at Morris was much more desirably located than at Clontarf and that the buildings though not all that could be desired were in good state of preservation, and sufficient to accommodate from 130 to 150 pupils. The 80 acres upon which the school was located cost the sisters \$2,519, bought from the State on credit and there was due \$867, principal and interest. The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 28, T. 125, R. 41, cost them \$1,400 on which there was due \$920. Both tracts bought in the wild state had been brought to a state of cultivation. The entire plant had been purchased and constructed largely upon credit, cost

about \$18,000, and considering the wear and use for eight years, Special Agent Shelby valued the improvements at \$12,000 and the real estate at cost price, \$3,919, a total valuation of \$15,919. For the entire property, including the personal property, which had been valued by Supervisor Moss at \$4,500, he was satisfied that the owners would take \$20,000.

September 17 an offer of \$15,919 was made through the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for the land and improvements, leaving the personal property for later consideration. October 28, 1896, the bureau declined the offer on the ground that \$3,919, the price paid for wild lands, was too little to offer for the same tract after it had been brought to a high state of cultivation, but that \$18,000 would be accepted for the entire property. The office adhered to its offer of \$15,919, which was finally accepted.

March 20, 1897, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions advised this office that as Mother Mary Joseph Lynch could not obtain a warranty deed from the owner of the 160 acres offered (for which she held a contract for sale) she asked that that tract and its valuation of \$1,400 be thrown out from the proposition; to which the Indian Office assented.

April 12, 1897, authority was granted for the purchase of the 80-acre tract with buildings and improvements at \$14,519, and of the personal property at \$3,757.95.

A deed dated March 29, 1897, from Edwin J. Jones and wife, conveying to the United States, for \$14,519, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 36, T. 125, R. 42, containing 80 acres, with improvements, was filed for approval.

The deed was approved by the Attorney-General May 11, 1897, and was recorded May 19, 1897, in Book S of deeds, for Stevens County, Minn., page 212, and in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 217.

An act of the Minnesota legislature giving consent of the State to purchase this school land was approved February 23, 1897.

CLONTARF SCHOOL, MINNESOTA.

July 2, 1896, Rev. J. A. Stephan, director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, submitted a proposition for and on behalf of Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, for the sale to the Government of the land, buildings, stock, and implements of St. Paul's Industrial School, located at Clontarf, Swift County, Minn., for the sum of \$27,000. The land, 640 acres (160 under cultivation), was represented as being extremely fertile and well watered, the buildings substantially built and in good condition, and the plant admirably fitted for Indian industrial school purposes.

Supervisor William M. Moss reported August 19 in substance as follows: The Clontarf school is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railroad station of Clontarf, 6 miles from the county seat (Benson), on sec. 9, T. 122, R. 40. The Great Northern Railroad passes through the school land, with a 150-foot right of way. Lying in the valley of the Chippewa River, this tract has a light sandy loam, underlaid with white sand, and is good grass land, but not good agricultural land. The farm would make a good stock and dairy farm, but a very poor grain farm, and is better adapted to stock raising than for the purposes of an Indian school. Swift County is considered as one of the poorest of the agricultural counties of Minnesota, and Clontarf one of the poorest sections of the county, and \$7 per acre, exclusive of buildings, is all the land is worth. There is an abundance of water. A well can be driven anywhere 12 to 15 feet and an inexhaustible supply obtained. The buildings are frame and need paint, and are all in poor repair except the "cottage," and repairs would cost nearly as much as new buildings. Consequently he reported against the purchase of the plant at any price for an Indian school. The following was his valuation of the property, viz:

640 acres of land, at \$7 per acre.....	\$4,480.00
Main school building	2,500.00
Cottage	1,500.00
Barn and outbuildings.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
80 acres additional land.....	560.00
	<hr/>
Total	10,040.00
Land, buildings, and personal property.....	13,326.85

September 8, 1896, Special Agent M. D. Shelby made the valuation of this property as follows:

640 acres of land.....	\$2,560
Buildings.....	7,500
Total.....	10,060

Soon after the school at Morris was also offered to the Government.

December 31, 1896, Inspector J. George Wright reported that while the school at Clontarf was not a necessity nor desirable in many respects, he would be inclined to recommend its purchase, if the funds were available, and he would also recommend that the purchase of the school at Morris be favorably considered, as both schools could be conducted under the same management. In his opinion, \$5,000 would cover all necessary expenditures to place the Clontarf school in good condition, including needed new furniture.

January 25, 1897, the Bureau of Catholic Missions offered to the Government for \$15,000 the real estate belonging to that school, consisting of 640 acres, and the school buildings thereon, and an adjoining tract of 80 acres on the north. The Indian Office replied, January 26, that it did not feel justified in expending more than the amount recommended by Special Agent Shelby for land and buildings, leaving the purchase of the personal property to be determined afterwards. February 2, 1897, the Catholic Board of Missions replied that Archbishop Ireland desired to withdraw the offer of the 80-acre tract adjoining, but would accept \$10,060 for the 640 acres and buildings.

Authority to accept this offer having been granted by the Interior Department, on the 12th of March E. H. Moulton, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., forwarded a deed, dated March 10, 1897, from the "Clontarf Industrial School, of Clontarf, Minn." by John Ireland, president, and John P. O'Connor, secretary, conveying to the United States, for \$10,060, all of sec. 9, T. 122, R. 40 W. of the fifth principal meridian, Minnesota, containing 640 acres, and a satisfaction of mortgage dated March 10, 1897, recorded in Book G of mortgages, page 505, in Swift County, Minn.

March 23, 1897, the Attorney-General decided that the deed of the "Clontarf Industrial School," a corporation created under the laws of Minnesota, was sufficient to convey a valid title to the granted premises, and he forwarded a copy of the act giving consent of the State, approved February 23, 1897.

March 30, 1897, the deed, dated March 10, 1897, was duly recorded in Book R of warrant deeds, page 611, for Swift County, Minn. They are recorded in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Records, Volume IV, page 176.

CARSON SCHOOL, NEVADA.

An account of the acquiring of the original site for the school at Carson, Nev., is given in the Annual Report for 1892, page 883.

A tract containing 38.66 acres, owned by W. D. C. Gibson, former superintendent of the school, entering like a wedge into the school grounds, was needed by the school, and was virtually appropriated by it. It had 3 acres which could be used as a garden, 15 acres of bottom land suitable for pastureage, and the balance would serve for play grounds and furnish the best possible site for a boys' dormitory.

November 16, 1896, Eugene Mead, superintendent of the Carson Indian School, forwarded a deed for this tract, dated November 12, 1896, from W. D. C. Gibson, conveying to the United States, for \$154.64 in gold coin, the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 2 of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 14 N., R. 20 E., Mount Diablo meridian in Nevada. A new deed for this tract, dated January 20, 1897, from W. D. C. Gibson and Helen M., his wife, was furnished and submitted to the Attorney-General, who gave an opinion, dated April 24, 1897, that it conveyed a valid title to the land. Payment was made for said land from appropriation "Indian school buildings, 1897." The deed is recorded in recorder of deeds office, Douglas County, Nev., May 13, 1897, in Book K, page 314, and in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Record Book, Volume IV, page 182.

The Indian appropriation act of June 7, 1897 [30 Stat., p. 87], provided \$6,375 with which to reimburse Ormsby County, Nev., for the cost to it of the land, buildings, etc., which the county originally donated to the Government on condition that an Indian school should be established there.

CHEROKEE SCHOOL, NORTH CAROLINA.

On the 25th of August, 1884, N. J. Smith, then principal chief of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, conveyed to the United States for Indian industrial school purposes, the following-described tract of land, containing 1.7 acres, more or less:

Beginning at the NW. corner of town lot number (2) two, being a portion of lot No. 33 in Temple's survey in Cherokee, Yellow Hill Township, Qualla boundary, State of North Carolina, and extending N. 58° 30' W., 16 p., to the street adjoining town lot number 5, owned by N. J. Smith, thence N. 31° 30' E., 17 p., to the land farmed by Clay, alias John Lossy, thence S. 58° 30' E., 16 p., thence S. 31° 30' W., 17 p., to the point of beginning.

This is recorded in the Indian Office, in Miscellaneous Indian Deeds, Volume VII, page 18.

March 21, 1885, N. J. Smith also conveyed to the United States for the same purpose an adjoining tract, containing .85 acres, more or less, described as follows:

Beginning at the NW. corner of town lot number one, being a portion of lot number thirty-three, in Temple's survey, in Cherokee, Yellow Hill Township, Qualla boundary, State of North Carolina, and extending N. 58° 31' W., 8 p., to the corner of the lot owned by the United States of America; thence N. 31° 30' E., 17 p., along the line of lot owned by said United States of America, to the land farmed by Clay alias John Lossy; thence S. 58° 30' E., 8 p., thence S. 31° 30' W., 17 p., to the point of beginning.

It is recorded in the Indian Office Miscellaneous Record Book, volume 1, page 488.

A portion of a tract known as the Long Blanket tract was attempted to be conveyed by the Indians to one Barnabas Hobbs, as a representative of the Friends who had a contract school with the Cherokees. Afterwards this school and plant were formally transferred to the United States, but the Indian Office never obtained possession of the original deed to Mr. Hobbs, and the transcript furnished was declared to be a paper so constructed as not to pass any title whatever to the land named.

July 6, 1894, Supt. Thomas W. Potter recommended the purchase of additional lands belonging to the North Carolina Cherokees for the accommodation of the Cherokee training school, and submitted a plat showing the relative location of the school buildings, of the tracts near by occupied by the Smiths and Blythes and of the post-office tract all on a fine level plateau where the school buildings should have been first located.

July 27, 1895, Superintendent Potter further reported that the Government owned only 3½ acres of land on which were located the girls' dormitory (new and old), shop, laundry, and bakery, while the boys' quarters, schoolhouse, barn, and office were on the Long Blanket tract, which was only leased to the Government for school purposes; that he was obliged to erect the commissary and superintendent's quarters on a lot adjoining the Long Blanket tract, part of which was claimed by R. H. Smith from whom he desired authority to purchase 1 acre for \$50. September 3, 1895, he forwarded deed of conveyance for that acre from R. H. Smith; also a deed from C. Y. Dunlap and wife for a half acre of land known as the post-office property or Smith-Dunlap tract, and he asked authority to purchase that also.

October 16, 1895, Superintendent Haddon reported that the Cherokee council had confirmed the action of the chief in the conveyance of house and lot from Dunlap to the United States, but had deferred action on the R. H. Smith deed until he should execute a new deed providing for reversion of the land to the tribes should the United States cease to use it for educational purposes. January 8, 1896, the superintendent forwarded acts of council authorizing the chief and assistant chief to execute both deeds.

Finally a deed dated November 21, 1895, from R. H. Smith, conveyed to the chief of the Eastern Cherokees 1 acre of land "lying east of and adjoining the council grounds, also on the north and west of the training-school grounds and south of the main street of the town" (Cherokee), being a part of the Long Blanket tract, and shown on plat as "R. H. Smith." Another deed dated December 7, 1895, from the chief and the assistant chief of the tribe conveyed the same land to the United States. These papers were accompanied by an act of the Cherokee council authorizing the chiefs to execute this deed.

A deed dated August 28, 1895, from the then chief conveyed to the United States a half acre of land "lying west of and adjoining ex-Chief Smith's old homestead and lot, and north and west of council grounds, and known as the Smith and Dunlap house and lot, and represented on the plat as the 'post-office.'" This deed was accompanied by a receipt from C. Y. Dunlap and wife for \$30, received from Lillian Potter, for said land; also by papers from her conveying that land to the chief of the Eastern Cherokees with all the right acquired therein by reason of the purchase

from Dunlap, also by a certified copy of the proceedings of the Cherokee council approving the deed.

These papers having been submitted to the Department of Justice were returned with a letter from R. B. Glenn, United States attorney for the western district of North Carolina, dated April 3, 1896, which inclosed a letter from Special Assistant District Attorney George H. Smathers, who recommended that deeds to the United States for the said tracts of land be obtained from the band, executed in its corporate capacity in conformity to the law of the State, confirming the conveyances made. Mr. Smathers was requested to prepare such deeds in conformity with the laws of North Carolina, and September 1, 1896, he suggested that it would be advisable to have a new deed executed for the entire school property, covering the Smith and Dunlap tract and so much of the Long Blanket tract as was held for school purposes, which suggestion was approved by the Indian Office, inasmuch as only one of the school buildings was upon land held by the United States on unquestionable title.

To describe the lands to be conveyed it was found necessary that a survey should be made of the outboundaries of all the tracts.

Inasmuch as it seemed that the lots owned or occupied by ex-Chief Smith and Mr. Blythe were or would be needed for school purposes, and as they were surrounded by land that would be embraced in the forthcoming deed to the Government, it was suggested that the holders would be willing to surrender those lots for a nominal sum. However, Mrs. Smith, widow of the ex-chief, fixed her price for her interest in the property occupied by her and adjoining the school lands, at \$1,500, which was considered unreasonable.

The Cherokee council being unanimous as to the desirability of having these grounds all under the control of the school appointed a committee to confer with the parties holding possession of the various tracts of land within the limits of the two Long Blanket tracts and the "Yellow Hill church lot" for the purpose of determining what price would be satisfactory to them for a relinquishment of whatever rights they might have therein. The committee reported to the council December 21, 1896, the several claims made with the surrender price named by each to give up peaceable possession, etc., viz:-

Mrs. Mary E. Smith, on the "Church lot".....	\$900
Mrs. Annika Notty-tom, strip back of new building.....	5
James Blythe, lot back of commissary.....	150
David Blythe, part of Long Blanket tract.....	200
Widow Amachama, 20 acres near post-office.....	150
Robert Donly.....	10
Widow Schell, part of the Long Blanket tract.....	50
Total	1,465

The council were of the opinion that the prices named were reasonable with the exception of that of Mrs. Smith, but in order to show their appreciation of the work of the school and to avoid litigation they thought it would be best to pay all claims and avoid trouble and hard feeling. The proposition was then made that the council would pay for the Smith property if the United States would pay the other claims, including the amount paid by Superintendent Potter for the Dunlap and R. H. Smith lots. The council would then execute a deed for the whole of the "Church lot" and the two Long Blanket tracts as laid down in the Temple survey and recently resurveyed and mapped by Mr. Pierce. Andy Standingdeer, principal chief, James Blythe, and Johnson Thompson were appointed a committee to execute deed of conveyance to the United States for school purposes of all the land embodied in the survey and map made by Mr. Pierce.

February 4, 1897, the Indian Office recommended that this proposition of the Cherokees be accepted and that \$640 be paid as follows: \$150 to James Blythe, \$200 to David Blythe, \$150 to Nancy Arneach, \$50 to Amy Schell, widow of Stimsey Schell, \$10 to Robert Donly, \$80 to Thomas W. Potter (for amount (\$30) paid to C. Y. Dunlap for his claim to the old post-office building and amount (\$50) paid to Richard H. Smith for his claim to lot where commissary and office are built)—this amount to be paid out of the appropriation "for construction, purchase, lease, and repairs of school buildings and purchase of school sites," in the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 345).

It was also recommended that Mrs. M. E. Smith be paid \$900 and Annika Notty-tom \$5, the amounts which the Indians had agreed to pay from their tribal funds, this payment to be made from the balance of \$26,000 in the Treasury to the credit of the tribe which under the act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. L., p. 197), might be used "for educational purposes."

These payments were authorized, and April 29, 1897, Mr. Smathers submitted deeds of conveyance, abstract of titles, and revised map of survey of school lands made by Mr. Pierce in November, 1896, and the deed was pronounced valid by the Attorney-General May 6, 1897. June 3, 1897, Superintendent Hart reported that possession had been given to him by all the parties claiming land within the school tract.

The land now held by the Government for the Eastern Cherokee Training School is described in the deed from the Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokees dated April 13, 1897, as follows:

Beginning at a stake formerly an elm and maple on the west bank of the Ocona Lufta River at the foot of Main street at Cherokee at the letter F on said map; thence running north 64° west, 1,410 feet to a stake in the field northwest corner of Long Blanket tract number 1 at the letter L on said map; thence north 89° west 825 feet to a locust post on the south side of a hill northwest corner of Long Blanket tract No. 2 at the letter I on said map; thence north 1° west 1,386 feet to a locust post set up near a chestnut on the north side of a branch, the northwest corner of the Yellow Hill church lot (so called) at the letter J on said map; thence south 55° 20' east 2,955 feet passing the letter S on said map to a locust post on the west bank of the Ocona Lufta River at the letter K on said map; thence same course to the middle of the river; thence downstream with the center of the river to the line of the Long Blanket tract; thence northeasterly with that line to the beginning, estimated to contain about fifty acres, which tract embraces within its bounds all the industrial training school property to the right of Main street at Cherokee, N. C., as shown on the said Peirce map, together with the Mrs. Smith house and lot, old post-office lot, Smith Spring and other streams used for the water supply at Cherokee Training School; also all the right, title, and interest whatsoever of the said Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, party of the first part, in and to so much of the two Long Blanket tracts of land shown on the F. A. Peirce map adjoining the above described tract as is bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake formerly an elm and maple on the west bank of the Ocona Lufta River at the foot of Main street at Cherokee, N. C., the beginning corner of the first above-mentioned tract at the letter F on the said map; thence north 64° west 1,410 feet to a stake in a field northwest corner of Long Blanket tract No. 1, at the letter L on said map; thence north 89° west 825 feet to a locust post on the south side of a hill northwest corner of Long Blanket tract No. 2 at the letter I on said map; thence with the westerly line of said tract No. 2 south 26° 20' west about 1,827 feet to the line of the tract (or lappage of tract) formerly belonging to Ute Sherrill, now owned by Floyd, at the letter Y on said map; thence with that line south 45° east about 550 feet to the road leading from Bryson City to Ocona Lufta Ford at Cherokee at the point designated by a X mark on said map; thence with the road easterly to a point in the easterly line of Long Blanket tract No. 1, where same crosses Ocona Lufta River ford; thence north 17° east about 1,750 feet to the beginning, containing about 110 acres, intending hereby to convey all of Long Blanket tracts Nos. 1 and 2, except such portion as lies south of the road leading from Ocona Lufta Ford to Bryson City, and also such portion of tract No. 2 as is covered by the lappage of the Ute Sherrill tract now claimed by Floyd, which parts are not included in the foregoing boundary, with the right, however, given to the United States to use the spring opposite the Nancy Arneach house.

This deed was recorded June 5, 1897, in recorder of deeds office, Lenoir County, N. C., in Book R, pp. 392-407, and in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Records, vol. 4, pp. 195-201.

KIOWA OR WASHITA SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.

School Supervisor John W. Richardson, in his report of November 15, 1892, invited attention to the necessity of selecting and designating tracts of land designed for the several schools on the Kiowa and Comanche Reserve.

February 18, 1893, he submitted a plat showing the land desired and selected for the Kiowa school, situated upon the right bank of the Washita River, described as follows:

	Acres.
The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	158.40
The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	80.00
The frl. portion of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 16, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	35.05
The frl. portion of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 9, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.....	60.50
Total	333.95

The school site proper "in a neck and on second-bottom land" is about 160 rods long and 65 rods wide, giving about 65 acres for the yard, lots, and cultivated ground. North of the school farm proper, inclosed by wire fence, are 98 acres for pasture land, accessible to the river for water. The pasture land being of first bottom land, is covered with scrubby timber and brush, some 40 acres of which would make fair corn ground.

This plat and selection was approved by the Department March 6, 1896, and the land will be reserved for school uses, and whenever allotments shall be made the allotting agents will be so instructed.

RED MOON SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.

In 1895, when the establishment of a school in the Red Moon district on the Upper Washita River among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes was being considered, the acting agent recommended, June 11, that the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 29 and 30, and the

whole of sec. 31, T. 14, R. 20 W., Indian meridian, be reserved for the use of that school.

July 9, 1895, by Executive order these lands were withdrawn from settlement and entry. Meantime it was ascertained that certain portions of the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of secs. 30 and 31, T. 14 N., R. 20 W. had been selected for homestead entry, and the acting agent recommended that, in order to avoid conflict with the interests of homesteaders, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, upon which the Red Moon issue station was located, together with the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 31, and the whole of sec. 32, T. 14 N., R. 20 W., be set apart in lieu of the former selection.

By Executive order of July 12, 1895, the order of July 9, 1895, was canceled and the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 29, the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 30, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 31, and sec. 32, all in T. 14 N., R. 20 E., of the Indian meridian, were set apart for the purpose of a boarding and industrial school for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.

CHAMBERLAIN SCHOOL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

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

Inspector James McLaughlin, having been instructed to select a site, reported August 19, 1896, that he had chosen a tract on the east bank of the Missouri River, three-fourths of a mile northeast of Chamberlain, in sec. 10, T. 104 N., R. 71 W., fifth principal meridian, being the property of W. H. Sims, containing 171.30 acres, viz, lot 1, containing 35.60 acres, and lot 2, containing 55.70 acres, and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, containing 80 acres. The tract was described as containing 40 acres of good bench land, bordering on the Missouri River, 10 feet higher than the streets of Chamberlain, and between 70 and 80 feet above the low-water mark of the river, with a fine building site, having a frontage of 720 feet, extending from the upper brow of the Missouri River bank to the foothills of bluff. The 40 acres would give ample ground for buildings and vegetable garden, while the 120 acres in foothills and bluffs would afford excellent pasturage.

October 5, 1896, Inspector McLaughlin reported that he had negotiated with Mr. Sims for the purchase of 160 acres of this tract for \$2,600 (omitting 11.30 acres from the north side), and a deed for the same, dated September 28, 1896, was forwarded. November 19, 1896, the Attorney-General reported that the deed conveyed a valid title, and December 4 the purchase of the land for \$2,600 was authorized. It is described as follows:

All of lots 1 and 2 and the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 10, T. 104 N., R. 71 W., of the fifth principal meridian, save and except the following described strip of land on the north end of the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, viz, commencing at the NE. corner of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, thence south with the east line of said quarter section thirteen rods, thence west, and parallel with the north line of said quarter section to the Missouri River, thence up the east bank of said river to the NW. corner of said quarter section, thence east and on the north line of said quarter section, to the place of beginning.

The deed from Mr. Sims and wife was recorded in the register of deeds' office for Brule County, S. Dak., December 21, 1896, in Book 19, page 496, of deed records, and in the Indian Office in Miscellaneous Record Book, Volume IV, page 112.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which the reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. <i>a</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River <i>b</i>	Colorado River	Chemehuevi Hualapai (Tantawas), Koahualla, Cocopa (<i>c</i>), Mohave, and Yuma.	<i>d e</i> 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	<i>f</i> 22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 23, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualapai	Navajo	Hualapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Navajo <i>g</i>	do	Navajo	<i>e</i> 7,698,560	12,029	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)
Moqui	do	Moki (Shinumo)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papago	<i>f</i> 27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299, 41,622.65 acres, allotted to 291 Indians and 14 acres reserved for school site. The residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	<i>e</i> 46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai	do	Suppai	<i>d</i> 38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollen, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	<i>d</i> 2,464,000	3,850	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877. Act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469. Agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358.
Total .....	.....	.....	14,098,597	22,029	.....
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	<i>d e</i> 118,433	185	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 161 Indians 9,761.79 acres, reserved to 3 villages 63.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96.)
MISSION (23 RESERVES).					
Mission (23 reserves)	Mission Tule	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Seranos, and Temecula.	<i>d f</i> 180,623	282	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. 26, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve (letter book 303, p. 57), 1,290.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes. (Letter book 351, p. 312.)
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Konkau, Little Lake, Nome Lackie, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	<i>f</i> 32,442	50½	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 3, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658. 5,248.72 acres allotted to 601 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes. The residue, 32,442 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 298, p. 17.)
Tule River	Mission Tule	Kawia (<i>c</i>), Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni (<i>c</i>).	<i>d</i> 48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma-Apache	<i>f</i> 45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total .....	.....	.....	425,920	665½	.....
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	<i>e</i> 1,021,230	1,595½	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians. The residue unallotted. (Letter book 331, p. 395.)
Total .....	.....	.....	1,021,230	1,595½	.....
IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Aléne	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Kootenay (Kitunahan) (<i>c</i>), Pend d'Oreille (<i>c</i>), and Spokane.	<i>d e</i> 404,480	632	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1027-1031. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.

a Approximate. *b* Partly in California. *c* Not on reservation. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Partly surveyed. *f* Surveyed. *g* Partly in New Mexico and Utah.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. ^a	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.					
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boise and Bruneau Bannock (Paniti) and Shoshoni.	b c 864, 00	1, 350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July, 1881, and approved by act of Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Congress approved Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	d 32, 020	50	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Agreement, May 1, 1893; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326; 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians; 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for tribe. The remainder restored to public settlement. President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. 873.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannock (Paniti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	b 64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, pp. 687-689.
Total			1, 364, 500	2, 132	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	b 5, 031, 351	7, 861½	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799. Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified by 10th section of act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 670.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	d 4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	b 6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	b 3, 040, 000	4, 750	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted; 3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Beauf.	d 1, 587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 989. The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)
Peoria	do	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankishaw, and Wea.	d 6, 851	10½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 43,450 acres, allotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa			Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school, and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.)
Seminole	Union	Seminole	b 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	d 26, 086	40½	Treaties of Feb. 23, 1861, vol. 7, p. 343, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians, 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 20,086.49 acres, unallotted. (Letter book, 232, p. 297.)
Shawnee	do	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	d 2, 543	4	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447; 10,434.81 acres, allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes; the residue, 2,543 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 208, p. 206, and 233, p. 207.)
Wyandotte	do	Wyandot	d 535	1	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted. (Letter book 223, p. 332.)
Total			19, 822, 888	30, 973½	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawottomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	d 2, 900	4½	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892, 1896 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891), (vol. 26, p. 749). (See annual report, 1891, p. 681.)
Total			2, 900	4½	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee	d 4, 395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Iowa e	do	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians, 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	d 7, 604	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians; the residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 304, p. 480.)

^a Approximate.

^b Outboundaries surveyed.

^c Partly surveyed.

^d Surveyed.

^e In Kansas and Nebraska.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. <i>a</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS—continued.					
Pottawottomie	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Prairie Band of Pottawottomi.....	b 19,059	29½	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 53,298.51 acres allotted to 587 Indians, residue unallotted. (Letter books 238, p. 323; 259, p. 437, and 303, p. 301.)
Sac and Fox <i>c</i>	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri.....	b 1,616	2½	Treaties of May 18, 1834, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 3,569.66 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 6,407.63 acres allotted to 761 Indians; the residue, 1,615.92 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 233, p. 361.)
Total			32,674	51	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac <i>d</i>	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.			Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. Allotted.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 5,266	8½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; 47,216 acres allotted; the residue, 5,266 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b 678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855; 1,873 acres allotted; the residue, 678 acres, unallotted.
Total			5,944	9½	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort	La Pointe <i>e</i>	Boise Fort Band of Chippewas.....			Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 55,211.79 acres allotted to 693 Indians and 434.64 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359, p. 382.) Residue, 51,863 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek	do	do			Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; 23,283.61 acres allotted to 351 Indians; act of Congress ap-
Grand Portage (Pigeon River)	do	Grand Portage Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			proved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Leech Lake <i>f</i>	White Earth (consolidated).	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians, 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Mille Lac <i>f</i>	do	Mille Lac and Snake River Band of Chippewas.	b 61,014	95½	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 37,683.06 acres allotted to 536 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes; 1,381.21 acres allotted to 17 Cass Lake Indians; residue, 55,054 acres, to be opened to public settlement.
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	g 800,000	1,250	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe <i>e</i>	Boise Fort Band of Chippewas.....	b 1,080	1½	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892.
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	b 703,512	1,099	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Oak Point and Chippewa. <i>f</i>	do	Lake Winnebagoish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.			Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 18, 1873, and July 13, 1883; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement, July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.)
Total			1,585,606	2,446	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,339.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnebagoish Indians; the residue, 112,663.01 acres of Lake Winnebagoish reserve to be opened to public settlement; 38,090.22 acres allotted to 479 Chippewa Indians (L. B. 359, p. 340). Residue, 154,855 acres restored to public domain.

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* In Kansas and Nebraska. *d* Agency abolished June 30, 1889. *e* In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *f* These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. *g* Outboundaries surveyed. See pp. xxxviii and xliii of annual report, 1890.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. <i>a</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by act of Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	b c3,504,000	5,475	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by act of Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881; approved by act of Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1043; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892 (See Annual Report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.)
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assiniboin	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by act of Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 23, 1886, approved by act of Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116.
Joeko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kootenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	b 1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	c 371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			9,332,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux			Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819;

Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	d 65,191	102	4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.
Ponca	Santee	Ponca			Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, 77,153.93 acres allotted, the residue, 65,191 acres, unallotted.
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Oglaia Sioux	32,000	50	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 888, 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	d 27,495	43	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Total			124,680	195	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 80,512.87 acres allotted to 1,014 Indians; the residue, 27,495 acres, unallotted.
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley	Western Shoshone	Pai Ute and Western Shoshoni	b 812,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Nevada	Chemehuevi (Tantawas), Kai-bab-bit, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shiwits.	c 1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute (Paviotso)	b 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	b 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	c 286,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes (L. B. 335, p. 323.) The residue, 286,400 acres, unallotted.

a Approximate.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

c Partly surveyed.

d Surveyed.

e Partly in Idaho.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. <i>a</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—continued.					
Mescalero Apache.....	Mescalero.....	Mescalero and Mimbres Apache.....	<i>b</i> 474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Jemez.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	<i>b</i> 17,510	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242 and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma.....			<i>b</i> 95,792		
San Juan.....			<i>b</i> 17,545		
Picuris.....			<i>b</i> 17,461		
San Felipe.....			<i>b</i> 34,767		
Pecos.....			<i>b</i> 18,763		
Cochiti.....			<i>b</i> 24,256		
St. Domingo.....			<i>b</i> 74,743		
Taos.....			<i>b</i> 17,361		
Santa Clara.....			<i>b</i> 17,369		
Tesuque.....			<i>b</i> 17,471		
St. Ildefonso.....			<i>b</i> 17,293		
Pojoaque.....			<i>b</i> 13,520		
Zia.....	<i>b</i> 17,515				
Sandia.....	<i>b</i> 24,187				
Isleta.....	<i>b</i> 110,080				
Nambe.....	<i>b</i> 13,586				
Laguna.....	<i>b</i> 125,225				
Santa Ana.....	<i>b</i> 17,361				
Zuñi.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	<i>b</i> 215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total.....			1,667,485	2,605½	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany.....	New York.....	Onondaga and Seneca.....	<i>b</i> 30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 586.
Cattaraugus.....	do.....	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.....	<i>b</i> 21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring.....	do.....	Seneca.....	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 St. Regis.....	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis.....	do.....	St. Regis.....	14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda.....	do.....	Cyuga and Tonawanda bands of Seneca.....	<i>b</i> 7,549	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. 165.)
Tuscarora.....	do.....	Onondaga and Tuscarora.....	6,249	9½	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) with the Indians and the Holland Land Company. See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....			87,677	187	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla boundary and other lands.....	Eastern Cherokee.....	Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee.....	<i>b</i> 50,000 <i>b</i> 15,211 <i>b</i> 33,000	78 24 51½	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated.
Total.....			98,211	153½	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devils Lake.....	Devils Lake.....	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.....	<i>c</i> 98,507	154	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 323-337 Comp. Indian Laws.) 131,223.08 acres allotted to 1,129 Indians. 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. The residue, 98,507 acres, held in common.
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Arikara, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.....	965,120	1,508	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.)
Standing Rock.....	Standing Rock.....	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.....	<i>d</i> 2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Turtle Mountain.....	Devils Lake.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	<i>d</i> 46,080	72	
Total.....			3,782,347	5,910	

a Approximate.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

c Surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. <i>a</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026; 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians, 231,828.55 acres for school lands, 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue (3,500,562.05) opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa.			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753; 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians, 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc., the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See annual report 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.) Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kansas Kickapoo	Osage Sac and Fox	Kansas or Kaw Mexican Kickapoo	b 100,137	156½	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557; 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians, 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868.
Kiowa and Comanche Oakland	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita. Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa. Tonkawa and Lipan	b 2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589. Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See annual report for 1882, p. LXII. See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476, and deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians, 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes, the residue (79,276.60 acres) open to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) 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.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Kwapa	b 1,470,058	2,297	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.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Oto and Missouri	b 129,113	201½	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this, 250,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue (169,320 acres) opened to settlement. (Letter books 201, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.)
Pawnee	do	Pawnee (Pani)			Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres. (Letter book 302, p. 311.)
Ponca	do	Ponca	b 26,328	41	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Pottawatomies June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Pottawatomies, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomie.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sac and Fox	do	Sauk, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Aienai or Ioni, Caddo, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Kitcai, Towakarehu, Weeko, and Wichita.	b 743,610 b 1,511,576	1,192 2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of Congress approved May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878.
Total			6,949,715	10,859	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapooya, Clackama, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Mary's Run, Molale, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	b 26,111	40½	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government uses and 33,148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) The residue (26,111 acres) unallotted.

a Approximated.

b Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name or reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. <i>a</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—continued.					
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pitt River, Walpape, and Yahuskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	b 1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz	Siletz	Alesea, Coquell, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Sainstkea, Siuslaw, Toootootena, Umqua, and thirteen others.			Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except five sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358). President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	c 79,820	124½	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 341, and sec. 8 of act Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See order Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report 1891, p. 682). 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians. 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. The residue, 79,820 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 255, p. 132.)
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenaino, Tyigh, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	c 322,108	508½	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963, 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 334, p. 295.)
Total			1,484,039	2,318½	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Minnekonjo, and Two Kettle Sioux.	c 113,465	177½	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Annual Report, 1885, p. 11); act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There has been allotted to 832 Indians 170,972.82 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,083.60 acres, leaving a residue of 113,465 acres unallotted. (Letter book 302, p. 443).
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux			Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 323-357, Comp. Indian Laws). Agreement, Dec. 12, 1869, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 23, pp. 1035-1036. 309,904.92 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, open to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River	Forest City	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,867,840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 23, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.)
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	b d 472,550	738½	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; 268,537.72 acres allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.)
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux.	b d 3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahpah-zah Sioux.	b d 3,228,160	5,044	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			
Total			9,837,299	15,371	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	b d 2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabaquache Ute.	b 1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880; ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Tshialis	c 471	4	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1866. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	d 24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispel, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nespeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress approved July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9.)
Hoh River	Neah Bay	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi (Chah chosen).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	c 1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
	<i>a</i> Approximate.	<i>b</i> Outboundaries surveyed.		<i>c</i> Surveyed.	<i>d</i> Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. <i>a</i>	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—con'd.					
Makah	Neah Bay	Makak and Quileute	<i>b</i> 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	<i>c</i> 3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.
Osette		Osette	<i>b</i> 640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	<i>c</i> 2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,269.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	<i>c</i> 599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 22, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17,465 acres, allotted.
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	<i>b</i> 837	1½	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinait	224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tshialis	<i>c</i> 335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	do	Clallam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	<i>c</i> 276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	<i>c</i> 8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin)	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perrys Island)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	<i>c</i> 1,710	2½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.
Yakima	Yakima	Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	<i>d</i> 627,760	981	Treaty of Wallawalla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 23, 1892. Agreement January 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 23, p. 323; 171,220.16 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 354, p. 419). The residue, 627,760 acres, held in common.
Total			3,874,324	6,054	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe	Lac Court d'Oreille Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	<i>b</i> 21,389	33½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860; Apr. 4, 1869.
Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	<i>c</i> 45,732	71½	(See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; 47,747 acres allotted, the residue, 21,389 acres, unallotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe Band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	<i>c</i> 94,640	148	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; 29,693.14 acres, allotted, the residue, 94,640 acres, unallotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.)
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863); 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue, 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 23, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	<i>b</i> 231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1843, vol. 9, p. 932; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 84.08 acres.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	<i>c</i> 11,803	18½	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1843, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			405,294	633½	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	<i>d</i> 1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			82,770,345	129,329	

a Approximate. *b* Outboundaries surveyed. *c* Surveyed. *d* Partly surveyed. *e* In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised in accordance with the "Cyclopedia of Names," published by the Century Co. In many cases other names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for

[The grants, except in a few instances, do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right wanting in order to complete the validity

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River				
Pima	Gila River	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	School and mission.	1890
Do	do	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Church and parsonage.	1867
Do	do	do	Church	1867
Do	Papago	Roman Catholic.	Mission and church.	1692
Navajo	Navajo	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission	1887
Do	do	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City.	Mission and school.	1889
Do	do	do	do	1889
Do	do	"Miss Helen Dodge, as a member of the Episcopal Church."	Mission school.	1890
Do	do	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school.	1890
Do	do	Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission school and industrial farm.	1892
Do	do	Board of Heathen Missions of the Holland Christian Reformed Church of America.	Chapel and mission house.	1897
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission hospital.	1894
Do	Moquis	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	Mission industrial school.	1889
Do	do	Mennonite Missionary Society.	Mission	1894
Do	do	Women's Indian Association of New Jersey.	Mission and school.	1896
San Carlos	White Mountain.	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission school and cottage.	1890
Do	do	Evangelical Lutheran General Synod.	Mission school.	1894

BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

civilizing, educational, and religious purposes; compiled to August 31, 1897.

of occupancy for the purposes indicated; and in some cases the consent of the Indians is still of the grants by the Government.]

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Nov. 22, 1890.	160	Located where railroad crosses Gila River on Gila River Reservation.	A. 24989. L. B. 208, pp. 358, 359. 23108/87.
Dept., May 25, 1891	3	Located S. of Pima Agency, bounded on N. by a public road, running E. and W. 130 yards along the road and 112 yards S. of said road.	A. 26852. 23108/87. L. B. 217, p. 249; 218, pp. 117, 119.
do	3	Located about 10 miles ESE. from Pima Agency, near the Blackwater villages.	A. 11417. 23108/87, 15743/91, 25227/95. L. B. 141, p. 453; 154, p. 67; 307, p. 188; 309, p. 200. San Xavier del Bac Mission was established about 1692 under Spanish rule.
Dept., Oct. 24, 1885 Apr. 19, 1891. Dept. approved schedule reserving 14 acres, including the "3 or 4" granted in 1885.	"3 or 4" 11	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 22, T. 15 S., R. 13 E., 10 acres. Also beginning at NE. cor. of said tract; N. 4 chs.; W. 10 chs.; S. 4 chs.; E. 10 chs. to place of beginning, same S. and T., 4 acres.	A. 15697. L. B. 162, pp. 18, 18.
Dept., June 28, 1887.	80	At some point near Chinalee trading post, at the mouth of Canyon de Chelly.	A. 20000. L. B. 190, pp. 65, 68, 239, p. 280. 7487/91 and A. 26415.
Dept., Sept. 5, 1889.	160	At a point on the San Juan River near Jewett, N. Mex. (Reported by agent as never set aside.)	A. 24159. L. B. 203, pp. 390, 391.
do	160	At Tse a lee, about 45 miles N. of Fort Defiance, Ariz. (Reported by agent as never set aside.)	A. 24213. L. B. 204, pp. 89, 91.
Dept., Sept. 3, 1890.	80		A. 30687. 28087/92, 34799/92, 39007/93, 6792/94. L. B. 237, pp. 421, 423, 425; 237, p. 318; 239, p. 263; 266, 274, p. 399.
Dept., Sept. 9, 1890.	160		A. 51399, A. 26415. L. B. 348, p. 464; 349, p. 7, 6, 9; 214, pp. 444, 446, 479 (in lieu of A. 20000).
Dept., Apr. 29, 1892.	640	Land selected near Red Lake, but Indians refused their consent, and nothing further was done by missionaries.	A. 40841. L. B. 287, p. 3. 48232/94.
Dept., Feb. 18, 1897.	150 by 450 ft.	Located 200 feet from Government school-house at agency. Granted in 1891 to Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, but surrendered to Holland Reformed Church in 1897.	A. 19695. L. B. 183, pp. 467, 470. 20032/89.
Dept., Aug. 10, 1894.	Lot.	Commencing at a point on a N. and S. line marked by stone lettered "N. H. M.;" S. 100 yards; E. to Black Creek; up said creek to a point where a line running E. and W. would intersect W. boundary, on N. and S. line, above referred to, 100 yards from the initial point; from said point on Black Creek W. to said N. and S. line; S. to point of beginning. Situated between the field on the east side of the agency and the creek.	A. 38652. L. B. 274, pp. 249, 251.
Dept., Apr. 4, 1889.	160	10 miles due W. from Kearns Canyon; 7 miles N. of the first mesa of the Moqui villages; 10 miles NE. of second mesa; 8 miles E. of third mesa. The east line of the land extends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. and S. along base of mesa, extending a mile W.	A. 46892. L. B. 322, pp. 336, 300; 324, p. 22.
Dept., Feb. 13, 1894.	40	Near Oreiba village. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 34, T. 29 N., R. 16 E.	A. 24216. L. B. 204, p. 92. 25358/87.
Dept., Jan. 13, 1896.	160		A. 39094. L. B. 277, p. 226.
Dept., Sept. 9, 1890.	160		
Dept., Mar. 17, 1894.	10	Situated in valley of San Carlos River, S. and SW. of so-called "Ten Mile Point," in the division of Chief Cassadore, due W. of farm occupied by said chief and his band, bordering said farm on the E.	

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
ARIZONA—continued.				
Fort Apache.....	Fort Apache.....	Foreign Mission Board German Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Michigan, and other States.	Mission.....	1896
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley.....	Hoopa Valley.....	Massachusetts Indian Association.	Mission and school.	
Mission.....				
Do.....	Coahuila.....	Women's National In- dian Association.	Mission and school..	1889
Do.....	Portrero.....	do	Chapel and mission- ary cottage.	1889
Do.....	Coahuila.....	The Ladies' Missionary Society of Riverside, Cal.	Mission and school..	1890
Do.....	Torres.....	Women's National In- dian Association.	do.....	1896
Round Valley.....	Round Valley...	American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school..	1893
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute.....	Ute.....			
DAKOTA (NORTH).				
Devils Lake.....	Devils Lake.....	Roman Catholic.....	2 churches and 2 mis- sion cottages.	1871
Do.....	do.....	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	School and mission..	1886
Do.....	do.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission.....	1891
Do.....	Turtle Mountain	Roman Catholic.....	2 churches and school	1887
Do.....	do.....	Protestant Episcopal Church of North Da- kota.	Church and mission.	1886
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold...	Roman Catholic.....	Mission and school..	1889
Do.....	do.....	American Missionary Association.	Mission and 5 school buildings.	1876
Do.....	do.....	do	Mission.....	1876
Do.....	do.....	do	Mission and school..	1886
Standing Rock.....	Standing Rock..	Roman Catholic.....	Church, mission dwelling and cem- etery.	1879
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1882
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1886
Do.....	do.....	do.....	School in place of mission hospital.	1888

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occu- pancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Nov. 14, 1896.	10		A. 50407. L. B. 343, pp. 55, 60.
Dept., Nov. 19, 1890.	160	Never set aside to association, as it was found no desirable land could be spared. (See 37960/90, 40010/90.) Roman Catholic missions were founded among the Mission Agency Indians as early as 1769. (See Annual Report, 1895, p. 20.)	A. 24930. L. B. 207, pp. 333, 335; 333, p. 244; 204, p. 242. 23676/87.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1889.	5		A. 19602. L. B. 183, pp. 92, 93.
Dept., Nov. 23, 1889.	5	"Near the schoolhouse"	A. 21472. L. B. 192, pp. 83, 97.
Dept., Nov. 6, 1890.	5		A. 24792. L. B. 207, pp. 179, 180.
Dept., June 20, 1896.	10	At Martinez village, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. from schoolhouse. Beginning at NE. cor. lot 1, S. 36, T. 23 N., R. 13 W., S. B. M.; thence S. on E. bound- ary line of lot 1, 2 chs.; W. 1007 chs. on W. boundary of said lot; N. on W. boundary line 2 chs. to N. boundary; thence E. to place of beginning.	A. 48694. L. B. 335, pp. 207, 209. 36249/96. A. 34549. L. B. 255, pp. 160, 163.
Dept., Mar. 21, 1893.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beginning at NE. cor. lot 2 (same S. and T.), S. on E. boundary line 2 chs.; W. 5 chs.; N. 2 chs. on N. boundary line of said lot; E. to place of beginning. Plat of tract in A. 34549.	A. 14459. L. B. 155, pp. 40, 42.
Dept., July 25, 1889.	160		A. 20488. 22813/87. L. B. 187, pp. 404, 408.
Dept., Nov. 2, 1886.	40	Embracing site on which stand chapel and mission buildings, Wood Lake Mis- sion.	A. 14105. L. B. 154, p. 4; 153, p. 283.
Dept., Sept. 16, 1891.	7	Site of post traders' buildings on old Fort Totten Military Reservation.	A. in 33892/91. L. B. 223, 225, pp. 47, 62.
Dept., May 16, 1887.	80		A. 15398. L. B. 160, pp. 185, 188.
Dept., July 17, 1886.	10		A. 13240. L. B. 150, pp. 316, 318.
Dept., July 30, 1889.	160	In Little Missouri bottom, 25 miles above agency; 25 miles W. of Fort Berthold.	A. 20540. 23377/87. L. B. 188, pp. 27, 29; 297, p. 3.
Grant's peace pol- icy.	22		23377/87. 297, p. 3.
Dept., Apr. 7, 1892.	160		A. 30447. L. B. 230, p. 338; 235, pp. 149, 165. 16482/92.
Dept., Sept., 4, 1894.	40	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 4, T. 147, R. 90.	A. 41128. L. B. 287, p. 262; 288, p. 22.
Grant's peace pol- icy.	(?)	St. Peter's church, 40 rods from agency office.	21950/87. L. B. 167, p. 40.
do.....	(?)	St. Benedict's church, near agricultural boarding school, 16 miles S. of agency.	Do.
do.....	(?)	St. Francis Xavier Mission, Cannon Ball settlement, 25 miles S. of agency.	Do.
do.....	(?)	St. Francis de Sales Mission, Grand River, 30 miles S. of agency. (See plat in 21950/87.)	Do.
Dept., May 3, 1888.	160		A. 17738. 19418/87, 32128/87. L. B. 167, p. 40; 168, p. 275; 173, pp. 274, 276.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (NORTH)— continued.				
Standing Rock.....	Standing Rock...	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Chapel and school...	1884
Do.....	do.....	American Missionary Association.	Two mission buildings.	1882
Do.....	do.....	do.....	One mission building.	1886
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Hospital and mission.	1887
DAKOTA (SOUTH).				
Cheyenne River.....	Cheyenne River..	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and mission school.	1873
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Church and mission buildings.	1879
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Chapel.....	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Chapel and mission buildings.	1874
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Church and rectory.	1888
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission.....	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1874
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1872
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1879
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1885
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1884
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1885
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1887
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1892
Crow Creek.....	Crow Creek.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1872
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Church.....	1876
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1877
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1894
Do.....	do.....	The Grace Howard Mission.	Mission school.....	1887
Do.....	do.....	Roman Catholic.....	Boarding school.....	1886

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian office.
Dept., Dec. 18, 1884.	160	On N. side Oak Creek, 3 miles E. Elk Horn Buttes, at second wagon crossing from N. of creek, being 80 rods along the creek from W. to E., and 320 rods from N. to S., the initial point on SW. being an oak tree about in diameter, blazed on four sides and marked with a cross on E. face.	A. 9258. L. B. 132, p. 125. See plat in 21950/87, "St. Elizabeth Mission."
Grant's peace policy.	(?)	At Running Antelope's settlement at Grand River, 32 miles SW. of agency.	See map in 21950/87.
do.....	(?)	At Cross Bear's settlement at Grand River, about 6 miles W. of station at Running Antelope's settlement.	21950/87.
Office letters, Nov. 8, Dec. 22, 1887.	20	About 2 miles SW. from agency buildings and mouth of Oak Stump Creek. (See map in 19418/87.)	19418/87, 32128/87, 28676/87. L. B. 167, pp. 37, 40; 168, p. 275.
General authority of Executive proclamation in 1870.	160	St. John's Mission School, about 2½ miles N. of agency.	27268/87, 24305/89.
do.....	80	St. Stephen's Mission, on Missouri River, about 65 miles N. of agency, and 7 miles S. of Moreau River, near Four Bear's camp; bounded on E. by Missouri River; on N. by first ravine on the N. of the church; on S. by second ravine on S. of church; on W. by line parallel to the river, 130 paces W. of the church.	Do.
do.....	10	St. Thomas's chapel, on White Horse's camp, on the Moreau River, about 60 miles N. of the agency.	Do.
do.....	20	St. Paul's chapel, on the Missouri River, at McKenzies Point, about 22 miles NE. of the agency.	Do.
do.....	80	St. John's Wm. Welsh Mem. Church, 2 miles N. of agency.	24305/89.
do.....	160	At Fort Pierre Bottom on Missouri River, 30 miles S. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	At Chantier Bottom on Missouri River, about 15 miles S. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Opposite Fort Sully, about 8 miles S. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 1, 17 miles W. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 2, 20 miles W. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 3, 22 miles W. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 4, 60 miles W. of agency, on Plumb Creek.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 5, 63 miles W. of agency, on Cherry Creek.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 6, 65 miles W. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Cheyenne River Station No. 7, 75 miles W. of agency.	27268/87.
do.....	160	Hope Mission on Moreau River, 70 miles NW. of agency.	27268/87.
Dept., Apr. 22, 1892.	1	Beginning at point 10 feet W. and N. of cor. of church, 250 paces E.; thence 300 paces S.; thence W. 250 paces; N. to point of beginning.	A. 30590. L. B. 235, p. 470; 236, p. 164.
Grant's peace policy.	10	NE. ¼ NE. ¼ of SW. ¼ S. 23, T. 107, R. 72. Christ Church. Patented Oct. 23, 1895.	26127/87.
do.....	40	NE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 1, T. 107, R. 73. All Saints' Church. Patented Oct. 23, 1895.	L. B. 318, p. 93; 319, p. 120; 306, p. 70.
do.....	80	NW. ¼ SW. ¼ S. 20, T. 106, R. 70; NE. ¼ SE. ¼ S. 19, T. 106, R. 70. St. John the Baptist. Patented Oct. 23, 1895.	Do.
Dept., Nov. 29, 1895.	80	E. ¼ of SE. ¼ S. 8, T. 106, R. 69. St. Peter's Chapel.	A. 46439. L. B. 320, p. 79.
Office letter, May 14, 1887, in "E."	80	E. ¼ NE. ¼ S. 19, T. 106, R. 70; W. ¼ NW. ¼ S. 20, T. 106, R. 70.	12381/87.
Dept., Jan. 26, 1886.	160	NW. ¼ S. 4, T. 109, R. 72.....	A. 12002. L. B. 144, p. 54. 26127/87.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (SOUTH)— continued.				
Crow Creek.....	Crow Creek.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episco- pal Church.	Church and ceme- tery.	1897
Lower Brulé.....	Lower Brulé.....	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parson- age.	1886
Do.....	do.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episco- pal Church.	Church.....	1886
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1876
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Church and parson- age.	1872
Do.....	do.....	Presbyterian Church..	do.....	1894
Do.....	do.....	Roman Catholic.....	Church and ceme- tery.	1894
Pine Ridge.....	Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episco- pal Church.	Church and parson- age.	1880
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1886
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1885
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1886
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission and church.	1890
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission and ceme- tery.	1894
Do.....	do.....	Presbyterian Church..	Chapel.....	1890
Do.....	do.....	Roman Catholic.....	School and chapel..	1886
Do.....	do.....	Protestant Episcopal..	Mission cemetery...	1880
Rosebud.....	Rosebud.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal Church.	Industrial boarding school.	1885
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Church and rectory.	1885
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Church.....	1891
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission (St. And- rew's Chapel).	1890
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission (St. James's Chapel).	1893
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission (Holy Inno- cents' Chapel).	1893
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission (A dvent Chapel).	1893
Do.....	do.....	Roman Catholic.....	School and mission..	1885
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mission farm.....	1892
Do.....	do.....	American Missionary Association.	Two day schools.....	1889
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Church and mission.	1889
Do.....	do.....	Holland Christian Re- formed Church.	Chapel and mission..	1890

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occu- pancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., July 1, 1897..	80	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 14, T. 108, R. 74.....	A. 52905. 32151/97.
Grant's peace pol- icy.	40	SE. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 5, T. 107 N., R. 74 W Pat- ented in 1894.	26127/87.
do.....	160	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 29, T. 106, R. 71 W. Patented in 1894.	26127/87. L. B. 277, p. 80; 279, p. 8.
do.....	160	NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. 10, T. 107, E. 73 W. Patented in 1894.	42217/93, 13900/94.
do.....	37.10	SW. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{2}$, or lot 2, S. 23, T. 104, R. 72. Pat- ented in 1894.	26127/87, 13900/94, 20960/96. L. B. 281, p. 245; 282, p. 94.
Dept., Mar. 7, 1894..	2	In T. 107 N., R. 73 W., beginning at a point 660 feet W. of cor. secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15; thence E. 330 feet, S. 264 feet, W. 330 feet; thence N. 264 feet to place of be- ginning. On agency reserve.	A. 38964. L. B. 276, p. 305. 38079/94.
Dept., Oct. 13, 1894.	2	In T. 107 N., R. 73 W., beginning at corner secs. 10, 11, 14, and 15; W. 330 feet to sec. line between 10 and 15; S. 264 feet; E. 330 feet; N. 264 feet to place of beginning. On agency reserve.	A. 41685.
Grant's peace pol- icy.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lies SE. of agency inclosure and next to lots used by traders.	1957/88.
do.....	98 by 240 ft.	Lies between ground used by Indian traders.	1957/88.
do.....	60	On Medicine Root Creek, 45 miles from agency.	1957/88.
do.....	50	On Wounded Knee Creek.....	1957/88.
Dept., Jan. 4, 1890..	40	Lying near and including upper half of ravine S. of the burying ground about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Congregational mission on W. bank of Red Stone Creek.	A. 21841.
Dept., Mar. 27, 1894.	40	Near No Water's camp on White Clay Creek, about 15 miles below the agency.	A. 39232.
Dept., Apr. 22, 1890.	1	On Upper Wounded Knee Creek.....	A. 22733. L. B. 198, pp. 23, 25.
Dept., Aug. 7, 1886..	160	5 miles N. of agency, on White Clay Creek.	A. 13409. 1957/88.
Dept., Apr. 13, 1896.	12	Near the agency.....	A. 47898. L. B. 330, p. 368.
Dept., Jan. 28, 1885.	160	On Keyapaha Creek, 10 miles from agency.	A. 9513. L. B. 134, p. 51. 4887/89.
General authority.	(?)		4887/89.
Dept., Oct. 13, 1891.	20	Lying along the N. bank of Butte Creek between Bear Doctor's house and field on E. and a line running N. and S. 40 rods E. of the new subissue house.	A. 28439. L. B. 225, p. 90.
Dept., Dec. 8, 1894..	40	Near Spring Creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Spring Creek day school.	A. 42390.
Dept., Mar. 27, 1894.	40	On right bank Little White River about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the subissue house on said river.	A. 39233. L. B. 277, p. 413.
do.....	40	On left bank Cut Meat Creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of subissue house on said creek.	Do.
do.....	40	On left bank Oak Creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from day school building at Little Crow vil- lage.	Do.
Dept., Oct. 6, 1885..	160	About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of old Red Cloud road and 8 miles SW. of Rosebud Agency. (See 26555/85 for description.)	A. 11271. 26555/85.
Dept., July 8, 1892..	160	Adjoins above tract.....	A. 31365. 4887/89. L. B. 240, p. 449.
Grant's peace pol- icy.	(?)	Schools at Swift Bear's and White Elk's camps.	4887/89.
Dept., Oct. 5, 1894.	160	On Black Pipe Creek about half way be- tween Eagle Hawk's and Skunk's Fa- ther's villages.	A. 41567.
Dept., May 31, 1890.	30	About 3 miles from White River near the mouth of Big Oak Creek.	A. 23941. L. B. 199, pp. 432, 434.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
DAKOTA (SOUTH)— continued.				
Sisseton	Lake Traverse	Presbyterian Church	Church, school, and parsonage.	1870
Do	do	do	Church	1873
Do	do	do	do	1873
Do	do	do	do	1871
Do	do	do	do	1872
Do	do	do	do	1870
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and parsonage.	1881
Do	do	do	Chapel	1881
Do	do	Roman Catholic Church.	Industrial boarding school.	1889
Yankton	Yankton	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school.	1869
Do	do	do	Church	1877
Do	do	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Church and mission.	1869
Do	do	do	Church and cemetery.	1877
Do	do	do	Chapel and cemetery.	1877
IDAHO.				
Colville	Cœur d'Alene	Roman Catholic	Mission schools	1865
Nez Percé	Lapwai	Presbyterian Church	Four churches	1860
Do	do	Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church.	Church and mission.	1836
Do	do	do	do	1836
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Mission school	1873
Do	do	Indian Presbyterian Church.	Church	1836
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Connecticut Indian Association.	Mission and school	1887
Lemhi	Lemhi			
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Quapaw	Wyandotte	Friends and Methodists	Wyandotte church and parsonage.	1873
Do	do	Friends	Parsonage	1882

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Grant's peace policy.	40	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 32, T. 125, R. 51; Good Will Mission. Patented in 1892 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989).	12983/87, 22471/87 23441/87, 29938/92. L. B. 244, p. 259; 239, p. 6. Do.
do	40	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 4, T. 123, R. 51; Ascension Church. Patented in 1892 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989).	Do.
do	40	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 21, T. 126, R. 52; Long Hollow Church. Patented in 1892 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989).	Do.
do	40	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 18, T. 127, R. 52. Mayasan Church. Patented in 1892 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989).	Do.
do	40	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 1, T. 128, R. 54; Mount Head Church. Patented in 1892 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989).	Do.
do	40	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 9, T. 125, R. 53; Buffalo Lakes Church. Patented in 1892 under act Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 989).	Do.
Indian Office, Sept. 16, 1881.	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 4, T. 124, R. 51 W.; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 5, T. 124, R. 51 W.	14344/81, 11943/83.
do	40	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 11, T. 125, R. 50 W.	23447/87. A. 19357. L. B. 181, pp. 373-375. Indians refused consent.
Dept., Feb. 7, 1889	160		24328/89.
Authority of Indian agent.	2	At agency village	24328/89.
do	80	At Hill Church, 11 miles E. of agency	24328/89.
do	23	At the agency—Church of Holy Fellowship.	24328/89.
do	4	At Choteau Church	24328/89.
do	2	At White Swan	24328/89.
Act Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stats., 1029.	1,920	De Smet Mission on Stangman Creek	24909/89.
General authority		Churches at different places on reservation. Buildings owned by Indians, and work conducted by them.	24401/87.
Dept., Apr. 25, 1891	1	On old Fort Lapwai Military Reservation.	A. 26579.
Dept., Apr. 5, 1892	20	On old Fort Lapwai Military Reservation, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, including lot 28, S. 2, T. 35 N., R. 4 W.; N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, including lot 29, S. 2, T. 35 N., R. 4 W.	A. 30431. L. B. 351, p. 258.
General	(?)		24401/87.
Act Aug. 15, 1894, 28 Stats., 329.	5	Beginning at SE. cor. S. 22, T. 36 N., R. 4 W., B. M., due W. 20 chs., due N. 30 chs., due E. 5 chs., due W. 1 ch., to a stake designated as NW. cor. of church grounds; due E. 12 chs., due S. 5 chs., due W. 2 chs., due N. 1 ch., due W. 10 chs., due N. 4 chs., to place of beginning.	L. B. 328, p. 103; 351, p. 258.
Dept., Sept. 3, 1890	160		A. 24157. L. B. 203, pp. 386, 453.
General	2	In NE. cor. NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 21, T. 27, R. 24	26390/87.
Authority Wyandotte Council. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 54, 48th Cong., 1st sess., and office letter, Sept. 11, 1883.)	10	SW. cor. SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 21, T. 27, R. 24	26390/87. L. B. 116, p. 353.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.				
Quapaw	Seneca	Friends	Seneca church	1883
Do.	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1890
Do.	Modoc	Friends	Mission and parsonage.	1880
Do.	Ottawa	do	Mission	1890
Do.	do	American Baptist	do	1890
Do.	Quapaw	Home Mission Society	do	1890
Do.	Quapaw	Roman Catholic	Church	1893
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.	Mission	1883
KANSAS.				
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee.	Moravian Church	Church and school	1862
Do.	Kickapoo	Women's Missionary Society of Reformed Church in United States.	Church	1890
MICHIGAN.	Mission buildings erected on reservations,		but accurate statistics wanted.	
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	White Earth	Protestant Episcopal Church.	2 churches, hospital, and parsonage.	1868
Do.	do	do	Church, school, and parsonage.	1875
Do.	do	do	Church and parsonage.	1879
Do.	do	do	School.	1883
Do.	do	do	Parsonage and school	1887
Do.	do	do	Parsonage and mission building.	1888
Do.	do	Roman Catholic (order of St. Benedict).	Church and mission school.	1881
Do.	do	do	Mission and school	1894
Do.	do	do	Mission	1891
Do.	Red Lake	Swedish Christian Mission Society.	Church and parsonage.	1878
Do.	do	do	Cemetery	1878
Do.	do	do	Church, parsonage, and cemetery.	1878
Do.	do	do	Mission	1889
Do.	do	Roman Catholic	Industrial boarding school.	1889
Do.	Leech Lake	Protestant Episcopal	Church and 2 parsonages.	1887
Do.	Winnebagoshish	do	Church, parsonage, and school.	1887
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	Blackfoot	Roman Catholic	Industrial school (Holy Family).	1889
Do.	do	Roman Catholic (Society of Jesus).	Church	1894

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File number in Indian Office.
Office letter, Aug. 22, 1883. L. B. 116, p. 100.	3	SE. cor. NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 31, T. 26, R. 25 E.	26390/87.
Dept., May 12, 1890. Consent of tribe.	20 5	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, T. 25 N., R. 24 E. Near the Government schoolhouse.	A. 22886. 26390/87.
Dept., May 21, 1890.	20	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 1, T. 27 N., R. 23 E.	A. 22975; A. 10772; 3 acres granted in 1885. A. 22975.
do.	20	W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 1, T. 27 N., R. 23 E.	A. 22975.
Dept., Aug. 24, 1893.	40	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 6, T. 28 N., R. 24 E., I. M.	A. 36491.
General.		Annual Report 1889, p. 215.	
do.	40	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 17 S., R. 18 E., in Kansas. Act to patent this tract, approved June 7, 1897 (30 Stats., 62).	24134/87. L. B. 336, p. 246.
Dept., Nov. 5, 1890.	30		A. 24777.
ing.			
General and Indian Office (letter Oct. 24, 1892. L. B. 246, p. 432).	63.45	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 14, and lot 7 in T. 142 N., R. 41 W.	26372/87 and 21689/91 (13 Stats., 693). L. B. 246, p. 432; 247, p. 465.
do.	70	3 acres and buildings at Wild Rice River (Lace School) deeded to Government (L. B. 356, p. 453); SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and 30 acres adjoining the foregoing on N. side of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 31, T. 145 N., R. 40 W.	Do.
do.	40	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 144, R. 42 W.	Do.
Authority of Indian agent.	1	On farm of Saml. McArthur, who deeded it to church at Pine Point, 25 miles E. of agency.	Do.
do.	40	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 35, T. 141 N., R. 37 W.	Do.
Dept., Apr. 17, 1894.	54.85	Lot 9, S. 14, T. 142, R. 41; and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ same T. and R.	A. 39484.
General.	171.75	Lot 4, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 39.70 acres; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 40 acres; lot 2, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 23.75 acres; lot 3, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 35, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 23.50 acres; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 23, T. 142 N., R. 41 W., 40 acres.	26372/87.
Dept., Aug. 10, 1894.	80	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, T. 144, R. 42 W. 160 acres granted in 1889 (A. 19149), but never set apart.	A. 40844.
Dept., Aug. 8, 1891.	160		A. 27726.
Permission Indian agent.	66 by 100 ft.	"From the trader's house to the mission church and back to the river."	26372/87.
do.	1		26372/87.
do.	(?)	At Old Chief's village, 5 miles N. of Red Lake Agency.	26372/87.
Dept., Oct. 12, 1889.	160		A. 21141.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1889.	160		A. 19649.
Agents.	(?)		21689/91, 26372/87.
do.	(?)	At Ravens Point, on Lake Winnibagoshish.	21689/91, 26372/87.
Dept., Apr. 26, 1889.	160		A. 19816.
Dept., Nov. 16, 1894.	160		A. 42116.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
MONTANA—cont'd.				
Blackfeet	Blackfoot	Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.	"Piegan Mission"	1894
Crow	Crow	Methodist Episcopal.	Mission	1886
Do	do	American Unitarian Missionary Association.	Mission school.	1886
Do	do	Roman Catholic (Society of Jesus).	do	1886
Do	do	Roman Catholic (Ursuline sisters of Montana).	School and mission (St. Xavier's).	1888
Do	do	Roman Catholic.	Mission	1890
Do	do	do	Church and school.	1891
Do	do	do	Church	1894
Do	do	do	do	1895
Do	do	American Missionary Association.	Church and mission.	1895
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Roman Catholic.	Church and school.	1887
Do	do	do	Mission school for girls.	1889
Flathead	Jocko	Roman Catholic (St. Ignatius Mission).	Church and school.	1854
Do	do	Roman Catholic.	do	1864
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	Church and mission school.	1880
Do	do	do	Mission	1894
Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne.	Roman Catholic	Mission dwellings	1889
NEBRASKA.				
Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	The Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Mission and school.	1850
Do	do	do	Mission	1845
Do	do	do	do	1893
Do	Winnebago	do	Mission and school.	1882
Santee	Niobrara	American Missionary Association.	(Santee Normal Training School, with 18 buildings, and Bazille chapel.)	1866
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Chapel	1866
Do	do	do	Chapel and mission buildings.	1884
Do	Ponca	American Missionary Association (Congregational Church).	School	1885
Do	Ponca (sub-agency).	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission	1896

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Aug. 23, 1894.	160	Granted (by A. 25419) in 1891 to Brooklyn Women's Indian Association, but surrendered by them to M. E. Church.	A. 41043.
General	160	Agent's report shows tract unoccupied.	29037/87.
Dept., July 27, 1886.	160	On Big Horn River, about 7 miles from Custer Station. Called "Montana Industrial School."	A. 13332.
Dept., Oct. 9, 1886.	160	On Big Horn River, about 20 miles W. of agency.	A. 13857.
Dept., Jan. 11, 1888.	160	do	A. 17019.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1890.	(?)	A site on Prior Creek.	A. 22444. L. B. 196, p. 152.
Dept., Apr. 20, 1891.	1	In NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E. In the 9 acre tract granted below. (For map see A. 43776.)	A. 26496.
Dept., Feb. 19, 1894.	10	In NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 13, T. 6, R. 35, on Lodge Grass Creek.	A. 38721.
Dept., Apr. 11, 1895.	9	In NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E. (For detailed description and plat see A. 43776.)	A. 43776.
do	10	In SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 1, T. 3 S., R. 34 E. (For detailed description and plat see A. 43776.)	A. 43776.
Dept., May 6, 1887.	160	Where Peoples Creek comes out of Little Rocky Mountains.	A. 15355.
Dept., Oct. 12, 1889.	160	On the south fork of Peoples Creek, opposite St. Paul's Mission.	A. 21131.
General	530	Agent reports this amount of land in use.	24118/87.
do	176	do	24118/87.
do	4	On Poplar Creek, and mission houses built at Wolfpoint, Deer Tails, and Box Elder.	24346/87.
Dept., Mar. 7, 1894.	40	Known as the "school lot" on agency reserve, but for detailed description and plat see 33348/94.	A. 38949.
(?)			
Dept., Apr. 6, 1885.	40	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 24 N., R. 9 E., 6th P. M.	A. 10046.
General	160	In S. 12, R. 9, T. 25 E., 6th P. M. Claims this amount of land. Act Aug. 27, 1894 (28 Stats., 507), gives this Board 160 acres so long as used for missionary purposes, but Board refused to accept it; 160 acres—SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 29, T. 25, R. 8 E., 6th P. M.	37017/93. L. B. 305, p. 391. (See L. B. 305, p. 391.)
Dept., Oct. 11, 1889, and 25 Stats., 151.	5	Description in A. 21241. Granted to Women's National Indian Association and transferred by them to Presbyterian Board in 1893.	37017/93. L. B. 305, p. 391.
Dept., Apr. 17, 1889.	85	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 18, T. 26, R. 9 E.	A. 19771.
	200	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 13, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 14, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 20, T. 32 N., R. 5 W. Patented under Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	23243/87. 3200/92. 10408/92. 11231/92. L. B. 233, p. 347.
Office letter Feb. 16, 1885; Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	280	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 14, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 23, T. 33 N., R. 5 W.; W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 24, T. 33 N., R. 5 W. Patented under Sioux act, Mar. 2, 1889.	Do.
General, and set aside by allotting agent.	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 18, T. 33, R. 4 W.	23243/87.
do	80	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 11, T. 32, R. 4; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 2, T. 32, R. 4. (This church has chapel on Indian's land—NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 8, T. 31, R. 4.)	23243/87.
(?)	160	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 34; NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 33; SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 28; SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 27, T. 33, R. 9.	23243/87.
Dept., Sept. 2, 1896.	20	"South side of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 25, T. 32 N., R. 7 W., 6th P. M., on tract reserved for agency and school purposes."	A. 49500. L. B. 342, p. 177; 339, p. 129, 42052/96.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
NEVADA.				
Nevada	Pyramid Lake	Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission	1895
Western Shoshone	Duck Valley			
NEW MEXICO.				
Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache.	Woman's Home Mission Society of Protestant Episcopal Church.	Mission school	1888
Do.	Pueblo	Presbyterian	Schools and missions at 3 pueblos. Land and buildings used by permission of Indians.	
Do.	do	Roman Catholic	Churches and schools at several pueblos, but lands owned by Indians.	
Do.	Zuni	Board Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.	Mission	1894
Mescalero	Mescalero Apache.	Roman Catholic	Mission school	1890
NEW YORK.				
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee				
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Mennonite	Mission school	1880
Do.	do	Woman's Executive Committee, Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America.	Mission	1896
Do.	do	Mennonite	Mission and school	1880
Do.	do	Plymouth Congregational.	Church	1894
Kiowa, etc	Kiowa and Comanche.	Roman Catholic	Boys' industrial boarding school.	1889
Do.	do	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.	Mission and school	1888
Do.	do	Central Board of Missions Reformed Presbyterian Church.	do	1889
Do.	do	M. E. Church South	do	1889
Do.	do	do	Church and school	1896
Do.	do	do	Church and mission	1896
Do.	do	do	do	1894
Do.	do	Mennonite Brethren Church.	do	1896
Do.	do	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.	School and mission	1890
Do.	do	Presbyterian Church	Church and parsonage.	1896
Do.	do	Home Mission Board of the Christian Church.	Mission	1892
Do.	do	Woman's Executive Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions, Dutch Reformed Church.	do	1897
Do.	do	M. E. Church South	Church buildings	1888
Do.	Wichita	The American Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission	1889
Do.	do	do	Mission and church	1894

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Mar. 14, 1895.	.25	In SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 33, T. 21 N., R. 24 E. Detailed description in A. 43452.	A. 43452.
Dept., Dec. 20, 1888.	80	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 31, R. 2	A. 19097.
			23911/89.
			23911/89.
Dept., Sept. 22, 1894.	10	In lieu of 10 acres granted in 1888 in A. 19049. On Executive reserve. Description in A. 41373.	A. 41373. L. B. 179, pp. 460, 471; 280, p. 256. 38840/96.
Dept., Nov. 18, 1890.	80		A. 24912.
are wanting.			
		Several church buildings owned by Indians.	
Dept., May 11, 1890.	100	"Darlington Mission"	23983/87.
Dept., May 7, 1896.	15	In NE. cor. of Seger Colony school tract.	A. 48141.
General	100	Cantonment Mission	23983/87.
Dept., Mar. 20, 1894.	2	On agency reserve	A. 39119.
Dept., Feb. 21, 1889	160		A. 19471.
Dept., Dec. 13, 1888	160	Near Fort Sill. Detailed description in A. 19044.	A. 19044.
Dept., Feb. 21, 1889	160	3 miles NW. of Fort Sill on Medicine Bluff Creek, in the Fort Sill Military Reservation.	A. 19470.
do	160		A. 19472.
Dept., Feb. 15, 1896	3.97	In SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 17, T. 2 N., R. 11 W., I. M.	A. 47262. L. B. 326, p. 82.
Dept., May 18, 1896	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 34, T. 5 N., R. 9 W	A. 48386. L. B. 333, p. 487.
Dept., Sept. 21, 1896	40	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 36, T. 4 N., R. 13 W	A. 49704. 8487/97. L. B. 340, p. 288.
Dept., Mar. 19, 1896	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 2 N., R. 15 W	A. 47607.
Dept., Jan. 11, 1890	160	Near Anadarko, Okla	A. 21886, 22778.
Dept., May 7, 1896	1	In N. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 15, T. 7 N., R. 10 W., I. M. (in Anadarko). Detailed description in 8486/97.	A. 48146. 8486/97.
Dept., Mar. 9, 1892	160		A. 30089.
Dept., June 23, 1897	5	Part of Fort Sill school tract. "The NW. cor. of land inclosed E. of Fort Sill and Marietta road." Full description in A. 52816.	
Dept., June 28, 1897	2	On agency site "Town of Anadarko." In NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 15, T. 7 N., R. 10 W.	
Dept., Oct. 16, 1889	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 34, T. 8 N., R. 10 W., I. M.	A. 21166. 21013/97, 19389/97. L. B. 355, p. 258.
Dept., Jan. 2, 1894	160	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 4, T. 1 N., R. 13 W	A. 38137.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.				
Osage	Osage	Roman Catholic	Church and school	1887
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	School	1887
Ponca, etc	Otoe and Mis- souri.	Woman's Home Mis- sionary Society of the M. E. Church.	Mission	1887
Do	Pawnee	do	Mission cottage (Gaddis's).	1889
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1896
Do	Ponca	Woman's Home Mis- sionary Society of the M. E. Church.	do	1887
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Baptist Home Mission Society.	Church	1878
Do	Absentee Shaw- nee.	Society of Friends	Church and parson- age.	1884
Do	Citizen Potta- watomie.	Roman Catholic	Mission (Sacred Heart) and school.	1879
Do	Kickapoo	Society of Friends	Church and mission.	1892
OREGON.				
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Roman Catholic	Church and parson- age.	1887
Klamath	Klamath	Methodist Episcopal	Church	1894
Do	do	do	Church and mission.	1895
Do	do	do	Parsonage	1897
Siletz	Siletz	Roman Catholic	Cemetery	1896
Do	do	Methodist Episcopal	Mission	1891
Umatilla	Umatilla	Presbyterian	do	1884
Do	do	do	Industrial school.	1889
Do	do	Roman Catholic	do	1892
Do	do	do	Mission	1894
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	United Presbyterian Church of North America.	Church and parson- age.	1879
Do	do	do	Mission and school.	1892
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray	Uncompahgre	Protestant Episcopal	Mission boarding school.	1895
WASHINGTON.				
Colville	Colville	Roman Catholic	Two chapels	(?)
Do	Spokane	Woman's National In- dian Association.	Mission day school	1894
Neah Bay	Nisqually	Presbyterian	Church	1877
Puyallup	Puyallup	do	do	1883
Do	do	Roman Catholic	do	1873
Do	Skokomish	American Missionary Association of Con- gregational Church.	Mission	(?)

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occu- pancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
Dept., Sept. 30, 1887.	160	About 5 miles SE. of agency	A. 16336.
General	20		A. 16336. 23083/87.
Dept., Dec. 16, 1887	40	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, T. 23 N., R. 2 E.	A. 16897. 32454/94.
Dept., Feb. 11, 1895	3.64	Surrendered in 1896 to M. E. Church and new tract of 11.60 acres granted in lieu. (A. 47074.) Description in A. 43112.	A. 43112.
Dept., Jan. 30, 1896	11.60	Beginning 2 chs. N. of SW. cor. NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 32, T. 22 N., R. 5 E., I. M.; thence W. 18 chs.; thence N. 7 chs.; thence E. 18 chs.; thence 7 chs. to place of beginning.	A. 47074.
Dept., Dec. 16, 1887	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	Beginning at NE. cor. NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 34, T. 25 N., R. 2 E., 6 chs. S.; thence 9 chs. 15 lks. W.; N. 6 chs. and intersect sec. line 9 chs. 15 lks. W. of NE. cor. NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 34, T. 25 N., R. 2 E., and lot 1, S. 27, T. 25 N., R. 2 E. 5 acres on agency reserve.	A. 16897. 32454/94. L. B. 290, p. 69.
General			23970/87.
Indian Office let- ter, Aug. 22, 1884.	5	On NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 31, T. 10, R. 4. (Detailed description in 16179/85.)	L. B. 129, p. 54, July 21, 1885. 23970/87, 16179/85.
General	290	Claim this amount of land.	23970/87.
Dept., May 9, 1892	160	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 33, T. 12 N., R. 2 E., I. M.	A. 30791.
General	(?)		24194/87.
Dept., Jan. 2, 1894	160	One mile N. of E. of Yainax school.	A. 38138. L. B. 271, pp. 200, 204.
Dept., May 26, 1896	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lot 32, S. 19, T. 35 S., R. 7 E., W. M. Plat in 33201/96.	A. 43387. 33201/96.
Dept., Aug. 20, 1897	Lot.	On agency reserve. Description in A. 53474.	A. 53474.
Dept., Jan. 17, 1896	1	On tract reserved to Indians for ceme- tery. Beginning at SE. cor. of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 9, T. 10 S., R. 10 W.; N. 4.53 chs.; W. 2.21 chs.; S. 4.53 chs.; E. 2.21 chs. to place of beginning.	A. 46048. 27041/96.
Dept., Aug. 18, 1891	10	On agency reserve.	A. 27399.
General	14	About 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW. of agency	23710/87.
Dept., Oct. 22, 1889	160	E. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 8, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 9, T. 2 N., R. 32 E.	A. 21221.
Dept., Apr. 7, 1892	160	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 24; NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 25, T. 2 N., R. 33 E., W. M. Authority for 80 acres granted in 1883; revoked in 1892. Location changed in 1892, and in lieu of land set aside in 1889.	A. 19331, 30458.
Dept., July 18, 1894	160	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 30, T. 2 N., R. 34 E., W. M.	A. 40572.
Dept., Mar. 29, 1894	14.74	In S. 26, T. 96, R. 12 E., W. M. Description in full, L. B. 277, p. 207.	A. 39253.
Dept., Nov. 19, 1892	40	Lots 27 and 30, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 7, T. 7 S., R. 12 E.	A. 33144. L. B. 248, p. 221.
General	(?)	Annual Report, 1895, p. 311.	
General	(?)	One chapel near Oneoc Lake; one 20 miles S. of Lake Osooyus.	24909/89.
Dept., Oct. 2, 1894	5	About 40 miles from Spokane Falls, near Walkers Prairie.	A. 41556.
General	(?)		23673/87.
do	(?)	On land reserved for school farm. On lot 2, S. 10, T. 20 N., R. 3 E.	23673/87.
do	(?)	Church located on Indians' land. No claim to land.	23673/87.
do	(?)		23673/87.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for civilizing,

Agency.	Reservation.	Organization or church.	For what purpose used.	Date of occupancy.
WASHINGTON—continued.				
Puyallup	Quinalt			
Tulalip	Tulalip	Roman Catholic	Church	1867
Do	Lummi	do	do	1868
Do	Swinomish	do	do	1869
Do	Port Madison	do	do	1870
Do	Muckleshoot	do	do	1880
Yakima	Yakima	Methodist Episcopal	Three missions with churches.	1862
Do	do	Roman Catholic	Church	1894
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay	Oneida	Mission work has been done and buildings erected on several reservations		
La Pointe				
Green Bay	do	Roman Catholic	School and church	1891
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal	School and mission (Hobart).	1894
WYOMING.				
Shoshone	Wind River	Roman Catholic	St. Stephen's Mission school.	1887
Do	do	do	do	1896
Do	do	Protestant Episcopal	Church and Mission school.	1888

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Continued.

educational, and religious purposes up to August 31, 1897—Continued.

Authority for occupancy.	Acres granted.	Description of land reserved.	File numbers in Indian Office.
General	130.45	Lot 1, S. 35, T. 30, R. 4	23858/87.
do	86	Lots 9 and 10, S. 18, T. 38, R. 2	23858/87.
do	89.80	Lots 7, 8, and 9, S. 36, T. 34, R. 2	23858/87.
do	82.90	Lots 3, 4, and 5, S. 21, T. 26, R. 2 E	23858/87.
do			23858/87.
Dept., May 23, 1891	185	160 acres in S. 33, T. 10 N., R. 21 E.; 5 acres in S. 33, T. 11 N., R. 16 E.; 8 acres in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 5, T. 10 N., R. 17 E.; 12 acres in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 5, T. 10 N., R. 17 E.	A. 26848. 23787/87.
Dept., Jan. 24, 1894	160		A. 38433.
belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.			
Dept., Sept. 1, 1894	5		A. 27973.
Dept., Aug. 9, 1894	1	Lot 10, S. 3, T. 23, R. 19	A. 40833.
Dept., Dec. 19, 1887	160	Plat and field notes of tract in A. 16912	A. 16912.
Dept., Mar. 9, 1896	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	In S. 9, T. 1 S., R. 4 E., W. R. M. Adjoins above tract. Plat and detailed description in A. 47490.	A. 47490.
General	160		23334/87.

Statistics as to Indian schools

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	80	
Moqui Reservation:			
Keams Canyon boarding	do	90	
Oreiba day	do		40
Polacco day	do		50
Second Mesa day	do		40
Hualapai Reservation:			
Hualapai day, Hackberry	do	40	
Hualapai day, Kingman	do	60	
Supai Reservation day	do	60	
Fort Mojave training	do	150	
Navajo Agency:			
Navajo boarding	do	120	
Little Water day	do		30
Phoenix training	do	275	
Pima Agency:			
Pima boarding	do	150	
San Xavier day	Catholic Church		110
San Carlos Agency:			
San Carlos boarding	By Government	100	
Fort Apache boarding	do	65	
Lutheran Mission day	By Evangelical Lutheran Church		30
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	250	
Hoopa Valley Agency; Hoopa Valley boarding	do	200	
Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency:			
Agua Caliente day	do		28
Capitan Grande day	do		30
Coahuila day	do		32
La Jolla day	do		34
Martinez day	do		28
Mesa Grande day	do		24
Pachanga day	do		32
Potrero day	do		28
Rincon day	do		25
San Jacinto day	do		32
Tule River day	do		34
Perris: Training	do	100	
Greenville: Boarding	do	50	
Santa Barbara County: Public day, College district	By contract		
San Diego County: Public day, Helm district	do		
Big Pine day	By Government	35	
Bishop day	do	50	
Hat Creek day	do	40	
Manchester day	do	40	
Potter Valley day	do	50	
Ukiah day	do	30	
Upper Lake day	do	30	
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	do	70	
San Diego: Industrial training	By contract	150	
Banning: St. Boniface's boarding	do	150	
Hopland day	By contract	50	
Pinole day	do	40	
St. Turibius boarding	do	40	
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	170	
Fort Lewis: Training	do	300	
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	150	
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	
Fort Lapwai: Boarding	do	250	
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Agency:			
Quapaw boarding	By Government	90	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding	do	130	

during the year ended June 30, 1897.

Number of employees.				Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Govern-ment.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
5	9	6	8	82	81		10	\$13,147.70	\$13.56		
7	10	5	12	99	82		10	16,488.36	16.76		
	2		2	44		30	10	1,887.40	6.29		
	2		2	46		29	10	1,800.16	6.21		
1	1		2	41		31	4	997.42	8.04		
1	2		2	50		37	10	1,490.47	4.03	\$200.00	\$0.54
2	1		2	60		46	10	2,336.32	5.08		
1	2		2	66		46	10	3,619.06			
12	13	10	15	167	156		10	26,746.24	14.29		
4	10	3	11	91	73		10	16,186.27	18.48		
	2	1	1	29		22	10	2,439.85	11.09		
25	25	31	19	369	332		12	42,551.47	10.68		
9	14	11	12	156	147		10	20,691.31	11.73		
1	2	1	2	73		68	9				
8	7	7	8	116	111		10	13,919.87	10.45		
5	5	2	8	74	57		10	11,508.22	16.82		
1			1	14			10			370.00	3.08
9	23	19	13	173	153		10	20,109.93	10.95		
5	13	6	12	171	138		10	19,845.12	11.98		
	1		1	19		14	10	752.35	5.37		
1			1	26		23	10	1,140.06	4.96		
	1		1	27		20	10	923.93	4.62		
	1		1	35		19	10	1,069.26	5.63		
1			1	22		14	10	811.14	5.72		
	1		1	28		15	10	849.16	5.66		
	1		1	24		18	10	859.47	4.77		
	2		2	29		21	10	1,098.23	5.23		
	1		1	34		27	10	999.82	3.70		
	2		2	37		26	10	1,184.87	4.56		
1			1	25		14	10	763.94	5.46		
10	9	6	13	157	142		12	17,758.25	10.42		
1	4	2	3	58	40		12	7,023.06	14.63		
				9		6	3				
				15		6	10	257.49	4.29		
	1	1		28		22	7	600.00	3.90		
	1		1	56		40	10	720.00	1.80		
	1		1	20		17	10	600.00	3.53		
	1		1	20		10	10	600.00	6.00		
	1		1	33		29	10	648.00	2.23		
	1		1	29		18	9	540.00	3.33	72.00	.44
	1		1	24		16	9	600.00	4.17		
	5	8	2	11	73	44	8	5,010.10	9.49		
	4	6	1	9	77	77	10	9,375.00	10.15		
	5	10	15	119	106		10	9,375.00	7.37		
	1		1	20		13	12	393.92	2.53		
	1		1	18		13	12	393.07	2.53		
	2		2	20	15		10	1,080.00	6.00		
9	8	6	11	170	150		12	20,751.78	11.53		
10	11	4	17	300	196		12	32,787.06	13.94		
7	10	5	12	129	92		12	22,287.10	20.19		
1	5	1	5	28	25		10	4,824.49	16.08		
10	14	11	13	154	108		10	19,274.41	14.87		
4	12	8	8	99	87		10	12,627.86	12.10		
4	12	9	7	111	90		10	13,337.53	12.35		

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox day	By Government		40
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:			
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	30	
Pottawatomie boarding	do	80	
Great Nemaha boarding	do	40	
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	do	500	
Jackson County:			
Public day, district No. 32	By contract		
Public day, district No. 37	do		
Public day, district No. 74	do		
MICHIGAN.			
Baraga:			
Chippewa boarding	By contract	150	
Day	By Government		40
Mount Pleasant: Training	do	160	
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	200	
Point Iroquois: Day	do		75
Isabella County: District No. 1, public day	do		
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth Agency:			
White Earth boarding	By Government	40	
Leech Lake boarding	do	50	
Pine Point boarding	do	100	
Red Lake boarding	do	50	
Wild Rice River boarding	do	65	
St. Benedict's orphan	By contract	150	
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	do	100	
Gull Lake day	By Government		30
Birch Cooley: Day	do		36
Clontarf: Boarding	By contract and by Government	80	
Morris: Boarding	By Government	100	
Pipestone: Training	do	90	
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet Agency:			
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	125	
Holy Family boarding	By contract	140	
Crow Agency:			
Crow boarding	By Government	160	
Montana boarding	do	60	
St. Xavier's boarding	By contract	200	
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius boarding	do	450	
Fort Belknap Agency:			
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	100	
St. Paul's boarding	By contract	300	
Fort Peck Agency: Poplar River boarding	By Government	200	
Tongue River Agency:			
Agency day	do		40
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	60	
Fort Shaw: Training	By Government	250	
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:			
Omaha boarding	By Government	75	
Winnebago boarding	do	100	
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 8	By contract		
Public day, district No. 13	do		
Public day, district No. 14	do		
Public day, district No. 17	do		
Boyd County: Public day, district No. 14	do		
Santee Agency:			
Santee boarding	By Government	80	
Hope boarding	do	60	

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Govern-ment.	Cost to other par-ties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
1			1	44		21	10	\$1,793.70	\$8.54		
2	5	3	4	42	41		10	6,001.45	12.20		
3	10	9	4	92	82		10	11,551.16	11.74		
1	6	2	5	47	37		10	5,569.65	12.55		
36	28	28	36	648	502		12	76,254.54	12.66		
				2		2	9	37.50	2.08		
				3		3	6	47.20	2.62		
				8		4	3				
2	9		11	40	35		10	3,179.70	7.57		
	1		1	40		26	10	600.00	2.30		
7	9	4	12	165	137		12	19,890.07	12.10		
8	9	3	14	95	92		10	5,400.00	4.89		
	1		1	49		22	9	434.39	2.19		
				6		3	7	55.99	2.67		
4	8	6	6	50	42		10	8,189.45	16.25		
2	5	4	3	63	42		10	5,805.43	11.52		
4	8	7	5	100	78		10	8,935.00	9.55		
3	4	5	2	50	37		10	5,006.77	11.28		
2	11	10	3	91	69		10	10,108.07	12.21		
2	10		13	87	81		10	8,100.00	8.33		
5	2		7	62	50		10	4,320.00	7.20		
1	1		1	16		6	10	400.00	6.67		
			1	21		13	10	622.00	4.78		
4	3		7	56	52		10	3,903.13	11.06		
4	8	8	4	43	32		2	3,000.68			
3	11	4	10	114	98		12	2,213.99	23.06		
								11,575.26	9.85		
4	9	4	9	146	125		10	21,925.41	14.62		
6	10	1	15	72	62		10	5,400.00	7.26		
5	12	3	14	134	113		10	18,942.24	13.96		
4	5		9	55	52		10	9,881.26	15.83		
7	9		16	84	79		12	5,400.00	5.70		
18	17		35	265	243		10	27,500.00	9.43	\$29,200.00	\$10.01
9	11	10	10	119	101		12	14,722.27	12.15		
10	8		18	103	83		10	7,560.00	7.44	4,119.00	4.05
10	13	9	14	244	205		10	29,178.35	11.86		
	2		2	30		19	10	1,065.33	5.61		
4	5	1	8	40	30		10	3,163.10	8.79	2,338.90	6.50
10	12	5	17	224	195		10	30,007.04	12.82		
4	11	6	9	101	91		10	13,005.05	11.91		
5	11	7	9	108	95		10	14,046.56	12.32		
				6		1	6	30.00	5.00		
				12		8	9	250.00	4.03		
				18		11	9	337.99	3.41		
				14		6	3	57.00	3.17		
				5		3	10	134.82	4.49		
2	6	2	6	53	37		10	8,525.59	19.20		
2	5	2	5	54	45		10	6,112.01	11.32		

a By contract.

b By Government.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEBRASKA—continued.			
Santee Agency—Continued.			
Ponca day	By Government		34
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church	90	
Genoa: Training	By Government	350	
Knox County:			
Public day, district No. 36	By contract		
Public day, district No. 67 a	do		
Public day, district No. 69 a	do		
Public day, district No. 104	do		
Public day, district No. 105	do		
NEVADA.			
Nevada Agency:			
Pyramid Lake boarding	By Government	120	
Walker River day	do		30
Carson: Training	do	135	
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone boarding	do	50	
Lander County: Public day, Walsh district	By contract		
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300	
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	100	
Pueblo Agency:			
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125	
Acoma day	By Government	50	
Cochite day	do	30	
Isleta day	do	50	
Jemez day	do	40	
Laguna day	do	40	
Pahuate day	do	30	
Santa Clara day	do	30	
Santo Domingo day	do	50	
San Felipe day	do	40	
San Juan day	do	50	
Taos day	do	30	
Zia day	do	35	
Zuni boarding	do		60
Santa Fe: Training	do	200	
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee Agency:			
Cherokee boarding	By Government	150	
Big Cove day	do	60	
Birdtown day	do	50	
Cherokee day	do		
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devil's Lake Agency:			
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350	
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	175	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 1	By Government	50	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 2	do	50	
Turtle Mountain day, No. 3	do	40	
Fort Berthold Agency:			
Browning boarding	do	60	
No. 1 day	do	40	
No. 2 day	do	40	
No. 3 day	do	30	
No. 4 day	do	40	
Mission Home boarding	By Congregational Church	50	
Standing Rock Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	110	
Agricultural boarding	do	100	
Grand River boarding	do	80	
Cannon Ball day	do	40	
No. 1 day	do	30	
No. 2 day	do	30	
Bullhead day	do	25	
Porcupine day	do	30	
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	

a No reports received from this school.

Number of employees.				Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
	1		1	35		24	10	\$1,279.77	\$5.33		
8	12	3	17	81	80		9			\$14,093.00	\$19.57
19	21	20	20	248	212		12	37,351.14	14.68		
				14			10	290.34	3.23		
				21			7	216.50	2.42		
				2			9	35.49	3.94		
4	8	5	7	104	85		10	13,498.52	13.23		
			1	48			10	1,198.95	4.00		
13	11	11	13	136	126		12	19,623.42	13.90		
4	4	3	5	65	53		10	11,188.74	17.59		
				5			7				
41	29	54	16	346	298		12	47,485.25	13.28		
3	6	2	7	106	91		12	10,303.37	9.41		
	9		9	68	65		10	6,250.00	8.01	2,000.00	2.56
			1	45			7	573.63	3.28		
	1		1	39			10	821.50	5.10		
			1	44			5	331.64	3.01		
	1		1	60			7	581.21	2.37		
			1	43			10	832.53	3.78		
1	1		1	54			8	668.90	5.57		
1			1	38			10	818.78	4.55		
1			1	27			3	485.46	13.48		
1			1	50			7	568.75	3.53		
1			1	24			7	538.84	5.13		
1			1	36			7	530.66	3.44		
	1		1	33			10	837.08	3.23		
		4	4	54			8	1,857.58	5.53		
26	10	20	16	249	203		12	30,331.32	12.45		
9	12	7	14	163	129		10	17,060.24	11.02		
1	1	2		42			10	993.89	8.28		
	2	1	1	58			10	1,034.40	4.31		
				6			9				
15	18	11	22	309	268		12	40,018.09	12.44		
3	14	4	13	120	109		10	10,800.00	8.26		
1	1	1	1	62			10	1,480.20	4.93		
1	1		2	64			10	1,358.01	6.17		
1	1		2	73			9	1,244.80	4.46		
5	9	6	8	78	60		10	8,997.24	12.50		
1	1		2	36			10	1,393.29	6.06		
			2	26			10	1,559.29	7.09		
				16			10	(b)			
			2	39			10	1,302.36	3.83		
3	7	3	7	45	40		10			4,100.00	8.54
6	13	8	11	140	116		10	18,877.86	13.56		
5	9	5	9	124	114		10	15,260.57	11.16		
4	10	8	6	91	69		10	12,857.10	15.52		
1	2	2	1	42			10	1,373.07	3.94		
2		1	1	20			10	862.19	5.07		
1	1	2		25			10	895.51	4.48		
1	1	2		25			3	238.00	5.67		
2		2		33			10	857.17	9.52		
1	5		6	55	50		5	1,523.65	6.09		

b School held in Browning boarding school building where teacher is employed.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		Number of employees.				Average attendance.			Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.	
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Enrollment.	Boarding.	Day.	Number of months in session.						
				Male.	Female.					Indian.					White.
OKLAHOMA.															
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:															
Arapaho boarding	By Government	130		8	16	13	11	114	105		10	\$19,675.01	\$15.62		
Cheyenne boarding	do	200		13	16	16	13	143	122		10	21,894.62	14.96		
Mennonite boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	45		3	4		7	46	41		10	2,181.59	4.42	\$1,435.00	\$2.92
Mennonite boarding (cantonment)	do	65		3	6	2	7	79	60		10	2,712.76	3.77	1,550.61	2.15
Whirlwind day	By Government		20	1	1		2	19		17	9	1,745.07	11.40		
Seger Colony boarding	do	120		9	14	14	9	130	104		10	15,283.39	12.25		
Chilocco: training	do	450		33	30	34	29	434	347		12	50,230.69	12.07		
Kiowa Agency:															
Riverside boarding	do	100		7	9	5	11	99	94		10	14,623.01	12.96		
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	50		4	11	5	10	87	84		10	13,087.05	12.98		
Fort Sill boarding	do	125		9	10	6	13	138	129		10	19,833.90	12.81		
Cache Creek boarding	By Government and religious society.	50		2	4		6	47	45		10	1,212.69	2.24	3,914.59	7.25
Mary Gregory Memorial boarding	do	40		2	3		5	19	16		10	437.03	2.23	3,500.00	18.22
Methvin Institute	do	100		2	7	1	8	83	77		10	1,906.61	2.06	4,750.00	5.14
St. Patrick's boarding	do	100		4	8		12	70	67		10	1,774.21	2.21		
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	do	40		1	3		4	23	22		10	598.20	2.29	1,800.00	6.82
Osage Agency:															
Raw boarding	By Government	60		3	5	2	6	58	55		10	7,042.43	10.67		
Osage boarding	do	180		9	21	8	22	170	131		10	26,757.25	17.02		
St. John's boarding	By contract	150		3	9		12	67	55		10	5,684.74	8.61	500.00	.89
St. Louis boarding	do	125		3	6		9	75	69		10	7,152.07	8.64	902.06	1.27
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:															
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125		5	15	6	14	129	124		10	16,697.15	11.22		
Ponca boarding	do	100		3	12	4	11	109	107		10	13,711.38	10.68		
Otoe boarding	do	75		2	10	3	9	71	71		10	9,580.80	11.25		
Sac and Fox Agency:															
Absentee Shawnee boarding	do	75		5	11	7	9	111	95		10	11,944.14	10.48		
Sac and Fox boarding	do	120		6	9	5	10	91	72		10	11,682.35	13.52		
St. Mary's boarding	By voucher	75			11		11	53	43		10	5,845.24	11.33		
Blaine County:															
Public day, district No. 42	By contract							27		25	7	560.25			
Public day, district No. 77	do							4		3					
Canadian County, public day, district No. 55	do							4		2	6				
Cleveland County, public day, district No. 60	do							8		6	6				
Kingfisher County:															
Public day, district No. 95	do							1		1	5				
Public day, Kingfisher district	do							2		2	6				
Lincoln County, public day, district No. 90	do							1		1	4				
Oklahoma County:															
Public day, district No. 48	do							8		7	3				
Public day, district No. 69	No contract							8		5	3				
Pottawatomie County:															
Public day, district No. 301	By contract							6		3	9	83.33	3.09		
Public day, district No. 70	do							5		3	6				
Public day, district No. 77	do							4		3	4				
Public day, district No. 79	do							6		4	4	25.00	1.50		
Public day, district No. 82	do							6		4	2	36.83	4.60		
Public day, district No. 84	do							4		4	5	80.00	4.00		
OREGON.															
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding															
	By Government	100		1	6	2	5	91	75		10	7,963.13			
Klamath Agency:															
Klamath boarding	By Government	140		7	10	5	12	137	116		10	17,774.37	12.77		
Yainax boarding	do	100		7	8	5	10	101	90		10	14,235.38	13.18		
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	do	80		3	9	4	8	90	63		10	8,453.00	11.18		
Umatilla Agency:															
Umatilla boarding	do	100		1	9	2	8	74	58		10	9,775.92	14.05		
Kate Drexel boarding	By contract	150		3	9		12	66	51		10	3,600.00	5.88		
Warm Springs Agency: Simnasho day	By Government		30	2	1	1	2	20		11	10	1,620.77	14.73		
Chemawa: Salem training	do	300		24	22	24	22	363	316		10	40,833.57	10.77		
Lane County: Public day, district No. 32	By contract							2		2	6	26.83	2.24		
PENNSYLVANIA.															
Carlisle: Training	By Government	800		27	37	11	53	883	790		12	109,229.62	11.44	874.38	.09
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract and special appropriation.	250		10	25		35	245	212		12	33,400.00	13.13	3,751.54	1.47

a The average attendance for ten months, during which schoolroom work was actually done, was 797.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek Agency:			
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	
Grace boarding	By contract	50	
Immaculate Conception boarding	By Government		
Immaculate Conception boarding	By contract	60	
Cheyenne River Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	130	
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	
do	do	10	
Plum Creek boarding	do	30	
Oahe boarding	do		
No. 5 day	By Government		
No. 7 day	do		
No. 8 day	do		
Lower Brulé Agency: Lower Brulé boarding	do	140	
Pine Ridge Agency:			
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	
No. 1 day	By Government		
No. 2 day	do		
No. 3 day	do		
No. 4 day	do		
No. 5 day	do		
No. 6 day	do		
No. 7 day	do		
No. 8 day	do		
No. 9 day	do		
No. 10 day	do		
No. 11 day	do		
No. 12 day	do		
No. 13 day	do		
No. 14 day	do		
No. 15 day	do		
No. 16 day	do		
No. 17 day	do		
No. 18 day	do		
No. 19 day	do		
No. 20 day	do		
No. 21 day	do		
No. 22 day	do		
No. 23 day	do		
No. 24 day	do		
No. 25 day	do		
No. 26 day	do		
Rosebud Agency:			
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	225	
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	45	
Agency day	By Government		
Big Oak day	do		
Black Pipe Creek day	do		
Butte Creek day	do		
Corn Creek day	do		
Cut Meat Creek day	do		
He Dog's Camp day	do		
Ironwood Creek day	do		
Little Crow's Camp day	do		
Little White River day	do		
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do		
Milk's Camp day	do		
Pine Creek day	do		
Red Leaf's Camp day	do		
Ring Thunder day	do		
Upper Cut Meat day	do		
Upper Pine Creek day	do		
White Thunder Creek day	do		
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp day	do		
Spring Creek day	do		
Upper Ponca Creek day	do		
Sisseton Agency:			
Sisseton Industrial boarding	do	130	
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church.	125	

Number of employees.				Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Govern-ment.	Cost to other par-ties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
5	17	10	12	145	137	10	\$21,289.62	\$12.94			
2	3	2	3	38	35	7	2,051.40	8.37			
7	6		13	52	49	10	2,066.00	8.43			
4	11	8	7	119	104	10	3,240.00	5.51	\$3,233.65	\$5.50	
2	6		8	51	47	10	17,061.66	13.67			
1	1		2	10	10	10	1,982.53	4.22	4,500.00	7.97	
1	1		2	10	10	10	273.95	2.74	1,776.05	14.80	
1	4		5	27	23	10	711.29	2.58	3,000.00	10.86	
1	1		2	18		16	1,034.71	6.47			
	2		2	20		17	1,045.36	7.47			
1	1		2	20		14	1,037.39	7.41			
7	15	12	10	142	131	10	21,493.39	13.67			
7	15		22	143	132	10	13,500.00	8.52	3,050.00	1.93	
	1		1	25	14	10	680.47	4.86			
	2	2		43	34	10	1,011.62	2.98			
1	1		2	34	29	10	999.06	3.45			
	1		2	47	40	10	996.04	2.24			
	1		2	42	32	10	1,000.75	3.23			
	1		2	28	25	10	988.10	3.95			
	1	2	1	49	40	10	1,012.27	2.53			
	1		2	34	29	10	1,003.18	3.46			
	1	1	1	50	43	10	1,013.32	2.36			
	2	2		41	36	10	991.11	2.75			
1	1		2	30	27	10	988.89	3.66			
	1		2	37	27	10	1,000.13	3.70			
	1		2	24	19	10	997.14	5.25			
	1		1	40	30	10	1,015.03	3.38			
	1	2		36	31	10	1,010.83	3.26			
	2	1	1	44	35	10	1,024.02	2.93			
1	1		2	35	32	10	1,008.69	3.15			
	1		2	48	40	10	1,018.70	2.55			
	1		2	30	28	10	984.60	3.52			
	1		2	31	18	10	990.80	5.50			
	1		1	35	29	10	988.56	3.41			
	1		1	28	22	10	993.00	4.51			
	1		2	32	26	10	996.67	3.33			
	1		2	32	26	9	993.55	4.01			
	1	2		36	32	10	993.41	3.10			
	1	2		30	27	10	977.42	3.62			
11	14		25	200	188	10	9,720.00	4.31	4,110.93	1.82	
3	5		8	41	37	10	1,743.30	3.93	7,400.57	16.66	
	2		2	31	23	10	1,113.78	4.84			
	1	1	1	36	31	10	1,090.77	3.52			
1	2		2	33	29	10	1,106.24	3.81			
	2		2	25	22	10	1,124.90	5.11			
	2		2	38	26	10	1,097.33	4.22			
1	1		2	41	31	10	1,193.58	3.85			
1	1		2	32	28	10	1,107.83	3.96			
1	1		2	35	33	10	1,189.11	3.60			
1	1		2	21	17	10	1,110.93	6.53			
1	1		2	27	25	10	1,167.73	4.67			
1	1		2	39	33	10	1,116.52	3.38			
1	1		2	31	23	10	1,083.33	4.71			
1	1		2	36	25	10	1,119.08	4.48			
1	1		2	32	27	10	1,120.32	4.15			
1	1	1	1	25	23	10	1,108.60	4.82			
1	1		2	43	38	10	1,176.66	3.10			
1	1	1	1	27	24	10	1,107.08	4.61			
1	1		2	26	22	10	1,108.48	5.04			
1	1		2	32	25	10	1,093.49	4.37			
1	1		2	41	32	10	1,129.89	3.53			
	1		1	17	11	10	729.91	6.64			
9	11	8	12	134	97	10	17,471.06	15.01			
5	7		12	82	76	9			11,240.00	16.43	

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Yankton Agency:			
Yankton boarding.....	By Government.....	160	
St. Paul's Mission boarding.....	By Government and religious society.....	55	
Flandreau: Training.....	By Government.....	170	
Pierre: Training.....	do.....	150	
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray Agency:			
Uintah boarding.....	By Government.....	90	
Ouray boarding.....	do.....	80	
Boxelder County: Public day, district No. 12.....	By contract.....		
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute.....	By contract.....	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Agency:			
Colville boarding.....	By contract.....	150	
Cœur d'Alene Reserve:			
De Smet Mission boarding.....	do.....	300	
Tonasket boarding.....	By Government.....	90	
Nespilem day.....	do.....	40	
Spokane day.....	do.....	40	
Neah Bay Agency:			
Neah Bay day.....	do.....	75	
Quillehute day.....	do.....	60	
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:			
Puyallup boarding.....	do.....	200	
Chehalis day.....	do.....	60	
Quinalt day.....	do.....	40	
S'Kokomish day.....	do.....	40	
Jamestown day.....	do.....	30	
Port Gamble day.....	do.....	25	
St. George's boarding.....	By Catholic Church.....		
Tulalip Agency:			
Tulalip boarding.....	By contract.....	150	
Lummi day.....	By Government.....	40	
Swinomish day.....	do.....	40	
Yakima Agency:			
Yakima boarding.....	do.....	140	
Toppenish day.....	do.....	30	
King County: Public day, district No. 87.....	By contract.....		
Skagit County: Public day, district No. 52.....	do.....		
Stevens County: Public day, district No. 7 a.....	do.....		
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay Agency:			
Menomonee boarding.....	By Government.....	160	
St. Joseph's boarding.....	By contract.....	170	
Stockbridge day.....	By Government.....	40	
Oneida Reservation:			
Oneida boarding.....	do.....	120	
Oneida day, No. 1.....	do.....	40	
Oneida day, No. 2.....	do.....	40	
Oneida day, No. 3.....	do.....	30	
Oneida day, No. 4.....	do.....	25	
Oneida day, No. 5.....	do.....	32	
La Pointe Agency:			
Bayfield boarding.....	By contract.....	50	
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation.....	do.....	100	
Lac du Flambeau boarding.....	By Government.....	140	
Fond du Lac day.....	do.....	30	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day.....	do.....	36	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 2.....	do.....	36	
Normantown day.....	do.....	30	
Nett Lake day.....	do.....	30	

a No report received from this school.

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
3	15	9	9	134	109	10	\$16,008.64	\$12.24			
2	7	1	8	54	50	10	1,956.00	3.26	\$3,660.00	\$6.10	
8	13	7	14	226	167	10	23,414.07	11.68			
8	8	3	13	159	138	12	21,210.70	12.81			
2	10	4	8	93	78	10	11,291.65	12.06			
2	5		7	43	34	10	7,013.95	17.19			
				28		10	689.66	3.13			
8	12		20	126	118	12	19,658.46	13.88	26,773.40	18.91	
12	9	5	16	79	62	10	5,400.00	7.26	7,540.00	10.13	
10	8		18	74	70	10	6,480.00	8.05	6,520.00	8.11	
4	5	2	7	74	56	63	6,591.35	39.23			
1	1		2	30		3	c 141.15	4.28			
1	1		2	33		8	1,108.20	7.68			
2	1	1	2	59		10	1,811.95	4.12			
1	1		2	48		9	1,077.54	3.99			
11	16	15	12	254	209	10	24,013.21	9.57			
1	1		2	16		9	1,046.15	13.07			
1	1		2	11		5	652.90	9.33			
1	1	1	1	37		7	1,069.50	15.28			
1			1	30		10	848.08	3.39			
1	1		2	28		10	890.45	4.37			
4	9		13	101	87	10	8,100.00	7.76	405.00	.39	
1	1		2	46		10	1,635.01	5.26			
	1		1	43		3	253.08	2.22			
6	11	8	9	118	84	10	16,880.26	16.72			
	1	1		25		10	600.00	3.75			
				10		4	72.91	3.04			
				15		5	130.66	3.27			
9	12	12	9	168	149	10	20,296.74	11.35			
7	8	2	13	111	101	10	7,020.00	5.79			
1		1		30		10	625.00	5.21			
4	12	8	8	125	120	10	17,206.89	11.95			
	1		1	32		10	626.15	3.91			
1			1	30		10	612.00	4.08			
1			1	45		10	626.00	2.85			
				34		10	493.40	3.80			
1		1		32		10	498.20	4.98			
	7		7	38	38	12	3,240.00	7.11	1,000.00	2.19	
1	13		14	71	62	12	5,400.00	7.26	100.00	.13	
4	9	6	7	137	113	10	12,562.40	9.26			
1			1	37		10	721.87	4.81			
1	1		2	28		10	986.11	7.04			
1	1	2		22		10	1,009.73	8.41			
1		1		13		10	741.42	7.41			
	1		1	38		10	749.88	3.41			

b School building burned December 3, 1896.

c This day school was in charge of two employees of Tonasket boarding school during fourth quarter.

Statistics as to Indian schools during

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WISCONSIN—continued.			
La Pointe Agency—Continued.			
Grand Portage day	By Government		50
Pahquayahwong day	do		32
Red Cliff day	do		80
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	By contract		80
St. Mary's day, Bad River Reservation	do		60
Wittenberg: Boarding	By Government	140	
Tomah: Training	do	125	
Ashland County public day, Odanah district a	By contract		
WYOMING.			
Shoshone Agency:			
Wind River boarding	By Government	200	
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	By contract	125	
Shoshone Mission boarding	do	25	

a Reports received too late for tabulation.

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	19,415
Capacity of day schools	a 5,440
Number of employees	2,653
Male	1,038
Female	1,615
Indian	846
White	1,807
Enrollment of boarding schools	17,598
Enrollment of day schools	5,366
Average attendance of boarding schools	15,026
Average attendance of day schools	3,650
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	\$2,172,128.17
To other parties	167,458.34

the year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enroll-ment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita to Govern-ment.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.			Boarding.	Day.					
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.								
1		1		21	12	10	\$533.55	\$4.86			
1	1		2	47	26	10	1,109.09	4.27			
	2		2	47	36	10	1,026.70	2.85			
	4		4	63	45	10	1,034.31	2.30	\$218.66	\$0.49	
	3		3	58	49	10	450.00	.92			
7	11	11	7	128	108	10	13,489.33	10.41			
8	12	9	11	136	102	12	16,748.63	13.63			
				21	9	9					
6	11	4	13	198	174	10	25,774.14	12.34			
4	6		10	80	72	10	5,400.00	6.25	2,000.00	2.31	
3	3	1	5	23	20	8	1,743.17	8.72	1,459.00	7.30	

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Num-ber.	Capacity.	Enroll-ment.	Average attend-ance.	Number of em-ployees.	Cost to Gov-ernment.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding	23	5,345	5,723	4,787	690	\$700,507.18
Reservation boarding	73	8,270	8,112	6,855	1,129	1,051,835.96
Reservation day	138	4,995	4,768	3,234	230	137,168.73
Total	234	18,610	18,603	14,876	2,049	1,889,511.87
Contract schools:						
Boarding	23	4,445	2,579	2,313	403	204,382.55
Day	5	305	208	142	10	2,705.69
Boarding specially appropriated for	2	400	371	330	55	53,058.46
Total	35	5,150	3,158	2,785	468	280,146.70
Public day	38		303	194		3,455.79
Mission boarding	17	955	813	741	132	19,013.81
Mission day	2	140	87	80	4	
Aggregate	326	24,855	22,964	18,676	2,653	2,172,128.17

a Not including public schools.

*Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.**

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
California:							
St. Boniface's boarding.....	150	75	\$125	10	119	106	\$9,375.00
San Diego boarding.....	150	75	125	10	77	77	9,375.00
St. Turibius Mission boarding....	40	10	108	10	20	15	1,080.00
Hopland day.....	50	20	30	12	20	13	393.92
Pinole day.....	40	18	30	12	18	13	393.07
Idaho: Cœur d'Aléne Reservation,							
De Smet Mission boarding.....	300	60	108	10	74	70	6,480.00
Michigan:							
Baraga, Chippewa boarding.....	150	30	108	10	40	35	3,179.70
Harbor Springs boarding.....	200	50	108	10	95	92	5,400.00
Bay Mills, Iroquois Point day....	75	20	30	9	49	22	434.39
Minnesota:							
Clontarf industrial boarding.....	100	46	108	9½	56	52	3,903.13
White Earth Reservation, St. Benedict's orphan.....	150	75	108	10	87	81	8,100.00
Red Lake Reservation, St. Mary's boarding.....	100	40	108	10	62	50	4,320.00
Montana:							
Blackfeet Reservation, Holy Family boarding.....	140	50	108	10	72	62	5,400.00
Crow Reservation, St. Xavier's boarding.....	200	50	108	12	84	79	5,400.00
Fort Belknap Reservation, St. Paul's boarding.....	300	70	108	10	103	83	7,560.00
Tongue River Reservation, St. Labre's boarding.....	60	40	108	10	40	30	3,163.10
Flathead Reservation, St. Ignatius Mission boarding.....	450	220	125	10	265	243	27,500.00
New Mexico: Bernalillo boarding....	125	50	125	10	68	65	6,250.00
North Dakota:							
Turtle Mountain Reservation, St. Mary's boarding.....	175	100	108	10	120	109	10,800.00
Oklahoma:							
Osage Reservation, St. John's boarding.....	150	40	125	10	67	55	5,684.74
St. Louis boarding.....	125	50	125	10	75	69	7,152.07
Pottawatomie Reservation, St. Mary's boarding a.....	75	-----	-----	10	53	43	5,845.24
Oregon:							
Umatilla Reservation, Kate Drexel boarding.....	150	36	100	10	66	51	3,600.00
South Dakota:							
Crow Creek Reservation, Immaculate Conception boarding.....	60	30	108	10	52	49	3,240.00
Grace Howard Home boarding.....	50	35	100	7	38	35	2,051.40
Pine Ridge Reservation, Holy Rosary boarding.....	200	125	108	10	143	132	13,500.00
Rosebud Reservation, St. Francis boarding.....	225	90	108	10	200	188	9,720.00
Washington:							
Colville Reservation boarding....	150	50	108	10	79	62	5,400.00
Tulalip Reservation boarding....	150	75	108	10	101	87	8,100.00
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield boarding.....	50	30	108	12	38	38	3,240.00
Menomonee Reservation, St. Joseph's boarding.....	170	65	108	10	111	101	7,020.00
Bad River Reservation, St. Mary's boarding.....	100	50	108	12	71	62	5,400.00
Day.....	60	15	30	10	58	49	450.00
Lac Court d'Oreilles day.....	80	40	30	10	63	45	1,034.31
Wyoming:							
Shoshone Reservation, Mission boarding.....	25	20	108	8	23	20	1,743.17
Shoshone Reservation, St. Stephen's boarding.....	125	50	108	10	80	72	5,400.00
Total.....	4,750 ^b	1,900	-----	-----	2,787	2,455	207,088.24
<i>Specially appropriated for by Congress.</i>							
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Lincoln Institution.....							
	250	200	167	12	245	212	33,400.00
Virginia: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.....							
	150	120	167	12	126	118	19,658.46
Total.....	400	320	-----	-----	371	330	53,058.46

a Paid by vouchers. No formal contract made. b Not including capacity of Clontarf and Grace boarding schools, which has been counted in capacity for Government schools.

* Schools receiving Government rations and conducted by religious societies heretofore found in this table are now found only in preceding table, "Statistics as to Indian schools," etc.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and

subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Percent of subsistence obtained by—	
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.			Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.
ARIZONA.											
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>											
Mohave.....	671	500	171	170	140	11	62	50	50		
Mohave at Needles.....	700										
Mohave at Fort Mohave.....	1,000										
Chimehuevi.....	300	1,200	200	300	400			100			
<i>Under industrial teacher.</i>											
Hualapai.....	631	250	70	35	350	61	63	50	25	25	
Yava Supai.....	260	203	57	60	75			75	25		
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>											
Navajo.....	20,500		1,000	220	500	50	150	100			
Moquis Pueblo.....	2,641		16	24	24	4	63	100			
<i>Pima Agency.</i>											
Pima.....	4,260										
Maricopa.....	340	6,469	870	188	971		270	5	90	16	
Papago.....	693										
Papago at San Xavier.....	531	531		12	29	3	90	97	3		
Papago, nomadic.....	2,046										
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>											
Coyotero Apache.....	647										
San Carlos Apache.....	1,288										
Mohave.....	526	600	3,000	500	1,000		15	7	60	20	
Tonto Apache.....	863										
Yuma.....	42										
White Mountain Apache.....	1,824										
CALIFORNIA.											
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>											
Hoopa.....	505	505		70	480	11	116	5	100		
Klamath (a).....	673	505			450		137				
<i>Mission Tule River Agency.</i>											
Yuma.....	707	500	200	260	300		15	67	33		
Tule River.....	175	175		75	110		35	100			
Mission.....	2,966	2,966		2,098	1,780		653	100			
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>											
Concow.....	162										
Little Lake and Redwood.....	136	644		260	600	12	150	100			
Ukie and Wylackie.....	283										
Pitt River and Nome Lackie.....	63										
<i>Indians in California not under an agent.</i>											
Wicumni, Kaweah, and others.....	a 6,995										
COLORADO.											
<i>Southern Ute Agency</i>											
Moache, Capote, and Wiminuche Ute:											
Allotted.....	420	100	250	5	38		40	75	25		
Unallotted.....	717										

a Taken from report of last year.

Religious.				Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.								
Missions-aries.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian criminals punished.		Whisky sellers prosecuted.	
			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.		By other methods.
1			\$25				17	17								
					1											
			\$200	100			46	34						50	7	
							13	10								
2	2														10	
1	2															
5	2	174	4	20,000	4,100	6	1	179	135							
	2	210	1	(c)		7		25	23					8		7
2								170	105	2				82	75	7
1	1							13	13							3
								39	58							
		35				23		13	14							4
2		1,500	7			45		137	101	2						22
1	1	20						15	20	1				2		2
1								35	57	2						

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.
FLORIDA.											
<i>Under industrial teacher.</i>											
Seminole.....	565	a 300	120	200					100		
IDAHO.											
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>											
Bannock.....	432	400	1,108	200	300	19	145	3	55	5	40
Shoshone.....	1,076										
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>											
Shoshone.....	206	130	32	43	48	3	36		30	20	50
Sheepeater.....	197										
Bannock.....	82										
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>											
Nez Percé.....	1,647	237	1,410	300	500	32	432		75	25	
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>											
Peoria.....	174	174		106	154	13	58	2	100		
Ottawa.....	167	167		139	144	1	49	1	100		
Quapaw.....	239	239		183	186	13	124	6	100		
Modoc.....	52	52		24	30	2	21		80		20
Seneca.....	312	312		201	223	2	68		100		
Eastern Shawnee.....	90	90		36	59	2	20		100		
Miami.....	95	95		56	65	5	22		100		
Wyandotte.....	319	319		207	249	5	50		100		
<i>Union Agency. (a)</i>											
Cherokee.....	25,388										
Chickasaw.....	6,000										
Choctaw.....	17,819										
Creek.....	13,863										
Seminole.....	2,900										
IOWA.											
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	394	2	250	50	250		7		45	5	d 50
KANSAS.											
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>											
Pottawatomie, Prairie Band.....	525	510	15	208	330	6	186	1	75	d 25	
Kickapoo.....	234	234		80	178	6	51	1	75	d 25	
Iowa.....	176	176		90	160		53		75	d 25	
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	82	82		42	58		38		75	d 25	
Munsee (or Christian).....	57	78		58	78		20		100		
Chippewa.....	21										

a Taken from report of last year.

b Exclusive of negroes.

c Not reported.

d Annuity money.

Religious.				Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.							
Mis-sionaries.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Indian criminals punished.			
			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
1	2	1	\$300	\$1,200			12	3							
	1	15	2,500		1	1	22	40				8			
							1	6	10				1	1	6
3	1	725		(c)	13	1	60	82							4
3	1	64			1		4	9							
1	3	58		500	5		3	1							
2	1	124			3		8	6							
2	1	24		315	2		3	5				1			
1	1	61		60	2		12	8							
1		8			1		2								
1		52			2		2	1							
2	1	114		20	118	6	15	5							
		140			5		26	28							2
		50			6		13	10							4
		50			2		6	7							
		10					6	4					1		
1	1	23		480	2		2	1							

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Percent of subsistence obtained by			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.		
									Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	
MICHIGAN.											
<i>Not under an agent. (a)</i>											
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert.....	731										
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	630										
Pottawatome of Huron.....	77										
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	6,000										
MINNESOTA.											
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>											
Mississippi Chippewa.....	1,372										
Gull Lake Mississippi Chippewa	326										
White Oak Point Mississippi Chippewa.....	721										
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewa.	1,234										
Ottertail Pillager Chippewa.....	690										
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa.	1,153	7,651		2,300	2,000	25	1,500	32	75	13	12
Cass and Winnebagoish Chippewa	434										
Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,351										
Pembina Chippewa.....	236										
Fond du Lac Chippewa.....	74										
MONTANA.											
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>											
Piegans (c).....	1,892	1,890	2	450	600	100	1,000	8	25		75
<i>Crow Agency.</i>											
Crow.....	2,139	820	1,350	350	350	4	225	6	75		25
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Kootenai from Idaho.....	40										
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai (confederated)	1,631	600	1,400	520	1,000	3	676		85	5	10
Spokane.....	91										
Lower Kalispel.....	51										
Charlot's band of Flathead.....	185										
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>											
Gros Ventre.....	594										
Assiniboiné.....	711	480	320	650	450	71	380	6	20	10	70
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>											
Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1,219										
Assiniboiné.....	702	1,921		450	450	15	616	5	25		75
<i>Tongue River Agency.</i>											
Northern Cheyenne.....	1,330	90	1,240	65	40		267	1			100
NEBRASKA.											
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>											
Winnebago.....	1,153	650	503	420	600	7	127		95		a 5
Omaha.....	1,170	700	470	425	500	10	320		95		a 5

a Taken from report of last year.

b Not reported.

Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Religious.		Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.									
				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Indian criminals punished.						
				For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.		
12	4	2,500	16		(b)	123	5	390	201	2						29	31	89	
5	10	200	2	\$4,300		48		129	42							140			
4			3	(b)	(b)	17		60	56								27		
6			4	29,200		13		45	52							7	2	2	
1		a 160	1	4,119	\$5,000	14		42	35								12		
	4	64	5		800	21	3	70	115								4	6	1
		100		2,339				35	45			1	1				4		
1		14	1		700			30	45								5		6
1		45	2		800	18	1	62	50								6		17

c This term includes Blackfeet and Blood Indians merged with the Piegans.

d Annuity money.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.								
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Per cent of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.
NORTH DAKOTA.										
<i>Devils Lake Agency.</i>										
Sioux	1,034	1,034		230	85	4	285	85	15	
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:										
Full bloods	271									
Mixed bloods on reserve	1,388									
Mixed bloods outside of reserve	412	1,821	250	900	1,200		353	65	20	
Mixed bloods on reserve, but not recognized by commission of 1892 a	182									
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arickaree	424			120	128			5		
Mandan	267	1,125	35	100	112		316	50	50	
Gros Ventre	469			79	82					
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Sioux, Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands	3,720	3,659	61	686	700	129	1,200	16	30	
OKLAHOMA.										
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>										
Arapaho	1,005			750	800	74	217	19	30	
Cheyenne	2,089	930	2,000							
<i>Kiowa Agency.</i>										
Kiowa	1,105			1,000	1,000	117	449	50	50	
Comanche	1,526	α 100	α 3,000							
Apache	197									
Wichita and affiliated tribes d	958									
<i>Under War Department.</i>										
Apaches at Fort Sill										
	301									
<i>Osage Agency.</i>										
Osage	1,729	940	300	600	600	25	375	25	b 75	
Kaw	208	95	22	97	114	8	35	40	b 60	
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency</i>										
Ponca	602	350	252	300	350	6	115	3	100	
Pawnee	710	200	150	120	360	5	179	7	100	
Otoe and Missouriia	350	36	314	124	160	6	71	2	100	
Tonkawa	53	23	30	15	53		13		100	
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>										
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	495									
Iowa	86									
Absentee Shawnee	493	1,800	309	800	1,200		500	66	b 34	
Mexican Kickapoo	255									
Citizen Pottawatomie	780									

a Taken from report of last year.
d These include Towaconie, Keechie, Waco, Caddo, and Delaware tribes.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Religious.				Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.								
	Mis- sion- aries.	Indian church members.	Amount con- tributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.	Indian crim- inals pun- ished.		Whisky sellers prosecuted.		
			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.		By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.		By other methods.	
NORTH DAKOTA.																	
<i>Devils Lake Agency.</i>																	
Sioux	3		6	\$1,950	18	1	32	26							9	1	4
Turtle Mountain Chippewa:																	
Full bloods																	
Mixed bloods on reserve																	
Mixed bloods outside of reserve	2	6	1,200		22		87	74	1						11	3	
Mixed bloods on reserve, but not recognized by commission of 1892 a																	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>																	
Arickaree	2		4	\$4,100	2,100	15	13	12							3		
Mandan		104					24	25							1		
Gros Ventre							11	12									
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>																	
Sioux, Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands	14	20	1,559	14	1,810	14,438	47	169	154				6	148	5		3
OKLAHOMA.																	
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>																	
Arapaho	12	9	204	7	5,179	5,200	22	1	146	129						1	
Cheyenne																	
<i>Kiowa Agency.</i>																	
Kiowa	5	8	365	12	14,440	6,468	12	79	37								
Comanche								56	57								
Apache								8	14								
Wichita and affiliated tribes d								53	40								
<i>Under War Department.</i>																	
Apaches at Fort Sill																	
<i>Osage Agency.</i>																	
Osage	3		2	500			11	2	98	85							
Kaw							2		14	13							
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency</i>																	
Ponca	1	1	8		(c)				22	16							
Pawnee	1	1	49	1					44	37							
Otoe and Missouriia									21	25						4	
Tonkawa										2							
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>																	
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	2	1	300	5	5,000		12	2									15
Iowa																	
Absentee Shawnee																	
Mexican Kickapoo																	
Citizen Pottawatomie																	

b Annuity money.

c Not reported.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.
OREGON.											
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>											
(Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)											
Rogue River	54										
Santiam	28										
Clackama	65										
Luckamute	35										
Cow Creek	31	399		154	355		99	2	75		25
Wapeto	24										
Mary's River	36										
Yam Hill	38										
Umpqua	88										
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>											
Klamath	584										
Modoc and Pi-Ute and Pitt River	494	1,020		450	650	14	185	14	90	10	
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>											
Siletz	486	486		280	430	5	132		70		30
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>											
Cayuse	375										
Walla Walla	462	275	450	350	400	11	125		30	20	ab50
Umatilla	181										
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>											
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, Pi-Ute	959	670	289	365	475	11	133		54		55
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,550	2,530	20	1,000	725	36	671	7	50		50
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>											
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,047	1,047		575	375	12	317	14	34		66
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>											
Lower Brulé Sioux	940	900	40	250	350		250	5	34		66
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>											
Sioux	6,337										
Cheyenne	49	3,760	2,626	2,254	1,175	131	1,320	3	20		80
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>											
Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux: Agency district	1,176										
Cutmeat Creek district	938										
Black Pipe Creek district	467	1,618	1,743	2,214	1,047	53	1,121	3	20	2	78
Little White River district	550										
Butte Creek district	867										
Ponca Creek district	383										

a Taken from report of last year.

Religious.					Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.						
Mis-sionaries.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Indian criminals punished.		Whisky sellers prosecuted.	
			For education.	For church work.					By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.		By civil courts.	By other methods.
1		1					2	2							
1	300	2	\$375		9	1	36	21				29			
2	150		2,000		1	2	17	29							
3	10	420			25	1	17	18					91		12
2	2	148	3,265		8	5	27	19				5			
22	8	981	\$9,276	8,494	44		101	111					33		2
7		300	3,234	1,918	8	3	43	48					25		
3		688	1,553		9		43	58					8	2	
44	17	1,293	19	10,168	71	7	276	286				2	44		
19	6	843	19	19,130	79		157	161						6	

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	Indian apprentices.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.											
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,869	1,869		240	485	191	13	50		250	
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>											
Yankton Sioux	1,728	1,728		541	554	25	408	75		25	
TEXAS.											
<i>Indians not under an agent.</i>											
Alabama, Cushman, and Muskogee	a 290										
UTAH.											
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>											
Uintah Ute at Uintah	464	60	580	30	90	10	95	2	40	10	50
White River Ute at Uintah	355										
Uncompahgre Ute at Ouray	867										
White River Ute at Ouray	28	350	545	35	250	10	30	2	40	5	55
WASHINGTON.											
<i>Colville Agency.</i>											
Colville	299	299		45	60		80		85	11	4
Cœur d'Aléne	498	498		112	230	5	203	1	100		
Upper and Middle Spokane on Cœur d'Aléne Reserve	145	145		11	23		48		90	10	1
Lake	285	285		48	60		75		97	2	1
Lower Spokane	340	340		70	125		100	1	80	15	5
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve	188	188		25	30		60		75	20	5
Columbia (Moses's Band)	313	313		13	24		25	1	75	75	
Okanogan	649	649		150	95		90		75	25	
Nez Perce (Joseph's Band)	125	75	50				6		7	20	73
San Poil	239	239							80	20	
Nespelem	160	160							75	25	
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>											
Makah	372	420	2	200	250	4	112	70	30		
Makah at Ozette	50										
Quillehute	241										
Hoh	72	300	13	60	80	2	91		20	80	
<i>Under school superintendent. (Formerly Puyallup Agency.)</i>											
Puyallup	521	521		250	350		135		100		
Chehalis	150	150		70	105		32		100		
Nisqually	112	112		40	70		30		100		
Squaxon	113	113		60	80	2	32		100		
S'Klallam	353	352		140	225		115		100		
S'Kokomish	204	204		80	124		60		100		
Quinaielt	115										
Queet	60	241	75	150	6	55	90	10			
Georgetown	49										
Humtulp	17										
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>											
Tulalip	451	451		240	300	4	140		75	25	
Madison	151	151		50	75		30		50	50	
Muckleshoot	153	153		53	126	3	31		88	12	
Swinomish	311	311		28	200	2	52		88	12	
Lummi	362	362		200	273		80	2	70	30	

a Taken from report of last year.

b Annuity money.

c Not reported.

Religious.				Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.									
Mis-sionaries.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	Amount contributed by religious and other societies.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Whites killed by Indians.			Whisky sellers prosecuted.	
										By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.		By other methods.
11	3	704	9	\$112	\$11,240	3	2	41	35								2
7			6	3,660	5,208	56	1	46	53							21	2
TEXAS.																	
<i>Indians not under an agent.</i>																	
Alabama, Cushman, and Muskogee																	
UTAH.																	
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>																	
Uintah Ute at Uintah																	
White River Ute at Uintah																	
Uncompahgre Ute at Ouray																	
White River Ute at Ouray																	
WASHINGTON.																	
<i>Colville Agency.</i>																	
Colville																	
Cœur d'Aléne																	
Upper and Middle Spokane on Cœur d'Aléne Reserve																	
Lake																	
Lower Spokane																	
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve																	
Columbia (Moses's Band)																	
Okanogan																	
Nez Perce (Joseph's Band)																	
San Poil																	
Nespelem																	
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>																	
Makah																	
Makah at Ozette																	
Quillehute																	
Hoh																	
<i>Under school superintendent. (Formerly Puyallup Agency.)</i>																	
Puyallup																	
Chehalis																	
Nisqually																	
Squaxon																	
S'Klallam																	
S'Kokomish																	
Quinaielt																	
Queet																	
Georgetown																	
Humtulp																	
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>																	
Tulalip																	
Madison																	
Muckleshoot																	
Swinomish																	
Lummi																	

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Civilization.									
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Indian apprentices.	Per cent of subsistence obtained by—		
		Wholly.	In part.			Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.
WASHINGTON—continued.											
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	1,789	560	1,000	600	750	9	165	90	10		
Wild Yakima	120										
Not under an agent.											
Nooksack (a)	200										
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
Oneida	1,925	1,925		580	740		332	4	100		
Menomonee	1,330	1,330		675	780	16	322		86		14
Stockbridge and Munsee	486	486		α 396	486	5	65		100		
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Red Cliff	201	201		120	180	7	52		75	25	
Chippewa at Bad River	655	655		500	525	25	145		75	25	
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,150	1,150		515	550	8	243		50	37	13
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	785	785		200	400	9	185		88	12	
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, Minn.	771	771		400	600	2	91		90	5	5
Chippewa at Grand Portage, Minn.	817	817		175	200		67		50	37	13
Chippewa at Boise Fort, Minn.	772	772		125	175	10	145		33	67	
Indians not under an agent.											
Winnebago	α 1,447										
Pottawatomie	α 280										
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone (or Snake)	872	600	900	400	200	21	250	4	50	50	
Northern Arapaho	815										
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Miami in Indiana (a)	439										
Old Town Indians in Maine (a)	410										

a Taken from report of last year.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	248,813
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.	
Population	182,843
Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly	88,339
in part	33,804
Indians who can read	38,631
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	45,494
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	25,744
Dwellings built for Indians	1,403
Indian apprentices	240
Missionaries (not included under the head of "Teachers")—	
Male	305
Female	148
Church members, Indians (communicants)*	23,574
Church buildings	306
Contributed by State of New York for education	\$11,052

* Only partially reported.

of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Missionaries.		Indian church members.		Amount contributed by religious and other societies.		Religious.		Marital.		Vital.		Criminal.					
						For education.	For church work.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Births.	Deaths.	Indians killed during year.			Indian criminals punished.		Whisky sellers prosecuted.
Male.	Female.	Church buildings.								By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	
1	1	440	4		(b)	16	9	41	18	1		1			5		38
2		400	3		\$360	5		25	26								
2		820	3		\$7,000	12		67	47					10			
		9	1			3		5	4								
1			2		450	7		3	3								6
3		455	2		2,819	9	5	11	9						17	50	15
1		89	2		219	12	1	13	17						12		3
1		30	2			3	1	25	15						7	20	17
1		α 60	2		(b)	8		26	26							2	2
1		200	1			2		16	11								
1		60			300	2		38	39						1		
1	1	150	2		3,459	6		73	152					3		4	2

b Not reported.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education*†	\$208,623
for church work and other purposes*	\$112,023
Formal marriages among Indians	1,018
Divorces granted Indians	62
Births*	4,326
Deaths*	4,058
Indians killed by Indians	14
by whites	44
Suicides	7
Whites killed by Indians	
Indian criminals punished by court of Indian offenses	790
by civil courts	230
by other methods	401
Whisky sellers prosecuted	347

* Only partially reported.
† This includes \$31,399 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools: Carlisle, Pa., \$874; Hampton, Va., \$26,773, and Lincoln, Pa., \$3,752.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.		
			Acres under.	Made during the year.								
IDAHO.												
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>												
Bannock and Shoshone	1,527	275	7,500	2,000	7,000	9,000		5,150	3,250	2,000		
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>												
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepstealer	856	100	1,110	125		10,000		325		210		
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>												
Nez Percé	9,970	2,000	96,000	25,000	260	37,500	12,000	1,700	13,000	1,200		
INDIAN TERRITORY.												
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>												
Peoria	4,026	927	29,544	4,680	28	1,220	2,004	39,100	1,151	1,828	2,106	
Ottawa	629	118	7,924	80	23	1,372	950	16,450	1,709	248	634	
Quapaw	808	69	41,240	3,653	84			5,023	1,729	1,044	5,608	
Modoc	280	13	1,920	310	16	180		3,600	397	104	675	
Seneca	1,096	37	8,394	1,370	64	5,352		13,100	2,080	352	1,356	
Miami	1,028	115	9,942	1,627	14	4,826	1,230	14,500	1,113	596	1,760	
Eastern Shawnee	519	4	2,920	1,560	15	2,479	670	7,300	577	126	290	
Wyandotte	1,592	53	4,330	1,634	46	3,549	840	26,335	3,252	300	2,865	
IOWA.												
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>												
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	625		625	1,280		352	700	12,500	490	100		
KANSAS.												
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>												
Pottawatomie Prairie band	3,770	150	31,669	9,000	125		450	52,650	6,550	4,100	1,300	
Kickapoo	700	50	18,000	500	33	50	550	13,000	1,825	800	250	
Iowa	1,000		11,000		43	1,200	500	4,500	2,310	300	1,000	
Sac and Fox of Missouri	200		8,013		28	150	300	8,000	1,855	75	150	
Chippewa and Munsee	614	39	3,740	20	12	636	304	6,000	835	186	1,025	
MINNESOTA.												
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>												
Chippewa	24,900	3,900	39,000	9,000	1,540	5185,000	115,000	15,500	19,800	20,000		
MONTANA.												
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>												
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	600	150	35,000	6,400			400		75	10,000	500	
<i>Crow Agency.</i>												
Crow	3,900	555	17,770	2,800	103	24,500	28,000	1,310	7,766	2,920		

a Less than last year owing to leasing of farms.

b Also 6,000 flax.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	Cords	M lbs.		\$	\$									
	250			3,967	14,000	7,012	3,000	80	5		1,000	3	30	
(c)	125	40	\$395	538	500	1,002					40			
d 250	230			429	800	25,000	15,000	3,225			20,000	34	44	210
e 15	432			375	4,340	233	504	405			3,536	94	8	40
f 27	525			270	2,000	85	64	129			1,863		2	10
g 128	15					317	196	593			2,898		6	34
	380	104	103	80	323	68	49	87			524		7	2
h 13	638				5,753	211	202	852			3,232	3	7	17
i 10	130	60	15		675	249	253	292			2,494	4	6	28
j 5	185			135	1,830	70	36	148			1,169	1	8	37
k 22	223	60	28	515	3,753	202	301	993	46	21	3,748	14	24	35
	600				1,800	500	10	15			600	2	2	40
	300				45,000	2,031	965	1,862	20	4	3,695	5	15	75
	370			3,600	2,500	225	60	100		2	200	1	4	70
	70				3,000	275	200	600			1,000		6	25
					7,500	320	250	200			500		2	21
	223				1,400	68	140	276			2,040	4	4	39
	16,000	51	4,000	1,850	5,000	1,015	2,250	375	350	48	3,500	200	80	1,200
	2,500	685	856	2,100	30,000	10,502	20,167	20			200			
	900			80,000	25,000	15,585	6,300	40				13	45	78

c 16,000 feet marketed.

e Also 2,400 feet marketed.

f Also 6,000 feet marketed.

g Also 18,000 feet marketed.

h Also 12,000 feet marketed.

d 30,000 feet marketed.

f Also 4,000 feet marketed.

h Also 9,000 feet marketed.

j Also 4,000 feet marketed.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
MONTANA—cont'd.											
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenai, Kalispel, and Spokane	Acres. 10,000	Acres 300	20,000	Rods. 1,000	-----	Bush. 13,500	Bush. 12,000	Bush. -----	Bush. 10,500	Tons. 7,000	Lbs. 1,000
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>											
Gros Ventre and Assiniboine	2,130	300	5,000	5,200	-----	1,750	10,500	500	3,545	600	550
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>											
Yanktonnai Sioux and Assiniboine	552	-----	10,000	680	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,000	-----
<i>Tongue River Agency.</i>											
Northern Cheyenne	246	20	2,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	488	627	385	-----
NEBRASKA.											
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>											
Omaha	a 9,000	-----	a 40,000	-----	a 250	2,000	3,000	9,000	1,080	1,400	1,500
Winnebago	b 5,000	100	4,900	200	170	3,000	3,000	10,500	1,400	1,200	-----
<i>Santee Agency.</i>											
Santee Sioux at Flaudreau	830	10	600	800	50	9,000	4,200	2,000	2,250	350	-----
Santee Sioux	3,500	40	3,500	3,500	262	3,000	700	5,000	4,425	3,200	500
Ponca in Dakota	2,415	40	2,400	1,200	41	2,000	900	2,000	1,400	2,000	300
NEVADA.											
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>											
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	154	5	982	360	-----	52	1,000	-----	-----	615	-----
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>											
Pah-Ute at Walker River	1,400	300	1,600	900	-----	1,500	600	40	1,100	950	-----
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>											
Shoshone and Pi-Ute	600	50	7,000	4,000	-----	75	715	-----	505	3,000	150
NEW MEXICO.											
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>											
Mescalero Apache	700	50	1,450	500	-----	250	5,469	714	187	10	-----
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>											
Puebloa	5,500	-----	4,000	-----	-----	11,500	8,250	2,000	5,750	600	-----
Jicarilla Apache	600	35	8,920	2,560	300	140	600	200	156	500	-----

a Taken from report of last year.

b Last year's estimate too high.

c Also 100,000 feet marketed.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Roads.		
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.							Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
M ft. 400	Cords 200	M lbs. 300	-----	-----	-----	15,012	11,000	1,200	-----	-----	6,000	2	35	140
240	150	823	\$1,372	\$14,013	-----	3,500	105	-----	-----	-----	1,160	-----	-----	-----
c 80	1,750	46	932	18,315	\$2,500	2,506	2,600	-----	-----	-----	300	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	470	3,500	2,200	-----	3,686	68	-----	-----	-----	329	-----	-----	-----
-----	700	57	86	1,395	7,500	1,200	375	200	-----	-----	2,500	-----	-----	-----
-----	900	94	281	1,095	8,000	700	150	300	-----	-----	2,000	-----	20	200
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	250	15	35	-----	-----	2,000	-----	-----	-----
-----	100	327	655	888	-----	606	290	120	-----	-----	2,400	-----	-----	-----
-----	300	29	47	63	-----	266	180	120	-----	-----	1,800	-----	-----	-----
-----	295	227	1,299	2,848	3,350	403	97	-----	-----	-----	150	2	1	84
-----	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,000	28	8	-----	-----	176	-----	-----	50
-----	500	213	4,072	2,480	-----	1,100	200	5	-----	-----	150	-----	30	200
-----	200	160	255	1,913	1,000	1,005	50	-----	8,000	40	25	-----	4	95
-----	1,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000	3,500	700	10,000	2,500	3,000	-----	-----	-----
-----	1,000	-----	-----	-----	4,000	1,575	25	-----	600	200	100	-----	5	3

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
NEW YORK.											
<i>New York Agency.</i>											
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga	Acres. 5,500	Acres	Rods. 6,200	800	Bush. 200	Bush. 10,000	Bush. 10,000	Bush. 18,040	Tons. 3,000	Lbs. 800	
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga	4,600	50	5,600	100	1,500	9,000	30,000	33,150	14,000	1,800	
Oneida Reserve: Oneida	350		350		15	150	200	175	70		
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga, Oneida	3,000		5,000	300		800	3,000	4,500	10,350	300	
St. Regis Reserve, St. Regis	5,000		5,000			500	7,500	4,000	1,150	500	
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca	3,000		4,000			3,500	5,150	3,000	3,980	300	
Tuscarora Reserve: Tuscarora and Onondaga	5,000		5,000			1,500	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,000	
NORTH CAROLINA.											
<i>Under school superintendent.</i>											
Eastern Cherokee	3,650	200	6,738	7,318	308	1,220	2,550	25,043	54,750	199	
NORTH DAKOTA.											
<i>Devils Lake Agency.</i>											
Sioux	5,883	150	625	100	285	24,000	53,000	3,000	12,075	10,000	
Turtle Mountain											
Chippewa	5,080	904	2,170	1,050		32,960	15,035		21,560	4,000	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>											
Arickaree	490	185	352	300	124	3,750	1,500	2,000	2,100	1,000	
Gros Ventre	440	165	352	300	116	2,250	900	1,200	1,260	2,000	
Mandan	270	150	351	300	43	1,500	600	800	840	1,000	
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>											
Hunkpapa, Blackfeet, and Yanktonnai	3,500	204	4,071	2,320		12,168	26,565	22,955	29,000	1,690	
OKLAHOMA.											
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	3,600	1,450	60,000	70,000	454	5,100	8,500	40,000	2,900	2,000	
<i>Kiowa, etc. Agency.</i>											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Wichita, and affiliated tribes.	13,421	5,000	100,000	45,000	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)		120	
<i>Osage Agency.</i>											
Osage	12,000	500	75,500			20,000		425,000			
Kaw	683		6,000					13,600	1,100	750	

a No allotments made. Families reported last year lived on lands selected, not allotted.
b Not reported.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	Cords	M lbs.			\$									
	200				1,500	251	500	300	20		3,000		5	
	300				3,000	401	1,200	350	40		5,000		25	
						6		4			800			
	3,500				8,000	100	350	150			1,100			
	3,000				35,000	300	500	200			1,000			
	1,200				8,000	125	200	450			1,700			
8	2,000				15,000	184	250	150			2,500	10	5	
	400	472	\$635	\$1,143	4,486	134	707	1,064	519	10	8,650	30	842	
	1,142			846	40,000	600	150	50			400	18	39	
	2,000	223	223	521	30,000	1,272	521	371	24		3,870			
d 103	{ 135 } { 200 } { 105 }	{ 375 } { 400 } { 117 }	{ 4,168 } { 6,003 } { 2,135 }	{ 903 } { 614 } { 193 }	{ 449 } { 594 } { 277 }	{ 1,053 } { 1,394 } { 651 }		4			{ 1,088 } { 1,440 } { 672 }		20	
	1,600	2,023	9,489	38,882	6,723	5,954	10,658	568	1,902		5,800	30	66	754
	100	700	1,414	3,582	1,800	2,500	6,196	600	434		3,730	6	3	98
	1,412	1,896	4,887	20,544	10,000	e 23,194	e 10,000	e 2,380		e 90	e 530			
		92	230	2,322	14,373	7,000	10,000	10,000						
	75	19	37	345		507	200	1,000			e 1,280			

c Sale of baskets. d Also 22,000 feet marketed. e Taken from last year's report.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.						Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.		
			Acres under.	Made during the year.								
OKLAHOMA—cont'd.												
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>												
Ponca.....	1,500	215	5,000	4,460	105	12,000	20,000	1,025	330			
Pawnee.....	1,878	78	36,000	4,575	179	165	36,000	1,670	964			
Otoe and Missouri.....	2,171	268	5,080	4,330	71	4,150	40,000	1,005	700			
Tonkawa.....	75		400		10	1,250			25			
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>												
Sac and Fox of Mississippi, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Pottawatomie, and Iowa.....	3,000	500	10,000		200	a500	a1,000	a14,000	a1,100	a2,500		
OREGON.												
<i>Under school superintendent. (Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.)</i>												
Rogue River, Santiam, Clackama, Luckamute, Cow Creek, Wappeto, Marys River, Yamhill, and Umpqua.....	1,000		1,700	250	106	500	4,500		850	300		
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>												
Klamath, Modoc, Snake, and Pitt River.....	1,040	50	20,000	4,800	180	6,000	8,000		200	4,000	500	
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>												
Siletz.....	800	60	2,500	300	132		7,000		17,000	1,000	800	
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>												
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla.....	7,000		61,000		75	40,000		600	14,150	2,000	3,000	
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>												
Warm Spring, Wasco, Pi-Ute, and Tenino.....	5,652	1,600	8,700	2,300	162	2,860	3,850	300	1,975	1,400	200	
SOUTH DAKOTA.												
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>												
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	1,275	443	4,200	750	10			7,940	5,146	8,420	375	
<i>Crow Creek Agency.</i>												
Lower Yanktonnai Sioux.....	1,611		2,200	10,000	450	3,000	1,400	1,500	1,325	3,500	300	
<i>Lower Brulé Agency.</i>												
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	1,365	225	960	2,250	150		200	5,000	2,290	2,600		
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>												
Sioux and Cheyenne.....	2,193	460	60,380	26,850			300	1,480	4,525	11,198	1,025	

a Taken from report of last year.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
<i>M ft.</i>	<i>Cords</i>	<i>M lbs.</i>												
22	200	148	148			417	36	50			500			
153	50	101	404	660	3,671	1,617	69	255			500			
	140			544		615	21	88			1,000			
						50		15						
	250	75	300			1,175	1,000	2,000	100		5,000			
75	190			2,305	1,500	201	400	200	60		700	12	80	
300	250	162	2,405	288	10,000	3,544	4,000	300			500	5	200	
150	400	160	450	1,469	4,000	400	600	580	380		1,500	30	200	
	2,000			1,030	20,000	6,025	1,500	950			5,000	10	400	
b75	215	c190	2,250	1,449	800	7,002	1,360	200	7,300		900	50	535	
	2,060	451	2,593	24,570	9,200	6,893	18,687	72		17	1,600	10	78	86
	150	423	811	8,860	4,000	1,818	544	13	8		365			
	250	276	1,106	5,605		2,131	680	2			400			
30	1,698	5,328	16,503	33,285	10,000	16,913	40,051	365			5,891	48	176	2,016

b Also 11,000 feet marketed.

c 60,000 reported last year an error; should have been 60.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during the year.					
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.		Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Wheat.	Oats and barley.		Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter made.
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
SOUTH DAKOTA—cont.											
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>											
Brulé, Loafer, Waziarah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux.	Acres. 1,505	Acres 30	12,110	Rods. 4,050	533	Bush. 700	Bush. 840	Bush. 3,500	Bush. 1,005	Tons. 16,210	Lbs. 80
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	8,828	665	4,342	50	180	27,516	34,830	6,560	11,450	6,748	
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>											
Yankton Sioux	9,313	610	22,000	180,000	510	19,900	7,512	62,150	2,515	6,500	
UTAH.											
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>											
Uintah and White River Ute	23,000	500		1,920		2,500	20,000		1,025	1,000	2,500
Uncompahgre and White River Ute	2,000	200	4,000	1,600		400	4,500		600	200	
WASHINGTON.											
<i>Colville Agency.</i>											
Colville	3,000	250	4,500	200		6,000	10,000		458	1,000	
Coeur d'Alene	36,000		90,000	50,000		100,000	90,200	10	1,060	5,000	50
Upper and Middle Spokane on Coeur d'Alene Reserve	450	40	350			1,000	2,100		242	175	
Lake	3,400	125	3,800	900		6,500	14,500		1,167	750	
Lower Spokane	1,500	200	3,700	100		2,000	3,000		1,135	350	
Upper and Middle Spokane, on Spokane Reserve	400	100	500	200		400	1,200		275	150	
Columbia (Moses's Band)	1,000		4,000			600	950		35	430	
Noz Percé (Joseph's Band)	400		575	75		200	475		37	100	
Okanogan	2,000	1,500	5,580		37	2,000	20,000		4,255	1,638	
Nespelem											
San Poil											
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>											
Makah	200	20	300	400						200	100
Quillehute and Hoh	25	5	50	100						160	32
<i>Under School Superintendent. (Formerly Puyallup Agency.)</i>											
Puyallup	1,595	25	2,750	600	155	200	9,000		203,300	800	
Chehalis	318	3	980		30	1,000	2,800		350	125	
Nisqually	230		1,340	700	30	200	700		4,288	240	
Sequaxin	40						160		1,008		
S'Klallam	50		100		16	75			2	25	
S'Kokomish	355	5	1,500	150	49		100	100	400	800	
Quinalt, Quet, Georgetown, and Humpulip	50	10	50	100	30	300			1,077	50	50

a Includes flax.
d Taken from report of last year.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft.	Cords	M lbs.	\$	\$	\$									
1,408	1,408	5,200	\$20,800	\$44,190	\$17,316	7,447	18,760	228	10		3,495	12	390	
	300	114	124	1,186	9,080	1,242	138	218	1		3,661			
	500	156	626	520	1,600	1,865	250	400			7,900		25	
b 100	1,500	143	2,867	8,000	5,000	6,024	2,000	50	150	25	200			
	201	75	3,750	1,000		4,050	500	75	1,000		250			
c 253	125	8	22	149	4,500	2,110	350	600	150		450	2	25	150
					10,000		940	280	24		725			
	45	53	447	226	3,000	800	200	75			1,300	10	15	100
		17	120			150	40	10			340	10	15	80
	37	35	16	166		1,500	125				250	5	15	112
	17		5	37		500	18				175	4	8	92
	5	200		504	5,000	2,319	1,400	15			800			
		21	315	149										
		9	69											
	80			102		60	300	75	6		100	1	5	176
	25					32	29	2			50	1	1	6
						275	225	240	150		1,500			
						100	50	10	100		300		6	52
						100	96	14	124		600			
						25	45				200			
						29	16	27	17		350			44
	250					100	60	300	150		875		4	120
	20	150	1,500		5,700	40	25	10			500		2	150

b Also 100,000 feet marketed.

c Also 15,000 feet marketed.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
WASHINGTON—cont'd.											
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>											
Tulalip (or Snohomish).....	Acres 540	Acres 40	Rods. 1,250	60	97	Bush. 650	Bush. 3,610	Bush. 600	Tons. 300	Lbs. 200	
Madison.....	25	150	50	20	120	2,247	37	10,634	319	530	
Muckleshoot.....	267	26	530	469	45	12,000	325	65	452	1,220	
Swinomish.....	420	455	379	80	100	6,324	3,456	452	1,220		
Lummi.....	1,451	45	1,496	379	80	100	6,324	3,456	452	1,220	
<i>Yakima Agency.</i>											
Yakima.....	17,000	500	28,750	1,000	490	30,000	45,000	25,000	5,400	25,000 10,000	
WISCONSIN.											
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>											
Menomonee.....	2,956	591	4,600	3,340	990	27,020	7,228	11,055	1,600	1,450	
Oneida.....	3,600	180	6,350	15,900	305	1,000	50,400	1,000	6,550	500 5,500	
Stockbridge and Munsee.....	2,385	150	2,700	500	900	2,300	3,268	300	400		
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>											
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	160	30	650	850	51	200	650	200	3,595	200 500	
Chippewa at Bad River.....	760	10	7,000	1,000	100	500	400	13,135	160	500	
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	830	125	2,500	250	188	1,500	700	4,575	400	300	
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	300	55	900	1,600	93	1,000	9,280	100			
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	520	25	525	160	36	200	200	13,210	125		
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	12	11	12	78	7			912	40	130	
Chippewa at Boise Forte.....	350	50	140	180	15	50	150	5,100	100		
WYOMING.											
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>											
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho.....	2,000	400	8,000	4,000	200	10,000	15,000	50	4,790	500	

a Also 1,500,000 feet marketed. c Also 791,000 feet marketed.
 b Also 17,000,000 feet marketed. d Also 5,000,000 feet marketed.

SUMMARY.

Cultivated during the year by Indians.....	acres.....	348,218
Broken during the year by Indians.....	do.....	30,135
Land under fence.....	do.....	1,255,975
Fence built during the year.....	rods.....	541,261
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty.....	do.....	10,659
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat.....	bushels.....	788,192
Oats and barley.....	do.....	805,466
Corn.....	do.....	1,123,260
Vegetables.....	do.....	703,770
Flax.....	do.....	6,000
Hay.....	tons.....	256,284
Melons.....	number.....	585,000
Pumpkins.....	do.....	331,000
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made.....	pounds.....	88,994
Lumber sawed.....	feet.....	3,818,000
Timber marketed.....	do.....	63,833,400
Wood cut.....	cords.....	81,209

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					Roads.			
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.		Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
		Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.									
M ft. a 4	Cords	M lbs.												
650	100	2	3	9,000	153	160	175	225	450	7	225			
100	228	2	3	1,000	20	30	12	15	100	1	36			
288	800	2	3	4,167	123	50	111	60	408	2	191			
800	35	10	20	6,000	140	100	50	125	400	7	80			
35				1,672	239	301	445	707	1,453	2	100			
1,000	74	370	\$4,067		6,875	8,000	2,000	2,000	25	6,000				
b 300	800	107	107	2,250	610	210	610			5,298	23	105		
c 137	1,580				652	600	247	98		3,969	6	200		
d 25					60	65	122			600				
(e)	300	240	450	1,500	18	12				850	4	3	250	
(f)	400			125	3,000	175	125	50		600	10	10	500	
	750	250	500	90	2,500	252	200	150		1,500		31	900	
(g)	800			900	1,800	95	18	2		1,000	2	6	216	
(h)	100			60	10,000	25	42	50		1,000	2	25	140	
	250			30	1,750		27			75	7	6	45	
	200				10,000	6	6	20		150				
i 75	1,975	404	4,779	26,557	2,000	8,165	500	6		1,200	6		25	

e 7,492,000 feet marketed.
 f 19,068,000 feet marketed.
 g 12,583,000 feet marketed.

h 2,000 railroad ties.
 i Also 50,000 feet marketed.

SUMMARY.

Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses, mules, and burros.....		368,286
Cattle.....		231,491
Swine.....		44,650
Sheep.....		1,041,255
Goats.....		256,394
Domestic fowls.....		201,910
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.....	pounds.....	*25,690,000
Amount earned by such freighting.....		\$106,749
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians:		
To Government.....		\$429,313
Otherwise.....		\$603,734
Roads made by Indians.....	miles.....	455*
Roads repaired by Indians.....	do.....	1,313†
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads.....		14,247

* Last year's report an error; should have been 26,395,000 pounds.

512 EMPLOYEES IN INDIAN SERVICE AT WASHINGTON.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JUNE 30, 1897.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 168).</i>			
Wm. A. Jones	Male	Commissioner	\$4,000
Thos. P. Smith	do	Assistant commissioner	3,000
Samuel E. Slater	do	Financial clerk	2,000
Chas. F. Larrabee	do	Chief of division	2,000
Wm. B. Shaw, jr	do	Clerk	1,800
Josiah H. Dortch	do	do	1,800
Geo H. Holtzman	do	do	1,800
Jos. B. Cox	do	Principal bookkeeper	1,800
Jas. F. Allen	do	Clerk	1,800
Jos. T. Bender	do	do	1,800
Robert F. Thompson	do	do	1,600
John A. Beckwith	do	do	1,600
Eugene Goodwin	do	do	1,600
Lewis Y. Ellis	do	do	1,600
Harmon M. Brush	do	do	1,600
Chas. F. Calhoun	do	do	1,600
Miss M. S. Cook	Female	Stenographer	1,600
Milton I. Brittain	Male	Clerk	1,600
Kenneth S. Murchison	do	do	1,600
Winfield S. Olive	do	do	1,600
Orlando M. McPherson	do	do	1,600
John H. Hinton	do	do	1,600
Walter W. McConihe	do	do	1,600
Gustav Friebus	do	Draftsman	1,600
T. Sewall Ball	do	Clerk	1,400
Chas. E. Postley	do	do	1,400
Jas. H. Bradford	do	do	1,400
Miss Susan A. Summy	Female	do	1,400
Walter M. Wooster	Male	Stenographer	1,400
Miss M. L. Robinson	Female	Clerk	1,400
Jos. K. Bridge	Male	do	1,400
Millard F. Holland	do	do	1,400
Mrs. M. E. Cromwell	Female	do	1,400
Hamilton Dimick	Male	do	1,400
Mrs. Julia A. Henderson	Female	do	1,400
Andrew B. Rogerson	Male	do	1,200
Frank La Flesche	do	do	1,200
Miss Harriett T. Galpin	Female	do	1,200
Chas. W. Hastings	Male	do	1,200
Miss Adele V. Smith	Female	do	1,200
Miss Mary J. Lane	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	do	do	1,200
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	do	1,200
Miss V. Coolidge	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	do	1,200
Miss L. McLain	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	do	1,200
Miss Mary Gennet	do	do	1,200
Alvin Barbour	Male	do	1,200
Morton L. Venable	do	do	1,200
Geo. E. Pickett	do	do	1,200
Frank Govern	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Jennie Brown	Female	do	1,200
Martin L. Bundy	Male	do	1,200
Jas. S. Dougall	do	do	1,200
Mrs. Fannie L. Goodale	Female	do	1,200
Henry B. Mattox	Male	do	1,200
Miss Emma J. Campbell	Female	do	1,200
Miss E. A. Duffield	do	do	1,000
Jas. E. Rohrer	Male	do	1,000
Simon F. Fiester	do	do	1,000
Bernard Drew	do	do	1,000
Samuel D. Caldwell	do	do	1,000
Miss Fannie Cadell	Female	do	1,000
Wm. Musser	Male	do	1,000
H. Leroy Browning	do	do	1,000
John V. Stewart	do	do	1,000
Chas. E. Behle	do	do	1,000
Jos. J. Printup	do	do	1,000
Adolph Amende	do	do	1,000
Wm. A. Marschalk, jr	do	do	1,000
Harry B. Shipe	do	Copyist	900
Miss Emilie R. Smedes	Female	do	900
Samuel W. Mellotte	Male	do	900
Miss Grace D. Lester	Female	do	900
Jas. E. Gow	Male	do	900
Miss Rachel C. Brown	Female	do	900

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 168)—Continued.</i>			
Miss Elizabeth L. Gaither	Female	Copyist	\$900
Geo. R. Cullen	Male	do	900
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappell	Female	do	900
Miss Susan P. Keech	do	do	900
Thos. K. Kinnard	Male	do	900
Miss Mary Hadger	Female	do	900
Willis J. Smith	Male	Messenger	840
Mrs. Kate S. Hooper	Female	do	840
Eugene B. Daly	Male	Assistant messenger	720
Asbury Neal	do	do	720
Abraham Hayson	do	Laborer	660
Walter B. Fry	do	Messenger boy	360
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Female	Charwoman	240
Miss Savilla Dorsey	do	do	240
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 340).</i>			
John R. Wise	Male	Clerk	1,400
Aaron H. Bell	do	do	1,200
Daniel H. Kent	do	do	1,200
Rufus H. Putnam	do	do	1,200
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	Female	do	1,200
Wm. H. Gibbs	Male	do	1,200
Geo. D. McQuesten	do	do	1,000
Jos. L. Dodge	do	do	1,000
<i>Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 345).</i>			
Albert O. von Herbulis	Male	Draftsman	1,500
<i>Employed under act of Aug. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854).</i>			
Frank M. Conser	Male	Clerk	1,200
Fred E. Fuller	do	do	1,200

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1887, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Blackfeet, Mont. (a)</i>			<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla. (a)—Cont'd.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES—Continued.		
George Steell.....	Agent.....	\$1,800	Moses Neal.....	Leasing agent.....	\$1,000
E. H. Parsons.....	Clerk.....	1,200	K. F. Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	840
George S. Martin.....	Physician.....	1,200	Philip W. Putt.....	Carpenter.....	900
Irvin B. Peters.....	Farmer.....	900	Wm. T. Darrington.....	Engineer.....	900
Martin Hawkins.....	Blacksmith.....	840	George E. Coleman.....	Addl. farmer.....	720
A. H. Burgett.....	do.....	840	Jesse T. Witcher.....	do.....	720
Herman Ammann.....	Harness maker.....	840	R. S. Denly.....	do.....	720
Martin Pendergrass.....	Asst. farmer.....	720	J. O. Thompson.....	do.....	720
Catherine McLouu.....	Hospital nurse.....	480	Jesse Hinkle.....	do.....	720
Louis Ballou.....	Carpenter.....	840	J. H. Schmidt.....	do.....	720
C. N. Thomas.....	Issue clerk.....	900	J. L. Avant.....	do.....	720
James B. Fralick.....	Carpenter.....	840	A. J. Simms.....	Field matron.....	720
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
George W. Cook.....	Butcher.....	480	Robert Burns.....	Issue clerk.....	720
William Russell.....	Herder.....	480	John Otterby.....	Asst. farmer.....	300
John Vielle.....	Asst. farmer.....	360	John D. Miles.....	do.....	300
Black Sarcee.....	Laborer.....	240	Arnold Woolworth.....	do.....	300
Gambler.....	do.....	240	Stacy Riggs.....	do.....	300
First One Russell.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	James Hamilton.....	do.....	300
John Gobert.....	Asst. farmer.....	360	Clarence Watson.....	do.....	300
David Little Dog.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	Jah Seger.....	do.....	300
Stephen Bull Shoe.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Williams.....	Blacksmith.....	360
Eagle Ribs.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Antoine.....	do.....	360
Peter Cadotte.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	George Hicks.....	do.....	360
Mary Robinson.....	Asst. hospital nurse.....	180	H. Thunder.....	do.....	360
Daniel Lone Chief.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Sam Long.....	do.....	360
Joseph P. Spanish.....	Janitor.....	240	Waldo Reed.....	Carpenter.....	360
Annie Lake.....	Asst. cook (hospital).	180	Paul Boynton.....	Laborer.....	300
Peter Oscar.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Thomas C. Bear Robe.....	Teamster.....	240
Victoria Robinson.....	Cook at hospital.	480	William Goodsell.....	Butcher.....	p. m. 20
Charles Simon.....	Interpreter.....	240	Thomas Otterby.....	do.....	p. m. 20
Chas. Rose.....	Laborer.....	240	Andrew Tasso.....	do.....	p. m. 20
Joe Evans.....	Stable man.....	300	William Fletcher.....	do.....	p. m. 20
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
John Middlecalf.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Fieldy Sweezy.....	do.....	300
John Medicine Owl.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Chase Harrington.....	Asst. farmer.....	300
Thomas Weaselhead.....	do.....	p. m. 10	George Curtis.....	Butcher.....	p. m. 20
Frank Bostwick.....	do.....	p. m. 10	C. P. Cornelius.....	Storekeeper.....	720
Big Wolf.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joi Hamilton.....	Butcher.....	p. m. 20
After Buffalo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Benajah Miles.....	do.....	p. m. 20
Cross Gun.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Darwin Hayes.....	Teamster.....	240
Chief All Over.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Noble Prentiss.....	Asst. farmer.....	300
Dick Kipp.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Hartley Ridge Bear.....	Butcher.....	p. m. 20
Every Body Talks About.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Switch.....	Blacksmith.....	360
Bird Rattle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Jason N. Betzinez.....	do.....	360
Curley Bear.....	1st lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	Robert Touching Ground.....	Teamster.....	240
Joseph Bears paw.....	2d lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	INDIAN POLICE.		
White Quiver.....	Sergeant.....	p. m. 10	Ruben N. Martarm.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Jim No Chief.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Henry Sage.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
Jim Blood.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Henry S. Bull.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
George Starr.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Bobtail Wolf No. 3.....	do.....	p. m. 10
B. De Roche.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Gold.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla. (b)</i>			<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla. (b)</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Maj. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.	Hudson Hawkan.....	do.....	p. m. 10
F. Glasbrenner.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Charles De Brae.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George R. Westfall.....	Physician.....	1,200	Yellow Shirt.....	do.....	p. m. 10
O. S. Rice.....	Asst. clerk.....	900	Charles W. Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

b Also treaty of October 28, 1867.

c Temporary.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>			<i>Cheyenne River, S. Dak. (a)</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Bobtail Wolf.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Joshua Scares the Hawk.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Percy E. Kable.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Cora.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
Malcolm Black.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Breast.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Thunder Bull.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Make it Long.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Henry Standing Bird.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Striking Back.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Daniel Black Antelope.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James Rouse.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Chas. White Weasel.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Harry Starr.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Luke Earring.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Goat Chief.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Gray Spotted.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Nawas.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Jack Bull Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Robert T. Wolf.....	do.....	p. m. 10	James White Horse.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James Old Bull.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Henry Black Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Willie Meeks.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Moses One Feather.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Frank Harrington.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Left Handed Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Sam C. Nose.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Moses Straight Head.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James M. Dismounting.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Moses Spotted Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Philip Pratt.....	do.....	p. m. 10	High Cat.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Lewis H. Miller.....	do.....	p. m. 10	In the Woods.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Frank Sweezy.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Dennis Buck.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James Small Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Fine Weather.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Cheyenne River, S. Dak. (a)</i>			Daniel Eagle Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			James Crane.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Peter Couchman.....	Agent.....	\$1,700	Ground Hog.....	do.....	p. m. 10
J. F. Gilgoldt.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Bear Shield.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Lawrence F. Michael.....	Physician.....	1,200	Turtle Necklace.....	do.....	p. m. 10
T. J. Wilson.....	Blacksmith.....	800	Puts on his Shoes.....	do.....	p. m. 10
D. F. Carlin.....	Farmer.....	800	Frank Red House.....	do.....	p. m. 10
R. G. Morton.....	Asst. farmer.....	800	<i>Colorado River, Ariz.</i>		
J. Kochler.....	Stableman.....	480	WHITES.		
Nina M. Ream.....	Hosp. nurse.....	600	Charles E. Davis.....	Agent.....	\$1,500
J. K. Sechler.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65	Thomas N. Drennan.....	Clerk.....	1,000
E. S. Ludlow.....	Stableman.....	480	Felix S. Martin.....	Physician.....	1,000
W. R. Ream.....	Hosp. laborer.....	p. m. 30	Milton J. Hersey (b).....	Genl. mechanic.....	720
J. A. Granger.....	Genl. mechanic.....	800	Hugh E. Kennedy.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 60
Charles M. Ziebach.....	Issue clerk.....	900	INDIANS.		
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Joseph Yardley.....	Butcher.....	540	Man it aba.....	Interpreter.....	200
Walter Swift Bird.....	Asst. farmer.....	540	Settu ma.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 25
Wounds the Enemy.....	Wheelwright.....	480	Guy Elmore.....	Butcher.....	160
Ansel Thunder Hawk.....	Blacksmith.....	300	Chu oi a mo ho ma.....	Herder.....	120
Harry A. Kingman.....	Carpenter.....	300	Moses.....	Teamster.....	120
Harry Charger.....	Laborer.....	240	Charley Nelse.....	Engineer.....	240
Mike Martin.....	Messenger.....	150	INDIAN POLICE.		
Bessie Black Eagle.....	Assistant nurse (hospital).....	240	Pete Nelse.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Abraham Whirling Hand.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	John Crook.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Four Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Nut que sen ia.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Paul Crow Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Ah chee viel ye whey.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Larrabee.....	Supt. work and acting interpreter.....	540	Jack Mellon.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Giles Tapetola.....	Farmer.....	180	Sam Jones.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Oscar Hawk.....	Carpenter.....	250	Nat McKinley.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charles Face.....	do.....	180	<i>Colville, Wash. (c)</i>		
Peter Le Bean.....	Blacksmith.....	480	WHITES.		
Eliz' b' th Burnt Thigh.....	Laborer.....	120	George H. Newman.....	Agent.....	1,500
Agnes Tobacco Sack.....	Asst. nurse (hospital).....	240	Henry J. Schoenthal.....	Clerk.....	1,200
George Iron Wing.....	Stableman.....	240	P. O. Dillard.....	Physician.....	1,200
Justin Black Eagle.....	Laborer.....	240	E. H. Latham.....	do.....	1,200
Geo. Yellow Shoulder.....	Physician's apprentice.....	180			

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

b Temporary.

c Also agreement of July 4, 1884.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Colville, Wash.—Continued.</i>			<i>Crow, Mont.—Continued.</i>		
WHITES—continued.			WHITES—continued.		
C. K. Smith.....	Physician.....	\$1,200	M. L. Howell.....	Engineer.....	\$900
A. M. Polk.....	do.....	1,200	H. Ross.....	Miller.....	900
M. B. Frank.....	Asst. clerk.....	800	Harold Brown.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 60
C. M. Hinman.....	Blacksmith.....	840	James P. Vanhooze.....	do.....	p. m. 60
Lew Wilmot.....	Sawyer, miller, and farmer.....	900	A. J. Shobe.....	do.....	p. m. 60
George F. Steele.....	Carpenter.....	900	A. A. Campbell.....	do.....	p. m. 60
Chas. O. Worley.....	Engineer.....	900	Robert L. Reading.....	Issue clerk.....	1,000
Henry M. Steele.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65	R. C. Howard.....	Herder.....	900
C. E. Brooks.....	do.....	p. m. 60	C. M. Harrison.....	Laborer and irrigator.....	480
Michael Fox (a).....	Sawyer.....	900	S. Williams.....	Miller.....	600
James L. Williams.....	Blacksmith.....	840	D. L. Thomas.....	Laborer.....	480
Eugene Emerson (a).....	Sawyer.....	900	C. C. Kreidler.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 60
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Robert Fleet.....	Interpreter.....	300	G. Hill.....	Laborer.....	300
Lot Whist le poson.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	M. Two Belly.....	Asst. blacksmith.....	300
Barnaby.....	do.....	p. m. 8	T. Laforge.....	Laborer.....	300
Enoch so lil o quas-wah.....	do.....	p. m. 8	His Rock is Medicine.....	Blacksmith and wheelwright's apprentice.....	180
Barney Rickert.....	Laborer.....	300	Chas. Wilson.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	180
Tomeo.....	do.....	300	Finds the Enemy.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
Charlie Wil pocken.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	240	Geo. Thomas.....	do.....	180
William Mason.....	do.....	240	M. Roundface.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	180
Joseph Ferguson.....	Blacksmith.....	840	T. Jefferson.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Charlie Ka a kin.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	J. Wood Tick.....	do.....	180
Joseph Moses.....	do.....	p. m. 10	F. Bethune.....	Laborer.....	300
Charlie Qua pil ican.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. Wallace.....	Saddler's apprentice.....	180
Jim Sock em tickm.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Young Elk.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	180
Matthew.....	do.....	p. m. 10	George Washington.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	180
Isadore.....	do.....	p. m. 10	R. Wallace.....	Asst. farmer.....	180
Schoolhouse Charley.....	do.....	p. m. 10	A. Anderson.....	Carpenter.....	p. m. 60
Joseph Wilson.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Frank Shane.....	do.....	p. m. 60
Battice.....	do.....	p. m. 10	E. Black Hawk.....	Laborer.....	p. m. 45
Alex Pierre.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. Martinez.....	do.....	p. m. 45
John James.....	do.....	p. m. 10	R. W. Cummins.....	do.....	p. m. 45
Charlie Smith.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Blanket Bull.....	do.....	p. m. 45
Sam Boyd.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Peter Martin.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Bear Claw.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Sam Pierre.....	do.....	p. m. 10	White Arm.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15
Jim Andrews.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Fire Bear.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Alex Sin ha sa lock.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	Sharp Nose.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Gusta.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Buffalo Bull.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Tom Pierre.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Scold Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Grav la way.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Shield Chief.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Dick Or pock en.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Cut Ear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Wha la whit sa.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Three Bears.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>Crow, Mont. (b)</i>			<i>Crow Creek, S. Dak. (c)</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Lient. J. W. Watson, U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.	Frederick Treon.....	Agent.....	1,600
C. H. Barstow.....	Clerk.....	1,200	P. S. Everest.....	Clerk.....	1,200
Portus Baxter.....	Physician.....	1,200			
W. H. Steele.....	Farmer.....	900			
E. M. Hammond.....	Carpenter.....	900			
F. Sucher.....	Blacksmith.....	900			
T. E. Wheeler.....	Asst. clerk.....	720			
John Lewis.....	Supervisor of constructed ditches.....	1,200			
W. Y. Watson.....	Asst. supervisor of constructed ditches.....	900			

a Temporary.

b Also treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1

c Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Crow Creek, S. Dak.</i> Continued.			<i>Devils Lake, N. Dak.</i> Continued.		
WHITES—continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Howard L. Dumble.....	Physician.....	\$1,200	Wiyakamaza.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Joseph Sutton.....	Farmer.....	720	Wakanhotanina.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Andrew Skirving.....	Blacksmith.....	840	Oyesua.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Fuller.....	Carpenter.....	840	Tunkanwayagmani.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Wertz.....	Miller.....	900	Canpaksa.....	do.....	p. m. 10
E. Miller.....	Butcher.....	800	Jack Otanka.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Emret Sivertsen.....	Stableman.....	540	Samuel Hupahuwakankan.....	do.....	p. m. 10
J. W. Jones.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65	Oyehdeska.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John W. Bridges.....	do.....	p. m. 60	Peter Grant.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
H. W. Dunbar.....	Issue clerk.....	800	Francis Montreil.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Louis Gaurneau.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Walker.....	Asst. blacksmith.....	360	Mathew Lafrombois.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Nimrod.....	Tinner.....	240	Anton Wilkie.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Thomas W. Tuttle.....	Herder.....	400	Alex. Gaurneau.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Louis Male.....	Laborer.....	240	Albert Wilkie.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Bear Ghost.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	Frank De Conteau.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Talking Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Hewajin.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Alfred Saul.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Piere Ducept.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Mark Wells.....	Interpreter.....	240	Baptist Enno.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Blake.....	Asst. carpenter.....	360	John Baptiste Azure.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Frank Black.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	180	Eyanpahamani.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Daniel Eagle.....	Asst. carpenter.....	240	Peter Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joe Irving.....	Wheelwright.....	240	<i>Flathead, Mont.</i>		
Rufus Day.....	Asst. miller.....	360	WHITES.		
James Fire Cloud.....	Carpenter's apprentice.....	180	Joseph T. Carter.....	Agent.....	\$1,500
INDIAN POLICE.			V. R. Roman.....	Clerk.....	1,200
George Banks.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	John Dade.....	Physician.....	1,200
James Black.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	C. W. Patten.....	Sawyer.....	1,000
David Horn.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John F. O'Neill.....	do.....	900
Joseph Ocobo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Philip M. O'Neill.....	Engineer.....	900
Two Heart.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Gardiner.....	Gen. mechanic.....	900
Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Archie McLeod.....	Carpenter.....	720
Samuel Face.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Blodgett.....	Farmer.....	720
Arrow.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Jones.....	do.....	720
Chief Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Whipper.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Michael Revais.....	Interpreter.....	240
Sam Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alex. Matte.....	Blacksmith.....	720
<i>Devils Lake, N. Dak.</i>			Oliver Gebean.....	Asst. miller.....	240
WHITES.			Partee Ki kishee.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Ralph Hall.....	Agent.....	1,200	Antonio Moise.....	do.....	p. m. 10
G. L. McGregor.....	Clerk.....	1,000	August Celso.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charles H. Kermott.....	Physician.....	1,000	James Michel.....	Teamster.....	240
R. D. Cowan.....	do.....	600	INDIAN POLICE.		
E. W. Brenner.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65	Pierre Joseph.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Malcolm Turner.....	do.....	p. m. 65	Baptiste Matt.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Charlie Comconcepo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Fred. Demarce.....	Carpenter.....	360	Vital Rivalet.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Joseph Mead.....	Blacksmith.....	420	John Baptiste.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Arthur Thompson.....	Interpreter.....	240	Joseph La ta tie.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Martin J. Rolette.....	do.....	240	Partee Koo tel poo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Tawacinhomni.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Selp soo.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Wakaksan.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Samel.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Davis, sr.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Philip.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Alexis Montriel.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Pierre Adams.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Mish ko mah kwa (Red Bear).....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Littlestone.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Tiowaste.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Louis Sincheleh.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Louis Myrick.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 30	<i>Fort Belknap, Mont. (a)</i>		
Joseph Jackson.....	do.....	p. m. 30	WHITES.		
Robert Charboneau.....	Teamster and laborer.....	600	Luke C. Hays.....	Agent.....	1,500
St. Mathew Jerome.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 30	J. C. Fitzpatrick.....	Clerk.....	1,200
			A. J. Morris.....	Physician.....	1,200
			R. M. Williams.....	Issue clerk.....	800

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Fort Belknap, Mont.</i>			<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak.</i> —Continued.		
—Continued.			—Continued.		
WHITES—continued.			INDIANS—continued.		
Wm. J. Allen.....	Farmer.....	\$800	George Gillette.....	Apprentice.....	\$240
Wm. H. Granger.....	Engineer and sawyer.....	800	George Wilde.....	do.....	240
Hiram Day.....	Blacksmith.....	720	Good Bear.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
E. J. Zimmer.....	Carpenter.....	720	Sitting Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
J. T. Sweeney.....	Butcher.....	720	Black Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James M. Sample.....	Asst. farmer.....	720	Anna R. Dawson.....	Field matron.....	600
Geo. Duffield (a).....	do.....	720	Oscar Wilde.....	Interpreter.....	240
A. W. Mahon (b).....	Civil engineer.....	2,000	Thomas Enemy.....	Harnessmaker.....	380
B. F. Stevens (c).....	Herder.....	p. m. 60	Joseph Wilkinson.....	Apprentice.....	240
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
James Perry.....	Teamster.....	480	Charlie Burr.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Joseph Nez Perce.....	Herder.....	360	Henry Red Gun.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Frank Wheeler.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Flat Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Chas. Whelan.....	Apprentice.....	180	Samuel Jones.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Daniel S. Bear.....	Laborer.....	240	Adlai Stevenson.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Standing Bear.....	do.....	240	Bulls' Eyes.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Bent.....	Interpreter.....	240	Frank Tail.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Steven Bradley.....	Asst. mechanic.....	240	Rabbit Head.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Phillip Shortman.....	Apprentice.....	180	Young Wolf.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Henry Leggins.....	Laborer.....	240	Little Soldier.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Paul Plumage.....	do.....	240	James Snake.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Enemy Boy.....	do.....	240	James Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Long Knife.....	Herder.....	360	Frank Wells.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			White Duck.....		
Robert Took Shirt.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	<i>Fort Hall, Idaho. (e)</i>		
Otter Robe.....	Lieutenant.....	p. m. 15	WHITES.		
Flat Head.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, jr., U. S. A.....	Acting agent.....	None.
Lizard.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Edward C. Godwin.....	Clerk.....	1,000
Shaking Bird.....	do.....	p. m. 10	T. M. Bridges.....	Physician.....	1,200
Horse Back.....	do.....	p. m. 10	H. W. Evans.....	Farmer.....	800
First Raised.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. H. Cameron.....	Add. farmer.....	p. m. 65
Old Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles E. Stewart.....	do.....	p. m. 65
Edward Strong.....	do.....	p. m. 10	P. J. Johnson.....	Blacksmith.....	900
Many Coos.....	do.....	p. m. 10	W. H. Reeder.....	Carpenter.....	890
Sitting Rock.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles M. Robinson.....	Issue clerk.....	720
Speak Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Bracelet.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Edward Lavatta.....	Farmer.....	800
Captured.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Hubert Tetoby.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.....	300
Black Wolf.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Billy George.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Strike.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joe Wheeler.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Captured Again.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Pat L. Tyhee.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Talks Different.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Ben Willett.....	Herder.....	p. m. 50
<i>Fort Berthold, N. Dak. (d)</i>			Raphael Lavatta.....	Butcher.....	540
WHITES.			Johnny Stevens.....	Laborer.....	180
Thomas Richards.....	Agent.....	1,500	Henry Fisher.....	do.....	180
Arthur O. Davis.....	Clerk.....	1,200	INDIAN POLICE.		
J. R. Tinney.....	Physician.....	1,200	Coffee Grounds.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Louis Sehie.....	Farmer.....	900	Jake Meeks.....	do.....	p. m. 10
F. E. Tobie.....	Asst. farmer.....	840	Fred Larose.....	do.....	p. m. 10
T. W. Flamery.....	Blacksmith.....	780	Teditch Coley.....	do.....	p. m. 10
C. E. Ferrell.....	Carpenter.....	840	Black Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10
H. McLaughlin.....	Engineer.....	780	Captain Gunn.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel S. Baker.....	Asst. clerk.....	900	Saw Wahuna.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			L. Appany.....	do.....	p. m. 10
F. J. Packineau.....	Asst. farmer.....	540	Albert California.....	do.....	p. m. 10
E. G. Bird.....	do.....	300	Jimmy Smart.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John P. Young.....	Apprentice.....	240	INDIAN POLICE.		

a Temporary.

b Reassigned.

c For two months.

d Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.

e Also treaty of July 3, 1868.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Fort Hall, Idaho—Continued.</i>			<i>Grande Ronde, Oreg.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			WHITES.		
Oscar Wildcat.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	J. B. Trullinger.....	Sawyer.....	\$500
Jack Mosho.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Jack Pautaki.....	do.....	p. m. 10	James Winslow.....	Blacksmith.....	500
<i>Fort Peck, Mont. (a)</i>			William Hartless.....	Apprentice.....	130
WHITES.			John B. Hudson.....	Addl. farmer.....	300
Capt. Henry W. Sprole, U. S. A.	Acting agent..	None.	Levi Taylor.....	Apprentice.....	130
F. A. Hunter.....	Clerk.....	\$1,200	<i>Green Bay, Wis.</i>		
J. L. Atkinson.....	Physician.....	1,200	WHITES.		
C. B. Lohmiller.....	Issue clerk.....	800	Thomas H. Savage...	Agent.....	1,800
J. K. Chase.....	Farmer.....	900	J. E. Loftus.....	Clerk.....	1,000
R. J. Maurer.....	Asst. farmer.....	800	Jos. T. D. Howard...	Physician.....	1,100
Henry Weidman.....	Blacksmith.....	720	H. M. Loomer.....	Asst. clerk.....	1,000
J. P. Larson.....	do.....	720	Theodore Eul.....	Farmer.....	900
W. S. Patch.....	Carpenter.....	720	Richard Cox.....	Miller.....	800
C. M. Bartlett.....	Sawyer.....	900	Augusta Meemann...	Hosp. matron.....	450
N. Cotton.....	Engineer.....	720	Catherine Cullen...	Assistant hospital matron.	400
William Sibbits.....	Butcher.....	600	Mary Meagher.....	Hospital attendant.	300
M. A. Daniels.....	Hosp. steward.....	360	Otis F. Badger.....	Sawyer.....	p. m. 60
Adele M. Daniels.....	Hosp. nurse.....	240	Patrick E. Doyle.....	Supt. logging.....	1,800
Frank Cusker.....	Herder.....	600	Patrick Mulroy.....	Asst. superintendent logging.	p. m. 100
Chas. McIntyre.....	Civil engineer..	1,500	INDIANS.		
INDIANS.			John Blacksmith.....	Blacksmith.....	450
Fast Bear.....	Asst. farmer... ..	180	Joseph Oshkeeshquaam.	Asst. blacksmith.	360
John C. Reddog.....	do.....	180	David Shopwosicka..	Hos. fireman.....	120
Skin of Heart.....	do.....	180	Neopet.....	Jt. dge.....	p. m. 10
John Eagleman.....	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240	Joseph Gauthier.....	Interpreter.....	180
Black Dog.....	do.....	120	Alex. Peters.....	Blacksmith.....	450
Geo. Koon.....	Laborer.....	180	Moses Martin.....	Asst. wagonmaker.	360
Philip Alvares.....	Interpreter.....	240	Mitchell Mahkimetas.	Wagonmaker.....	450
Dan Martin.....	do.....	240	John Shopwosicka..	Asst. wagon maker.	360
Black Duck.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	Augustus C. Grignon.	Teamster.....	400
Spotted Bull No. 2.	do.....	p. m. 8	Louis Keshena.....	Asst. farmer... ..	400
Charge the Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 8	Charles Wicheesit...	Engineer.....	p. m. 35
Geo. West.....	Asst. farmer... ..	600	Jerome Pynesha.....	Wagonmaker.....	450
Frank Redstone.....	do.....	400	Sarah Dixon.....	Hospital cook.....	300
Dan Mitchell.....	Stableman.....	480	Mitchel Macoby.....	Asst. blacksmith.	360
John Longtree.....	Carpenter's apprentice.	240	John Perote.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10
Daniel Kennedy.....	Asst. clerk.....	360	Steve Askkenet.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Bear Fighter.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	John Archiquette....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Gives the Blanket..	do.....	p. m. 15	John Reed.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Bear Ghost.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Edward Parkhurst....	do.....	p. m. 10
Long Hair.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Cornelius Skanado..	do.....	p. m. 10
Owens the Pipe.....	do.....	p. m. 10	David Istaka.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Red Fox.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Pet wa was cum.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Edward Waukatch....	do.....	p. m. 10
Medicine Horse.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Louis Shawano.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Circle Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph F. Gauthier...	do.....	p. m. 10
One Bear.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Dodge.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Flying Shield.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Silas.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Red Crow.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Young Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Iron Star.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
White Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Jas. White.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Black Tail.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Warrior.....	do.....	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Hoopa Valley, Cal.</i>			<i>Kiowa, Okla. (a)—Continued.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIANS—continued.		
Capt. W. E. Dougherty, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Tip Harris	Stableman	\$240
Frederic Snyder	Clerk	\$720	John W. Pullin	do	240
Charles A. Curl	Physician	1,000	John D. Jackson	Interpreter	240
John Hall	Carpenter	720	Arche Laco	Asst. carpenter	180
Francis A. Hemsted	Miller and sawyer	720	Quanah Parker	Judge	p. m. 10
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	720	White Bread	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Apeahoto	do	p. m. 10
Charles Tracy	Farmer	240	Paddy (b)	Asst. farmer	120
George Simpson	do	240	Jas. Guadalupe	Asst. butcher	120
Ben. Jarnaghan	do	240	John	Laborer	120
George Fork	Laborer	150	Lucius Aitson	Asst. farmer	240
Edward Armstrong	Addl. farmer	240	Belo	Harnessmaker	360
Abraham Jack	do	120	Dick C. Creek	Asst. farmer	240
INDIAN POLICE.			Jesus Martinis	do	240
Arthur Saxon	Private	p. m. 10	Kareso	Laborer	120
Peter Socktish	do	p. m. 10	Sam Parton	do	120
Robert Senalton	do	p. m. 10	Moses Tso Kone	Asst. farmer	p. m. 10
John Matillon	do	p. m. 10	Henry Ing Kanish	do	p. m. 10
<i>Kiowa, Okla. (a)</i>			Howard Whitewolf	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Delos K. Lonewolf	do	240
Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Charles Chave	Laborer	120
W. D. Leonard	Clerk	1,200	Mona ta by	Asst. farmer	240
C. R. Hume	Physician	1,200	John Hansell	Asst. blacksmith	p. m. 30
Miles Norton	Asst. clerk	720	James Ase	Laborer	120
E. F. Burton	Storekeeper and issue clerk	720	Hah to go	do	120
Fred. Schlegel	Blacksmith	720	Her nas sy	do	120
A. L. Yeckley	do	720	INDIAN POLICE.		
H. P. Pruner	Carpenter	720	Bert Arko	Captain	p. m. 15
J. H. Dunlop	do	720	Charles Oheltoint	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Chas. Drury	Miller and engineer	720	Punjo Guy	Private	p. m. 10
E. T. Williams	Engineer and sawyer	720	Quasya	do	p. m. 10
F. B. Farwell	Farmer	600	White Buffalo	do	p. m. 10
J. D. Hardin	do	600	Frank Bosin	do	p. m. 10
M. F. Long	do	600	Smoky	do	p. m. 10
Laurette E. Ballew	Field matron	p. m. 60	Kope ta	do	p. m. 10
R. E. L. Daniels	Issue clerk and inspector	600	Clarence	do	p. m. 10
M. T. Wallin	Farmer	600	Pe we nof kit	do	p. m. 10
Dana H. Kelsey	Property and forwarding clerk	600	Woas sy pi ti	do	p. m. 10
Herbert L. Eastman	Butcher	600	Im dagh ta ah	do	p. m. 10
James H. Hammon	Addl. farmer	600	Yeah quo	do	p. m. 10
Howell Morgan	Asst. clerk	720	Par ria qui top	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Caspar Mow way	do	p. m. 10
George Washington	Asst. blacksmith	240	Ben Pah rowde up	do	p. m. 10
Oliver Bitchaict	do	240	Pah ce dah	do	p. m. 10
Harry Ware	Asst. engineer	240	Joseph Boyou	do	p. m. 10
Tom Hawkimmer	do	240	Chock ah	do	p. m. 10
Edmund Willis	Asst. mechanic	240	Nah no	do	p. m. 10
Ned Leach	do	240	<i>Klamath, Oreg.</i>		
W. Yellowfish	Asst. herder	240	WHITES.		
James Ahatone	Wood chopper	240	Joseph Emery	Agent	1,200
			Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,000
			H. W. Montagne	Clerk	840
			Adolphus H. Engle	Sawyer	800
			George W. Hurn	Addl. farmer	720
			INDIANS.		
			William Cowen	Blacksmith	500
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Rob. Hook	Captain	p. m. 15
			John Wesley	Private	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

b For 8 months.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Klamath, Oreg.</i> —Continued.			<i>Lower Brule, S. Dak.</i> (a)		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			WHITES.		
Henry Blowe	Private	p. m. 10	Benjamin C. Ash	Agent	\$1,400
Drummer David	do	p. m. 10	Matt Kean	Clerk	1,200
Samuel Walker	do	p. m. 10	J. R. Collard	Physician	1,200
Thomas Barkley	do	p. m. 10	George S. Stone	Issue clerk	800
James Nono	do	p. m. 10	Thomas J. Campbell	Carpenter	840
Scott Modoc	do	p. m. 10	J. B. Smith	Blacksmith	800
Bright Jim	do	p. m. 10	James Morgan	Farmer	720
<i>La Pointe, Wis.</i>			Joseph Holzbauer	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
WHITES.			Joseph Baggesser	Stableman	360
Capt. George L. Scott, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	C. H. Sumner	Butcher	720
R. G. Rodman, jr.	Clerk	\$1,200	INDIANS.		
James H. Spencer	Physician	1,200	M. Langdeau	Asst. farmer	540
H. H. Beaser	Asst. clerk	720	Joseph Thompson	Wheelwright	240
Roger Patterson	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	Wesley Huntsman	Asst. carpenter	240
Fred. J. Vine	do	p. m. 65	Alex. Rencountre	Interpreter	240
N. D. Rodman	do	p. m. 65	Martin Leeds	Judge	p. m. 10
Peter Phalon	do	p. m. 65	John De Sonit	do	p. m. 10
W. S. Bradley	do	p. m. 65	Bear Foot	do	p. m. 10
Fred. Winterbottom	Asst. clerk	900	John L. E. Horn	Laborer	240
INDIANS.			Henry U. Heart	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180
Antoine Buffalo	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	Edward P. Head	Tinner	120
James Chosa	do	p. m. 60	Louis La Roche	Herder	400
Charles Brisette	Blacksmith	480	Henry Leeds	Carpenter's ap- prentice.	180
INDIAN POLICE.			George Tompkins	Asst. black- smith.	240
Antoine Couture	Private	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Joseph Tourdays	do	p. m. 10	Spotted Horse	Captain	p. m. 15
Ah nah kah me ke nung.	do	p. m. 10	Thomas O. Lodge	Private	p. m. 10
Wah se gwon aish kung.	do	p. m. 10	George Elk	do	p. m. 10
Peter Beaver	do	p. m. 10	Samuel White	do	p. m. 10
Joe Petite	do	p. m. 10	George Scott	do	p. m. 10
Frank La Duke	do	p. m. 10	Paul Councillor	do	p. m. 10
Antoine Slater	do	p. m. 10	John B. Partisan	do	p. m. 10
Mike Gokey	do	p. m. 10	Daniel E. Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Charles Ma ko sow	do	p. m. 10	William B. Shield	do	p. m. 10
Charles Paupart	do	p. m. 10	Henry P. Hair	do	p. m. 10
Albert Knott	do	p. m. 10	Daniel Webster	do	p. m. 10
Ed. B. Haskins	do	p. m. 10	Sam M. Bird	do	p. m. 10
Louis Corbine	do	p. m. 10	Thomas T. Hawks	do	p. m. 10
Henry St. Jermain	do	p. m. 10	Daniel G. Rope	do	p. m. 10
Simon Morrin	do	p. m. 10	Hugh M. Jones	do	p. m. 10
William Baker	do	p. m. 10	<i>Mescalero, N. Mex.</i>		
<i>Lemhi, Idaho.</i>			WHITES.		
WHITES.			Lieut. Victor E. Stott- ler, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Julius A. Andrews	Agent	1,200	Frank I. Otis	Clerk	1,200
George D. C. Hibbs	Clerk	900	W. McM. Luttrell	Physician	1,200
Will Kadletz	Blacksmith	840	John Foster	Blacksmith	720
Carroll F. Pyeatt	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	S. F. Miller	Herder	720
INDIAN POLICE.			John Bombach	Farmer	720
Tedim Tendoy	Private	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Queenamobe	Captain	p. m. 15	Magoosh	Asst. farmer	120
Andy Johnson	Private	p. m. 10	Belin	Teamster	180
Wetemboine	do	p. m. 10	Joe Behedo	do	180
			INDIAN POLICE.		
			Sam Chino	Captain	p. m. 15
			Patricio	Private	p. m. 10

α Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Mescalero, N. Mex.—Continued.</i>			<i>Navajo, N. Mex.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Boneshi	Private	p. m. 10	Captain Sam	Captain	p. m. 15
Eijo	do	p. m. 10	Bo ko di be tah	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Roman Chiquito	do	p. m. 10	Tsosa	Private	p. m. 10
Chatlay	do	p. m. 10	Yellow Horse	do	p. m. 10
Piganza	do	p. m. 10	Big Horse	do	p. m. 10
John Chino	do	p. m. 10	Yeo et a chi	do	p. m. 10
Jose Second	do	p. m. 10	Bitsin begay	do	p. m. 10
Blanco	do	p. m. 10	Belone	do	p. m. 10
Muchaco Negro	do	p. m. 10	Billy yazza begay	do	p. m. 10
Big Mouth	do	p. m. 10	Thomas Noel ya	do	p. m. 10
<i>Mission Tule River, Cal.</i>			Hostoi Delini	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Ta pa ha	do	p. m. 10
Francisco Estudillo	Agent	\$1,600	Wingate	do	p. m. 10
N. Davenport	Clerk	1,000	Adobe	do	p. m. 10
C. C. Wainwright	Physician	1,200	Ta tchi ni nez	do	p. m. 10
Andrew J. Stice	Adtl. farmer	p. m. 65	John Silversmith	do	p. m. 10
Julia M. French	Field matron	600	Adam	do	p. m. 10
Carrie C. Moses	do	600	Charles Mitchell	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Nahi	do	p. m. 10
John Morongo	Captain	p. m. 15	<i>Neah Bay, Wash.</i>		
Jose Carac	Private	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Domingo Moro	do	p. m. 10	John C. Keenan	Agent	\$1,200
James Alto	do	p. m. 10	Commodore P. Richards	Physician	1,100
Jose Clato Duro	do	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Jose Pipar	do	p. m. 10	Chestoqua Peterson	Judge	p. m. 10
George Esculante	do	p. m. 10	Allabush	do	p. m. 10
Louis Ama ta	do	p. m. 10	Chester Wanderhard	Farmer	600
Charley Ablatz	do	p. m. 10	George Young	Teamster	300
Jerry Ancoh	do	p. m. 10	Willie Wilder	Judge	p. m. 10
Bancho Tee we	do	p. m. 10	Charles Williams	do	p. m. 10
Bonifacio Cabsu	do	p. m. 10	Albert Hawcattle	do	p. m. 10
Antonio Casero	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Pablo Kintana	do	p. m. 10	Peter Brown	Captain	p. m. 15
Adolpho Chaqua	do	p. m. 10	Frank Parker	Private	p. m. 10
<i>Navajo, N. Mex.</i>			Light House Jim	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Washington Irving	do	p. m. 10
Maj. Constant Williams, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Jimmy Howe	do	p. m. 10
E. H. Dennison	Clerk	1,200	Mason	do	p. m. 10
C. J. Finnegan	Physician	1,100	<i>Nevada, Nev.</i>		
Joe C. Tipton	Adtl. farmer	p. m. 65	WHITES.		
C. H. McCaa	do	p. m. 65	Isaac J. Wooten	Agent	1,500
Mary L. Eldridge	Field matron	p. m. 60	Chas. W. Jones, jr	Clerk	920
Laura E. Smiley	do	p. m. 60	Rodney H. Richardson	Physician	920
Samuel E. Shoemaker	Farmer and superintendent	1,000	David A. Lee	Genl. mechanic	720
Joseph H. Hurley	Blacksmith	720	INDIANS.		
John V. Raush	Genl. mechanic	900	Joseph Morgan	Judge	p. m. 10
E. O. Stillwell	Field matron	720	William Stevens	do	p. m. 10
Oscar Martin (a)	Engineer	900	William Frazer	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
George Watchman	Laborer	360	Dave Numana	Captain	p. m. 15
Louis Watchman	Interpreter	240	David Man wee	Private	p. m. 10
Charley	Laborer	240	James Natches	do	p. m. 10
John Watchman	Watchman	180	Dave Numana, jr	do	p. m. 10
Be link li zhin	Judge	p. m. 10	Nasby Eice	do	p. m. 10
Wa nee ka	do	p. m. 10	Chas. Holbrook	do	p. m. 10
Et sitty yazzi begay	do	p. m. 10	John C. Curry	do	p. m. 10
Stalley Narcross	Mill laborer	360	James Shaw	do	p. m. 10
Harry Shupela	Apprentice	180			

a Temporary.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>New York, N. Y.</i>			<i>Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.—Cont'd.</i>		
WHITES.			INDIAN POLICE—continued.		
Joseph R. Jewell	Agent	\$1,000	Thomas Pennyface	Private	p. m. 10
A. D. Lake	Physician	600	Isaac White	do	p. m. 10
Daniel F. Randolph	Clerk	400	Frank Walker	do	p. m. 10
<i>Nez Percés, Idaho. (a)</i>			Thomas Mitchell	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Thomas McCauley	do	p. m. 10
Stanton G. Fisher	Agent	1,600	<i>Osage, Okla. (c)</i>		
J. S. Martin	Clerk	1,000	WHITES.		
W. S. Noblitt	Physician	1,200	Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
R. D. Stainton	Asst. clerk	900	Fred. Morris	Clerk	\$1,200
J. T. Conley	Farmer	720	W. H. Robinson	Clerk in charge	1,000
W. P. Bounds	Blacksmith	720	F. A. Halliday	Physician	1,200
Geo. T. Black	Carpenter	720	W. H. Todd	do	1,200
Geo. G. Martin	Laborer	480	L. W. B. Long	do	1,200
R. H. Richards (b)	Sawyer	720	A. B. Cochran	Asst. clerk	1,000
H. D. Bean (b)	do	720	Morris Robacker	Chief police	1,200
C. S. Cook (b)	Engineer	720	T. H. Mitchell	Constable	600
J. M. Taber	do	720	Harry Callahan	do	600
INDIANS.			D. B. Maher	Stableman	600
Edward Raboin	Interpreter	100	John K. Carter	Messenger	240
INDIAN POLICE.			Blanche Oppenheimer	Stenographer	600
Rowland Lowry	Private	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
James Grant	do	p. m. 10	John Mosier	Interpreter	300
Cornelius	do	p. m. 10	Little Louis Pappan	do	150
Frank	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
<i>Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.</i>			E. A. Brunt	Private	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Thomas Tall Chief	do	p. m. 10
Lieut. William A. Mercer, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Pa hu lah ga ny	do	p. m. 10
W. J. Stephenson	Physician	1,000	Francis	do	p. m. 10
Henry J. Niebuhr	Farmer	800	Forrest Chonteau	do	p. m. 10
Cora E. Waller	Field matron	600	Little Henry Pappan	do	p. m. 10
W. C. Strong	Asst. clerk	900	Hugh Miller	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			<i>Pima, Ariz.</i>		
David St. Cyr	Farmer	800	WHITES.		
Benjamin Lowry	Carpenter	400	J. Roe Young	Agent	1,800
Amos H. Snow	Teamster	240	H. J. Palmer	Clerk	1,000
John Pilcher	Interpreter	300	A. P. Meriwether	Physician	1,000
Jacob Russell	Carpenter	400	D. J. Landers	Blacksmith and carpenter	720
Marguerite Diddock	Field matron	600	J. M. Berger	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Noah La Flesche	Carpenter	600	W. C. Haynes	Miller	840
Garry P. Meyers	Blacksmith	600	Mary E. Thompson	Field matron	720
Joseph Johnson	do	400	INDIANS.		
Oliver Lamere	Interpreter	300	Juan Enos	Teamster and laborer	280
Thomas L. Sloan (b)	Clerk	1,200	Ralph Blackwater	Engineer	480
INDIAN POLICE.			Pablo	Judge	p. m. 10
John Pelkey	Captain	p. m. 15	Francisco	do	p. m. 10
Peter Decora	Private	p. m. 10	Judge Lewis	do	p. m. 10
George Thunder	do	p. m. 10	Harry Azul	Interpreter	p. m. 10
John White	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
John Twin	do	p. m. 10	Job Johnson	Private	p. m. 10
Little Ox	do	p. m. 10	Chester Arthur	do	p. m. 10
John Smith, No. 1	do	p. m. 10	Jose Enos	do	p. m. 10
Silas Wood	do	p. m. 10	Jose Miguel	do	p. m. 10
Daniel Hewitt	do	p. m. 10	Juan Pedro	do	p. m. 10
William Parker	do	p. m. 10			
Mathew Tyndall	do	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of June 9, 1863.

b Temporary.

c Also treaty of November 1, 1837.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGEN- CIES—Continued.		
<i>Pima, Ariz.</i> —Con- tinued.			<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.</i> — Continued.		
INDIAN POLICE—con- tinued.			INDIANS—con- tinued.		
Cheroquis	Private	p. m. 10	Frank Salvas, jr.	Butcher	p. m. 10
Jose	do	p. m. 10	Ole Sitting Bear	Asst. butcher	p. m. 5
Hugh Norris	do	p. m. 10	Alex. Le Buff	Asst. farmer	\$480
Jo Howard	do	p. m. 10	Geo. White Face	Judge	p. m. 10
Grover Cleveland	do	p. m. 10	Geo. Mountain Sheep	Butcher	p. m. 10
John G. Carlisle	do	p. m. 10	John Sechler	Herder	360
Simon Johnson	do	p. m. 10	Santa R. Martin	Asst. mechanic	300
Janquein	do	p. m. 10	Adam Tobacco	Laborer	240
Ccover	Captain	p. m. 15	Wm. Spotted Crow	do	180
U. S. Grant	Private	p. m. 10	Levi Long Bull	do	180
<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak. (a)</i>			Robert B. Means	Physician's as- sistant.	300
WHITES.			Enoch Monta	Asst. mechanic	300
Capt. William H. Clapp, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	Andrew H. Russell	Interpreter	300
C. T. Lange	Clerk	\$1,200	White House	Asst. butcher	p. m. 5
Jas. R. Walker	Physician	1,200	INDIAN POLICE.		
N. D. Burnside	Stenographer, typewriter, and telegraph operator.	900	John Sitting Bear	Captain	p. m. 15
R. O. Pugh	Issue clerk	900	Jos. Bush	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15
Melvin Baxter	Blacksmith	900	Jos. Running Hawk	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15
A. W. Means	Engineer and sawyer.	900	John Blunt Horn	Private	p. m. 10
Chas. F. Ziemann	Wheelwright	900	Noah B. R. I. Woods	do	p. m. 10
Thos. J. Henderson	Chief herder	900	Amos Red Owl	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Dalkenberger	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	Thos. Two Lance	do	p. m. 10
John J. Boesl	do	p. m. 65	Austin Little Bull	do	p. m. 10
B. J. Gleason	do	p. m. 65	John Ghost Bear	do	p. m. 10
James Smalley	do	p. m. 65	Geo. Charging	do	p. m. 10
Joseph Rooks	do	p. m. 65	John White Horse	do	p. m. 10
James B. Noble	Carpenter	900	Grover Short Bear	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			Henry Black Elk	do	p. m. 10
E. G. Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	900	Horace Brown Ears	do	p. m. 10
E. C. Means	do	600	Henry Crow	do	p. m. 10
Benjamin Mills	Asst. ch. herder	600	John No Ears	do	p. m. 10
Frank C. Goings	Watchman	600	Jos. Dog Chief	do	p. m. 10
Peter Livermont	Stableman	600	John Little Com- mander.	do	p. m. 10
Antoine Janis	Asst. farmer	480	Grover Yellow Boy	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Tyon	do	480	Morris Wounded	do	p. m. 10
Charles Twiss	do	480	Thomas Kills Back	do	p. m. 10
John Russell	do	480	John Red Willow	do	p. m. 10
Edgar Fire Thunder	do	480	Brian Poor Thunder	do	p. m. 10
Thomas Spotted Bear	Herder	480	Harry C. A. Them	do	p. m. 10
John Cottier	do	480	Frank Scatters Them	do	p. m. 10
Frank Martinus	Laborer	360	Martin Eagle Bear	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Bird	do	360	Ivan Star Comes Out	do	p. m. 10
Frank Cross	Asst. mechanic	300	James Hairy Bird	do	p. m. 10
Louis Martin	do	300	Henry Standing Sol- dier.	do	p. m. 10
Wm. White Bear	Laborer	240	Milton Kills Crow	do	p. m. 10
Oscar Warden	do	240	Lambert Hat	do	p. m. 10
Robert Horse	do	240	Thomas Crow	do	p. m. 10
George Ladeaux	do	180	John Sitting Up	do	p. m. 10
Carl Thunder Bear	Judge	p. m. 10	James Clinchers	do	p. m. 10
Frank Fast Horse	do	p. m. 10	Samuel Ladeaux	do	p. m. 10
John Thunder Bear	do	p. m. 10	Stanley Red Feather	do	p. m. 10
Chas. Country Travel- er.	Butcher	p. m. 10	Henry Eagle Louse	do	p. m. 10
Alex. Mousseau	do	p. m. 10	David Broken Nose	do	p. m. 10
Frank Feather	do	p. m. 10	William Corn	do	p. m. 10
Daniel Afraid of Bear	Asst. butcher	p. m. 5	William P. Fire	do	p. m. 10
Iron Shell	do	p. m. 5	Frank Little Bull	do	p. m. 10
Spotted Elk	do	p. m. 5	Geo. Comes Growling	do	p. m. 10
			Jeremiah Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
			Paul Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
			Aaron Long Horn	do	p. m. 10
			Howard Long Bear	do	p. m. 10
			Thos. Jumping Bull	do	p. m. 10
			Edward Two Two	do	p. m. 10

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Pine Ridge, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Ponca, etc. (Pawnee), Okla.—Continued.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE—continued.			INDIANS.		
Thomas Fox	Private	p. m. 10	Mark Evarts	Blacksmith	\$240
Oliver Lone Bear	do	p. m. 10	Joseph Carrion	Carpenter	240
William Crazy Bull	do	p. m. 10	Samuel Horse Chief	Engineer	400
Paul Catches	do	p. m. 10	<i>Ponca, etc. (Otoe and Oakland), Okla.</i>		
Arthur Running Bear	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Chas. Thunder Bull	do	p. m. 10	W. J. Mills	Clerk	1,200
James Grass	do	p. m. 10	John F. Turner	Physician	1,000
Jonas Holy Rock	do	p. m. 10	I. S. Brashears	Blacksmith	600
Luke Little Hawk	do	p. m. 10	A. S. C. Hutchinson	Carpenter	600
Peter Stand	do	p. m. 10	E. H. Howell	Farmer	600
Samuel Kills Brave	do	p. m. 10	S. W. Bailey	Laborer	280
Reuben Little Crow	do	p. m. 10	W. H. Wimberly	Genl. mechanic	720
Charles Wooden Leg	do	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Thomas Rabbit	do	p. m. 10	James Cleghorn	Interpreter	200
Isaac Old Shield	do	p. m. 10	Clem Biddle	Toll keeper	300
Jabob White Eyes	do	p. m. 10	Richard Whitehouse	Judge	p. m. 5
Andrew Chief	do	p. m. 10	Antoine Robedeaux	do	p. m. 5
Charles Richard	do	p. m. 10	Charles Watson	do	p. m. 5
Oscar Brave Eagle	do	p. m. 10	J. B. Dailey	Blacksmith	240
Wm. Charging Crow	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Jacob La Pointe	do	p. m. 10	George Washington	Captain	p. m. 15
Peter R. A. T. Edge	do	p. m. 10	Harry Childs	Private	p. m. 10
<i>Ponca, etc. (Ponca), Okla. (a)</i>			Frank Carson	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Hibbard Jeans	do	p. m. 19
James P. Woolsey	Agent	\$1,500	<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans. (b)</i>		
A. W. Hurley	Clerk	1,200	WHITES.		
H. W. Newman	Physician	1,000	Lewis F. Pearson	Agent	1,200
R. S. Steele	Asst. clerk	840	James B. Eby (temporary)	Clerk	1,200
H. C. Lowdermilk	Carpenter and miller.	720	Prescott L. Rice	Physician	1,000
G. H. Justice	Blacksmith and engineer.	720	B. S. Stewart	do	300
Sara E. Mitchell	Field matron	600	A. F. Haynes	Blacksmith	660
M. Beckett	Laborer	300	Noah W. Swisher	do	600
R. K. Ferguson	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	Peter Steinmetz	Wheelwright	600
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Samuel Gayton	Blacksmith	240	Simon Ke tosh	Laborer	300
David White Eagle	Judge	p. m. 5	Walter A. Pappan	Apprentice	p. m. 10
Antoine Roy	do	p. m. 5	William Cadue	do	p. m. 10
Standing Buffalo	do	p. m. 5	INDIAN POLICE.		
Hugh Cerry	Carpenter	240	Charles A. Sheppard	Captain	p. m. 15
Francis Roy	do	240	John Wah was suck	Private	p. m. 10
John Bull	Interpreter	240	John Ship she	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John Butler	do	p. m. 10
John Delodge	Captain	p. m. 15	Joe Cook	do	p. m. 10
Rough Face	Private	p. m. 10	John Mas que quah	do	p. m. 10
Larmie Cerre	do	p. m. 10	George Veix	do	p. m. 10
Big Goose	do	p. m. 10	Joseph Ignatius	do	p. m. 10
<i>Ponca, etc. (Pawnee), Okla.</i>			Benny Moses	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			William Barada	do	p. m. 10
W. B. Webb	Clerk	1,200	Geo. Wah was suck	do	p. m. 10
C. W. Driesbach	Physician	1,000			
W. H. Fergusson	Blacksmith	600			
J. E. Eaves	Carpenter	600			
W. C. Bays	Miller	600			
Joseph D. Turner	Addl. farmer	720			
B. N. Barnes	Laborer	280			

a Also treaties of March 15, 1854, and September 24, 1857.

b Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, and July 29, 1829, with Pottawatomies; May 18, 1854, with Kickapoos; May 17, 1854, with Ictwas, and October 21, 1837, with Sac and Foxes of Missouri.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Pueblo and Jicarilla (Pueblo), N. Mex.</i>			<i>Quapaw, Ind. Ter.—Continued.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES—continued.		
Capt. Chas. E. Nordstrom, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.	J. S. Linley	Physician	\$1,200
Jose Valdes	Interpreter	\$240	Andrew J. Tosh	Blacksmith	400
Thomas J. Hefling	Clerk	1,000	J. L. Stroyick	do	350
<i>Pueblo and Jicarilla (Jicarilla), N. Mex.</i>			C. O. Lemon	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	700
WHITES.			J. W. Johnson	Laborer	300
John L. Gaylor	Clerk	1,000	INDIANS.		
Edwin R. Fouts	Physician	1,000	William D. Hodgkiss	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Robert Ewell	Asst. farmer	720	B. A. Mudeater	do	p. m. 50
Edward J. Mix	Teamster	480	John W. Earley	Judge	p. m. 8
H. L. Hall	Farmer	900	J. M. Long	do	p. m. 8
William H. Gleason	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720	John A. Winney	do	p. m. 8
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	240	Silas Armstrong	Captain	p. m. 15
George Garcea	Ox driver	240	John Bland	Private	p. m. 10
Truchi	Apprentice	120	Alfred Whitecrow	do	p. m. 10
Albert Garcea	do	120	Henry Hicks	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			David Geboe	do	p. m. 10
John Chopray	Private	p. m. 10	Moses Pooler	do	p. m. 10
Juan De Dios	do	p. m. 10	C. E. Geboe	do	p. m. 10
Alonzo Candelario	do	p. m. 10	<i>Rosebud, S. Dak. (b)</i>		
Balis Elote	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Pedro Phone	do	p. m. 10	Charles E. McChesney	Agent	1,800
Jose Garcea	do	p. m. 10	Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200
Jessie Greenleaf	do	p. m. 10	Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,200
Maestro	do	p. m. 10	H. B. Cox	Asst. clerk	800
Juan Vigil	do	p. m. 10	John Brown	Storekeeper	800
Leandro Garcea	do	p. m. 10	Frank Robinson	Farmer	900
Frank Hall	do	p. m. 10	Charles Bredeson	Blacksmith	800
<i>Puyallup, Wash.</i>			C. E. Colby	Carpenter	900
WHITES.			Peter Balgord	Wagonmaker	900
Thomas B. Wilson	Clerk	1,200	Geo. H. Webb	Asst. carpenter	640
Claude H. Kinnear	Physician	1,000	Charles Benard	Butcher	520
Charles McIntyre	Farmer	600	James A. McCorkle	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
Lida W. Quimby	Field matron	720	Frank Sypal	do	p. m. 65
INDIANS.			H. J. Caton	do	p. m. 60
Captain Mason	Judge	p. m. 5	John Sullivan	do	p. m. 60
John Walkatup	do	p. m. 3	INDIANS.		
James Jackson	do	p. m. 3	William F. Schmidt	Issue clerk	800
INDIAN POLICE.			Isaac Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	720
Silas Heck	Private	p. m. 10	George Stead	Asst. farmer	120
Dick Lewis	do	p. m. 10	Michael Ghost Face	do	120
John Clipp	do	p. m. 10	Thomas Larvie	do	120
John W. Fisher	do	p. m. 10	William Horse Ring	do	120
<i>Quapaw, Ind. Ter. (a)</i>			Norris Shield	do	120
WHITES.			Antoine Bordaoux	do	120
George S. Doane	Agent	1,400	George Whirlwind	Soldier.	120
H. E. Williamson	Clerk	1,200	Fred. M. Bighorse	do	120
			Alex. Desersa	Blacksmith assistant.	180
			John Omaha Boy	Laborer	360
			Louis Roubideaux	Watchman	480
			Henry Pratt	Laborer	300
			George Rogers	do	300
			Chas. White Hat	do	300
			Clement Whirlwind	Interpreter	240
			Soldier.		

a Also treaties of May 13, 1883, with Quapaws, and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, with Senecas and Shawnees.

b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employes under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Rosebud, S. Dak.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIAN POLICE—continued.		
Arthur Two Strike	Asst. farmer	\$120	James Thompson	Private	p. m. 10
Charles Moore	do	120	John Bad Man	do	p. m. 10
Samuel Bordeaux	Apprentice	180	Constant Black Bear	do	p. m. 10
John Bullman	Laborer	240	<i>Round Valley, Cal.</i>		
James Claymore	do	300	WHITE.		
Samuel David	do	300	Charles F. Hathaway	Clerk	\$600
Louis Bordeaux	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	INDIANS.		
John Little Hawk	Laborer	240	Charles Dorman	Addl. farmer	360
Albert Bear	Asst. farmer	120	Geo. Britton	Stableman	240
Joseph Claymore	Stableman	540	INDIAN POLICE.		
Henry Knife	Laborer	360	Billy Johns	Private	p. m. 10
David Dorion	do	300	Dan Wright	do	p. m. 10
Jesse Roubideau	Janitor	180	John Brown	do	p. m. 10
James Little Bear	Apprentice	180	<i>Sac and Fox, Iowa.</i>		
John White Blanket	Blacksmith as- sistant.	240	WHITES.		
INDIAN POLICE.			Horace M. Rebok	Agent	1,000
Samuel High Bear	Captain	p. m. 15	D. S. Hinegardner	Addl. farmer	p. m. 50
Antoine Ladoux	1st lieutenant	p. m. 15	INDIAN.		
John High Pipe	2d lieutenant	p. m. 15	Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	1,000
Alfred Little Elk	1st sergeant	p. m. 10	<i>Sac and Fox, Okla. (a)</i>		
Jared Good Shield	2d sergeant	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Alfred Afraid of Bear	Private	p. m. 10	Edward L. Thomas	Agent	1,200
George Beads	do	p. m. 10	J. H. Lawrence	Clerk	1,000
Henry Blue Bird	do	p. m. 10	F. W. Wyman	Physician	1,000
Edward Big Face	do	p. m. 10	B. F. Hamilton	do	1,000
Jas. Charging Elk	do	p. m. 10	P. S. Whatley	Asst. clerk	900
Geo. Charging Hawk	do	p. m. 10	A. Agnew	Blacksmith	700
Edward Dark Face	do	p. m. 10	J. H. Stephens	do	700
Charles L. Hawk	do	p. m. 10	T. C. Davis	Addl. farmer	600
Samuel Kills Two	do	p. m. 10	J. S. Tanksley	do	600
Edw. Kills Enemy	do	p. m. 10	George Cole	Laborer	300
Richard Leading White Cow	do	p. m. 10	Elizabeth W. Test	Field matron	600
Frederick Little Day	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN.		
Robert Muggins	do	p. m. 10	William Hurr	Interpreter	100
Thomas Money	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Wellington Medicine	do	p. m. 10	Peter Soocoy	Captain	p. m. 15
John Owns the Battle	do	p. m. 10	Cedro Canalis	Private	p. m. 10
Richard Rain Water	do	p. m. 10	Jim Warrior	do	p. m. 10
Hoke Red Thunder	do	p. m. 10	Switch Littleaux	do	p. m. 10
Francis Red Toma- hawk	do	p. m. 10	Robert Canalis	do	p. m. 10
John Shoater	do	p. m. 10	Jim Wolf	do	p. m. 10
Earnest Swimmer	do	p. m. 10	Mack Downing	do	p. m. 10
John Search Enemy	do	p. m. 10	<i>San Carlos, Ariz.</i>		
Edward Ute	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Eli Wonder Ring	do	p. m. 10	Capt. Albert L. Myer, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Chas. Walking Soldier	do	p. m. 10	Stephen James	Clerk	1,200
Frank White Cloud	do	p. m. 10			
Amos Wooden Knife	do	p. m. 10			
Howard Y. Whirl- wind.	do	p. m. 10			
James Two Horse	do	p. m. 10			
James Holy	do	p. m. 10			
Nelson C. T. Eagle	do	p. m. 10			
Geo. Shield Him	do	p. m. 10			
James Takes Him Off	do	p. m. 10			
Andrew White Horse	do	p. m. 10			
Henry Black Moon	do	p. m. 10			
Alfred Yellow Bear	do	p. m. 10			
John White Feather	do	p. m. 10			
Osmann Iron Tail	do	p. m. 10			
Edward Eagle Man	do	p. m. 10			
Frank White Buffalo	do	p. m. 10			
John Kills Alive	do	p. m. 10			
Hiram Makes Good	do	p. m. 10			
Jonah Crow	3d sergeant	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of October 11, 1842.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>San Carlos, Ariz.—Continued.</i>			<i>San Carlos, Ariz.—Continued.</i>		
WHITES—continued.			INDIAN POLICE—continued.		
Ambler Caskie	Physician	\$1,200	David Gregg	Private	p. m. 10
Julius Silberstein	do	1,200	Chnos Kan	do	p. m. 10
F. P. Burnett	Issue clerk	840	Sisto	do	p. m. 10
W. O. Tuttle	Farmer	840	Tides Kinny	do	p. m. 10
C. R. Allen	Blacksmith	900	Nalchit	do	p. m. 10
Geo. Campbell	Miller	900	Tom Sye	do	p. m. 10
Frank K. Finn	Wheelwright	900	Skay bee yannay	do	p. m. 10
R. S. Knowles	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	Baw dah yoult say	do	p. m. 10
Perry McMurren	do	p. m. 65	Wm. Dorshay son	do	p. m. 10
James Warren	do	p. m. 65	Aaron Burr	do	p. m. 10
W. H. Kay	do	p. m. 65	John Cho	do	p. m. 10
Albert Morse	do	p. m. 65	Redfield Proctor	do	p. m. 10
Theodore Sharp	Issue clerk	840	John Bourke	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
W. H. Grayard	Wheelwright	840			
Oliver C. May	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	<i>Santee, Nebr. (b)</i>		
Charles Savage (a)	Sawyer	840	WHITES.		
INDIANS.			INDIANS.		
Melvin Sisto	Asst. blacksmith	240	Joseph Clements	Agent	\$1,200
Wood Nashozey	Asst. miller	420	Fred. B. Spriggs	Clerk	1,000
Wm. Konn	Laborer	360	George W. Ira	Physician	1,200
Don Juan	Ox driver	480	V. N. Swan	do	200
Frank Panya	do	360	P. B. Gordon	Farmer	900
Austin Navajo	do	360	Benj. D. Bayha	Overseer	720
Edward Hatyalo	do	360	L. H. Douglas	Field matron	720
Gray Oliver	do	360	INDIANS.		
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk	300	Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720
Marshall Pete	Judge	p. m. 10	James Roy	Blacksmith	400
Chase Mutton	do	p. m. 10	Oliver La Croix	Carpenter	660
Constant Bread	Interpreter	240	Thomas H. Kitto	Miller	600
Laban Jocojim	do	240	Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	640
Peter Skiontesay	Judge	p. m. 10	William H. Abraham	Asst. carpenter	480
Charles Bones	Asst. sawyer	240	Eugene Hoffman	Asst. blacksmith	420
John Riley	Asst. miller	240	Louis Robinett	Teamster	480
Jim Kwanyurappa	Ox driver	360	Joseph Carrow	Overseer	300
Gloshay	do	360	Thomas O. Knudson	Carpenter	480
Gotla	Asst. blacksmith	240	Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	660
Martin Tietha	Interpreter	240	INDIAN POLICE.		
Roland Fish	Asst. wheelwright	240	Solomon Ross	Private	p. m. 10
No na toth	do	240	James Chapman	do	p. m. 10
George Pope	Herder	360	Joseph Godfrey	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Antoine Rouillard	do	p. m. 10
John Haskintelsayhen	Private	p. m. 10	<i>Shoshone, Wyo. (c)</i>		
Nasina Aha	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Jim Taylor	do	p. m. 10	Capt. Richard H. Wilson, U. S. A.	Acting agent	None.
Harry Chetin	do	p. m. 10	Jules F. Ludin	Clerk	1,200
Jack Jaslin	do	p. m. 10	F. H. Welty	Physician	1,200
Katy Joe	do	p. m. 10	Thos. R. Beason	Asst. clerk	800
Nay Ski	do	p. m. 10	George W. Sheff	Storekeeper	900
Coquas	do	p. m. 10	Edward M. Morse	Blacksmith	720
Go klish	do	p. m. 10	Levi W. Vandervoort	Carpenter	720
Klaysh tosh	do	p. m. 10	John Small	Miller	900
Albert Skinny	do	p. m. 10	F. G. Burnett	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Massay	do	p. m. 10	John Henry Wahlen	do	p. m. 60
John Roped	do	p. m. 10	Benj. Van Deusen	do	p. m. 60
Sabe Classy	do	p. m. 10	L. S. Clark	Issue clerk	800
Seward Mott	Captain	p. m. 15	John Niklos	Blacksmith	720
Ed. Ranson	Private	p. m. 10	Chas. E. Blonde	Herder	900
Jim Curley	do	p. m. 10	Gabriel Jorgenson	Carpenter	720
Thomas Way	do	p. m. 10	L. P. Hudson (b)	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60
Es Keen tay	do	p. m. 10			

a Temporary.

b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

c Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1868.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Cont'd.		
<i>Shoshone, Wyo.—Continued.</i>			<i>Southern Ute, Colo. (b) —Continued.</i>		
INDIANS			WHITES—continued.		
White Man	Apprentice	\$120	Roderick S. Day	Farmer	\$840
Thomas Ground Bear	Carpenter's apprentice.	100	Seth E. Foss	Asst. farmer	500
John McAdams	Teamster	360	William A. Kibbe	Blacksmith	720
Henry Lee	Interpreter	240	INDIANS.		
Eagle Chief	Judge	p. m. 10	John Taylor	Interpreter	240
Tallow	do	p. m. 10	Nicholas Jeantel	Asst. farmer	400
Bishop	do	p. m. 10	George Washington	Teamster	p. m. 40
Tassitsic	do	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Charles Lahoe	Interpreter	240	John Lyon	Captain	p. m. 15
William Washington	Carpenter's apprentice.	100	Chas. Buck	Private	p. m. 10
Oliver Lamoureux	Herder	600	Aaron Bear	do	p. m. 10
John Robinson	Blacksmith apprentice.	240	Benjamin North	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John Dale	do	p. m. 10
Quitandesia	Captain	p. m. 15	White Frost	do	p. m. 10
Sherman Sage	Lieutenant	p. m. 15	Ben Bean	do	p. m. 10
Hoagowiddie	Private	p. m. 10	Cyrus Grove	do	p. m. 10
Woawatsie	do	p. m. 10	Asa House	do	p. m. 10
Bill Friday	do	p. m. 10	John Paul	do	p. m. 10
Quiver	do	p. m. 10	Henry Shoshoni	do	p. m. 10
David D. Hill	do	p. m. 10	Edward Colorado	do	p. m. 10
William Shakespeare	do	p. m. 10	Isreal Knight	do	p. m. 10
Canawantz	do	p. m. 10	<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak. (c).</i>		
Noyose	do	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Runs Medicine	do	p. m. 10	John W. Cramsie	Agent	1,800
Goes in the Lodge	do	p. m. 10	William Dobson	Clerk	1,200
Norah	do	p. m. 10	Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200
Sequa	do	p. m. 10	Walter Lee	Issue clerk	1,000
<i>Siletz, Oreg.</i>			Thomas J. Reedy	Farmer	900
WHITES.			Edward Forte	Carpenter	900
Beal Gaither	Agent	1,200	Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	900
J. J. Gaither	Clerk	900	Henry Ten Brock	Harness maker	900
R. E. Darnell (a)	Physician	1,000	August P. Johnson	Butcher	720
John McGee (a)	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	Frank W. Lyon	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
<i>Sisseton, S. Dak.</i>			William Whitesell	do	p. m. 65
WHITE.			INDIANS.		
Anton M. Keller	Agent	1,500	Charles McLaughlin	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65
INDIAN.			Aaron C. Wells	do	p. m. 65
J. T. Van Metre	Interpreter	300	Baptiste Pierre	Asst. farmer	300
INDIAN POLICE.			John Grass, jr	do	300
Job Ni na i yo pte.	Private	p. m. 10	Charles D. Rockbrain	do	300
John King	do	p. m. 10	George Pluts	Asst. carpenter	360
Felix Rondell	do	p. m. 10	Thomas Fly	do	300
Thomas Dick	do	p. m. 10	Samuel Gayton	do	240
Thomas Lawrence (a)	do	p. m. 10	Charles Ramsey	do	240
Anderson Crawford (a)	do	p. m. 10	Eugene Highbear	do	120
<i>Southern Ute, Colo. (b)</i>			Louis Killed	Asst. blacksmith.	300
WHITES.			John McLean	do	300
David F. Day	Agent	1,400	Charles Thompson	do	300
Louis A. Knackstedt	Clerk	1,000	James Little dog	do	120
Francis A. Harlow	Physician	1,000	Thomas Kidder	Asst. harness maker.	240
Joe Smith	Issue clerk	840	Philip Onehawk	Stable man	300
			Judge Grass, sr	Judge	p. m. 10
			Gabriel Grayeagle	do	p. m. 10
			Miles Walker	do	p. m. 10
			William Burke	Janitor and physician's assistant.	180

a Temporary.

b Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

c Also treaty of April 29, 1863, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Standing Rock, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>			<i>Tongue River, Mont. (a)</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			WHITES.		
Louis Hat.....	Asst. farmer.....	\$300	Capt. George W. H. Stouch, U. S. A.	Acting agent..	None.
George Bain.....	Asst. carpenter	180	W. A. Posey.....	Clerk.....	\$1,000
John Rattlinghail.....	Asst. blacksmith.	300	George J. Tanning.....	Physician.....	1,000
Eugene Yellowlodge.....	do.....	180	C. W. Wilson.....	Farmer.....	720
Joseph Twin.....	Asst. harness maker.	180	Harold Tilleson.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Robert P. Higheagle.....	Asst. clerk.....	720	H. C. Goodale.....	Addl. farmer..	720
Thomas Frosted.....	Asst. carpenter	300	W. A. Wright.....	Butcher.....	720
Leo Bears paw.....	Asst. blacksmith.	300	INDIANS.		
Charles Manning.....	Asst. carpenter	300	Louis Roundstone.....	Addl. farmer..	400
Jerome Shavehead.....	Laborer.....	300	David Big Man.....	Interpreter.....	240
Pius Bigshield.....	do.....	300	Carson Wolf Chief.....	Asst. farmer.....	240
Baptiste Gabe.....	Interpreter.....	240	Frank Wolf Voice.....	Apprentice.....	120
INDIAN POLICE.			INDIAN POLICE.		
D. Standingsoldier.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	John Two Moon.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
David Chatkah.....	First lieutenant	p. m. 15	Frank Pine.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
John Loneman.....	Second lieut.	p. m. 15	Arapahoe Chief.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Brown wolf.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	George Standing Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Martin Higheagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Twin.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Antoine Onefeather.....	do.....	p. m. 10	King Fisher.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Mark Goodwood.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Tall White Man.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Alexander Middle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Dick Walks Behind.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Pierce Highdog.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Martin Bull Sheep.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Andrew Foolbull.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Sponge.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Nicholas Leanelk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	<i>Tulalip, Wash.</i>		
Hugh Swifhawak.....	do.....	p. m. 10	WHITES.		
Leo Twohorses.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Daniel C. Govan.....	Agent.....	1,200
James Yellow.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. W. Harris.....	Clerk.....	900
Henry Redthunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles M. Buchanan.....	Physician.....	1,000
Mark Afraid of Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Burton E. Axe.....	Addl. farmer..	600
George Keepagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Ed. Bristow.....	do.....	600
Eugene Little Soldier.....	do.....	p. m. 10	L. Loftin.....	do.....	600
Rain in the Face.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIANS.		
Tiberius Manywounds.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William McCluskey.....	Millwright.....	720
Faustinus Charging Eagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Shelton.....	Sawyer.....	600
Edward Bobtail Tiger.....	do.....	p. m. 10	David Te use.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8
Paul Ironcedar.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Jules.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Charles Hawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph Shelton.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Francis Fearless.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Hillaire Crockett.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Leon Badhorse.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Jefferson.....	do.....	p. m. 8
James Wounded Often.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Quil quill ion.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Oliver Looking Elk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Peter.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Jacob Crossbear.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Keo kuke.....	do.....	p. m. 8
David Seventeen.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Davis.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Dennis Take the Hat.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles George.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Grover Eagleboy.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Gilbert Courville.....	do.....	p. m. 8
Louis Goodeagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Peter Magpieagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charles Hillaire.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Henry Bearsrib.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter J. James.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Lewis Elk nation.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Louie Washington.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Hawkeagle.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Newhawkin.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James Amidst.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Elsie Andrews.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Ironroad.....	do.....	p. m. 10	James Snoqualmie.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Henry Medicine.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John Jackman.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Luke Take the Gun.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Walter James.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Edward Younghawk.....	do.....	p. m. 10	John McKinney.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Barney Trackhider.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
William Taken Alive.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Francis Fearless No. 2.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
David Caske.....	do.....	p. m. 10			
Theodore Loon.....	do.....	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and treaty of February 28, 1877.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Uintah and Ouray (Uintah), Utah. (a)</i>			<i>Umatilla, Oreg.</i>		
WHITES.			WHITES.		
Lieut. Col. James F. Randlett, U. S. A.	Acting agent..	None.	George W. Harper	Agent.....	\$1,200
J. A. Muse	Clerk	\$1,200	Frank Rabinovitz	Clerk	900
Howard C. Reamer	Physician	1,200	Louis J. Perkins	Physician	1,000
Sam McAfee	Carpenter	720	Carl Jensen	Blacksmith	720
George W. Dickson	Engineer and miller.	1,000	Joseph T. Glenn	Carpenter	720
G. H. Johnson	Wheelwright..	720	INDIANS.		
A. C. Davis	Addl. farmer..	720	Donald McKay	Interpreter..	240
W. M. Wayman	do	720	William McKay	Teamster	480
INDIANS.			INDIAN POLICE.		
Henry E. Harris	Issue clerk	720	John Shom keen	Captain	p. m. 15
William Taylor	Blacksmith	720	Gilbert Minthorn	Private	p. m. 10
William Wash	Herder	480	Edward Brisbois	do	p. m. 10
John Reed	Blacksmith apprentice.	240	<i>Union, Ind. T.</i>		
John Taylor	Carpenter	120	WHITES.		
Stanley Bullethead	Stableman	480	Dew M. Wisdom	Agent	1,500
INDIAN POLICE.			J. Fentress Wisdom	Clerk	1,200
Bob Ridley	Captain	p. m. 15	W. F. Wells	Asst. clerk	900
Tom Yanagup	Private	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Frank Parriett	do	p. m. 10	J. W. Ellis	Captain	p. m. 15
Frank Doctor	do	p. m. 10	Alfred McCay	Lieutenant	p. m. 15
Joe Warren	do	p. m. 10	B. T. Kell	Sergeant	p. m. 10
Dave Weech	do	p. m. 10	Joseph Ward	do	p. m. 10
Ed. Eacheff	do	p. m. 10	A. T. Akin	do	p. m. 10
Albert Chapoose	do	p. m. 10	Mark Bean	Private	p. m. 10
Tom Arrum	do	p. m. 10	Simp Bennett	do	p. m. 10
Charley Sireech	do	p. m. 10	John L. Brown	do	p. m. 10
<i>Uintah and Ouray (Ouray), Utah.</i>			John Childers	do	p. m. 10
WHITES.			James Colbert	do	p. m. 10
J. A. Gogarty	Clerk	1,200	George W. Elders	do	p. m. 10
Paul B. Carter	Physician	1,200	Harrison Foremar	do	p. m. 10
John McAndrews	Chief herder ..	900	Tandy Folsom	do	p. m. 10
George F. Britt	Farmer	720	D. H. Garland	do	p. m. 10
Hugh Owens	do	720	Moses Jimison	do	p. m. 10
W. J. Burgess	Blacksmith	720	Shelley Keys	do	p. m. 10
W. Stark	Carpenter	720	David A. Lee	do	p. m. 10
George Shepherd	Wheelwright..	720	Wiley McIntosh	do	p. m. 10
INDIANS.			C. W. Plummer	do	p. m. 10
Ben Newcowree	Asst. herder ..	480	C. R. Rider	do	p. m. 10
Jack Johnson	Laborer	480	John R. Willey	do	p. m. 10
James Kanapatch	Blacksmith apprentice.	300	Frank Webb	do	p. m. 10
Albert Cespooch	Carpenter apprentice.	120	John Simpson	do	p. m. 10
Charley Alhandra	Interpreter	240	Jacob Harrison	do	p. m. 10
John Nachoop	Ferryman	300	Frank Smith	do	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John C. West	Lieutenant ..	p. m. 15
John Jones	Private	p. m. 10	Ellis McGee	Private	p. m. 10
Dick Wass	do	p. m. 10	C. R. Murphy	do	p. m. 10
Charles Travis	do	p. m. 10	<i>Warm Springs, Oreg.</i>		
Sam Atcher	Captain	p. m. 15	WHITES.		
James Witchits	Private	p. m. 10	James L. Cowan	Agent	1,200
Joseph Arrive	do	p. m. 10	H. E. Ramsaur	Clerk	800
George Santiago	do	p. m. 10	Henry E. Goodrich	Physician	900
			INDIANS.		
			Peter Kalama	Blacksmith	600
			Nena Pat	Judge	p. m. 8

a Also treaties of October 7, 1863 and March 2, 1868.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.		
<i>Warm Springs, Oreg.—Continued.</i>			<i>White Earth, Minn.—Continued.</i>		
INDIANS—continued.			INDIANS.		
Albert Kuckup.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	Daniel S. Morrison.....	Asst. clerk.....	\$600
Charles Pitt.....	Interpreter.....	\$100	Truman Beaulieu.....	Interpreter.....	240
Thomas Palmer.....	Judge.....	p. m. 8	George A. Berry.....	Blacksmith.....	720
INDIAN POLICE.			David McArthur.....	Teamster.....	360
Antoine Pepino.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	J. E. Perrault.....	Farmer.....	840
Charles Wewa.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Lawrence Roberts.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Suppah.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Charley Murray.....	do.....	720
James Sawykee.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alexie Gurneau.....	do.....	720
Jackson Culps.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Alex Jourdan.....	Teamster.....	320
Perry Kuckup.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Graves.....	Interpreter.....	240
Peter Brunoe.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Mart Branchard.....	Blacksmith.....	720
Ira Seymour.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Frank Ellis.....	Teamster.....	320
<i>Western Shoshone, Nev.</i>			William Bellanger.....	Interpreter.....	240
WHITES.			William Andrews.....	Asst. farmer.....	600
William L. Hargrove.....	Agent.....	1,500	Theo. B. Beaulieu.....	do.....	600
Howard Russell.....	Clerk.....	900	Joseph Thomas.....	Asst. blacksmith.....	p. m. 25
Dougan W. McKay.....	Physician.....	1,000	Charles Martin.....	do.....	p. m. 25
W. T. Smith.....	For warding agent.....	100	Andrew Vanoss.....	Teamster.....	360
C. W. Ells (a).....	Blacksmith.....	720	Samuel Critt.....	Stableman.....	240
INDIANS.			Joseph H. Woodbury.....	Asst. clerk.....	600
Frank Smith.....	Judge.....	p. m. 10	INDIAN POLICE.		
Sam Harney.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Gay bay gah bow.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Charlie Wines.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Parker.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
John Black.....	Farmer.....	360	Winfield Smith.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Fat.....	Mail carrier.....	240	Peter J. Perrault.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Dick Smith.....	Farmer.....	360	Abraham Viznor.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			John Fairbanks.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Thacker.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	George Coleman.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George Washington.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Star Bad Boy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Johnny Dave.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Way mit e go zance.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Mingo.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Henry Defoe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Johnny Pronto.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joseph C. Roy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Charley Damon.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Kay ke zhe gwon abe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Samuel Golconda.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Joe Thunder.....	do.....	p. m. 10
William Ruby.....	do.....	p. m. 10	William Martin.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
<i>White Earth, Minn.</i>			Kay qua tah be tung.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Joe Bellanger.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Robert M. Allen.....	Agent.....	1,800	An je ke new.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Robert J. Holland.....	Clerk.....	1,200	Be mah squash.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George S. Leshar.....	Physician.....	1,200	Kay she bah wo say.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Edward S. Hart.....	Physician and overseer.....	1,200	Ne gone gwon abe.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Simon W. Smith.....	Physician.....	1,000	John Bad Boy.....	do.....	p. m. 10
J. H. Heidelberg.....	do.....	1,200	Alfred Warren.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Arnold A. Ledebor.....	Issue clerk.....	1,000	Aun dube tung.....	do.....	p. m. 10
George A. Morrison.....	Farmer and overseer.....	1,000	George Walters.....	do.....	p. m. 10
C. E. Morse.....	Transportation agent.....	p. m. 10	<i>Yakima, Wash.</i>		
John J. Lynch.....	Supt. logging.....	p. m. 100	WHITES.		
J. H. Harrington.....	Transportation agent.....	p. m. 10	Lewis T. Erwin.....	Agent.....	1,800
D. J. Lynch.....	do.....	p. m. 10	J. L. Banks.....	Clerk.....	1,000
			Albert Wilgus.....	Physician.....	1,000
			R. I. Watson.....	Carpenter.....	720
			Martin Doyle.....	Addl. farmer.....	p. m. 65
			Elmer E. Knightlinger.....	Engineer.....	720
			INDIANS.		
			Joe Flanney.....	Blacksmith.....	600
			Walter Charley.....	Teamster.....	260
			Stick Joe.....	Judge.....	p. m. 5
			Thomas Cree.....	do.....	p. m. 5
			Satus Shuster.....	do.....	p. m. 5

a Temporary.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS, INDIAN SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
Yakima, Wash.—Cont.			<i>Indian inspectors.</i>		
INDIAN POLICE.			Clinton C. Duncan		\$2,500
Peter Klickitat	Captain	p. m. 15	James McLaughlin		2,500
William Nehemiah	Private	p. m. 10	J. George Wright		2,500
George Nehemiah	do	p. m. 10	John Lane		2,500
James Solomon	do	p. m. 10	<i>Special Indian agents.</i>		
William Zack	do	p. m. 10	Marcus D. Shelby		2,000
Yaw yowan	do	p. m. 10	Alfred C. Hawley		2,000
Taylor Martin	do	p. m. 10	Roger C. Spooner		2,000
Jim Butler	do	p. m. 10	James E. Jenkins		2,000
Yankton, S. Dak. (a)			<i>Board of Indian Commissioners.</i>		
WHITES.			Merrill E. Gates	Chairman	None
James A. Smith	Agent	\$1,600	Eliphalet Whittlesey	Secretary	2,000
C. B. Persons	Clerk	1,200	Albert K. Smiley		None
James Brewster	Physician	1,200	William H. Lyon		None
F. H. Craig	Genl. mechanic	900	Joseph T. Jacobs		None
J. Brown	Farmer	900	William D. Walker		None
C. S. Bush	Addl. farmer	p. m. 65	Philip C. Garrett		None
INDIANS.			Darwin R. James		None
S. C. De Fond	Issue clerk	720	Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple		None
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	480	Wm. M. Beardshear		None
E. Highrock	do	300	<i>Superintendent of Irrigation Crow Reservation, Mont. (c).</i>		
W. Bean	Carpenter	300	Walter H. Graves		2,700
C. Brugnier	Harnessmaker	300	<i>Superintendent of Irrigation on Navajo Reservation.</i>		
S. Packard	Wagonmaker	300	George Butler		2,000
E. Sherman	Tinner	300	<i>Special agent for Medawakanton Sioux in Minnesota.</i>		
J. Butcher	Butcher	120	Robert B. Henton		p. d. 5
S. Spider	Stableman	300	<i>Physician in charge of Chippewas of Lake Superior.</i>		
F. T. Brunot	Addl. farmer	p. m. 60	James G. Turner		700
J. B. Cournoyer	do	p. m. 60	<i>Commissioners to negotiate with the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Muscogees (or Creeks), and Seminoles.</i>		
George Dripps	do	p. m. 40	Archibald S. McKennon		5,000
M. Leeds	Judge	p. m. 10	Henry L. Dawes		5,000
M. Arnold	do	p. m. 10	Frank C. Armstrong		5,000
S. Antelope	do	p. m. 10	Alexander B. Montgomery		5,000
J. Rondell	Addl. farmer	p. m. 40	Tams Bixby		5,000
T. M. Arconge	Interpreter	240	<i>Commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewas of Minnesota.</i>		
B. Archambeau	Painter	300	Melvin R. Baldwin		p. d. 10
C. H. Bonnin b	Asst. clerk	720	<i>Special agent to locate Kickapoos on their allotments. (d)</i>		
L. Archambeau	Teamster	300	Morton J. Bentley		p. m. 100
J. Cook	Carpenter	300			
H. Frederick	Blacksmith	300			
INDIAN POLICE.					
C. Wanikiya	Private	p. m. 10			
Big Bear	do	p. m. 10			
F. Cetan	do	p. m. 10			
J. Omaha	Captain	p. m. 15			
E. Santee	Private	p. m. 10			
Stand on top	do	p. m. 10			
J. Highrock	do	p. m. 10			
P. Hepana	do	p. m. 10			

a Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

b Temporary.

c Act of March 3, 1891.

d Appointed by request of Indians and paid from their own moneys.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN MISCELLANEOUS POSITIONS, INDIAN SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 10, 1896, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
MISCELLANEOUS —Continued.			MISCELLANEOUS —Continued.		
<i>Commissioners to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Hall, Uintah, and Yakima Indians.</i>			<i>Indian warehouse, Chicago, Ill.</i>		
Charles G. Hoyt.....		p. d. 10	Mark Goode.....	Clerk and inspector.	p. m. 125
Benjamin F. Barge.....		p. d. 10	Frank Sorenson.....	Clerk.....	\$1,000
James H. McNeely.....		p. d. 10	<i>Indian warehouse, New York, N. Y.</i>		
<i>Special agent to locate intersection of one hundred and seventh meridian with the New Mexico-Colorado boundary line.</i>			Henry M. Gaines.....		
Samuel S. Gannett.....		p. d. 10	John Doran.....	Chief clerk.....	1,600
<i>Special agents to allot lands in severalty to Indians.</i>			Arend Brunjes, jr.....		
Henry J. Aiten.....		p. d. 8	Halsey R. Graves.....	Porter.....	p. m. 75
Henry W. Patton.....		p. d. 8	Elmer E. Davidson.....	Clerk.....	p. m. 75
Charles E. Worden.....		p. d. 8	Harry Graves.....	do.....	p. m. 75
William A. Winder.....		p. d. 8	<i>For Hualapai and Yava Suppai Indians, Arizona.</i>		
John W. Clark.....		p. d. 8	WHITES.		
Claude N. Bennett.....		p. d. 8	Frances S. Calfee.....	Field matron..	720
James H. Kinnane.....		p. d. 8	Charles Bushnell.....	Addl. farmer..	720
William P. Coleman.....		p. d. 8	INDIAN POLICE.		
George A. H. Mills.....		p. d. 8	Sua jin na me.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
John K. Rankin.....		p. d. 8	James Mexican Hat.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Sylvan Winter.....		p. d. 8	<i>For Eastern Cherokee Indians, North Carolina.</i>		
Alice C. Fletcher.....		p. d. 8	INDIAN POLICE.		
Helen P. Clarke.....		p. d. 8	Dawson George.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
<i>Rushville Shipping Station, Nebr.</i>			<i>Alaska Indian police.</i>		
Solomon V. Pitcher.....	Receiving and shipping clerk.	\$1,200	Geo. Kostrometinoff.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
G. N. Popplewell.....	Asst. clerk and telegraph operator.	600	James Jackson.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
<i>Valentine Shipping Station.</i>			Rudolph Walton.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James A. Carroll.....	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200	Augustus Bean.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John T. Keely.....	Asst. receiving and shipping clerk.	600	Saginaw Jake.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>For Tomah School, Wis.</i>			Ca chuck tee.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Andrew Thlanteth.....	do.....	p. m. 10
John Davis.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	William H. Lewis.....	do.....	p. m. 10
<i>For Indians of Walker River Reservation, Nev.</i>			George Shaaks.....	do.....	p. m. 10
WHITES.			Richard Suquisse.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Lambert A. Ellis.....	Farmer.....	720	James Kongay.....	do.....	p. m. 10
INDIAN POLICE.			Edward Armstrong.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15
Richard Sharpe.....	Captain.....	p. m. 15	Samuel Johnson.....	Private.....	p. m. 10
Boliver John.....	Private.....	p. m. 10	Don a Wak.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Geo. Winnemucca.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Peter Johnson.....	do.....	p. m. 10
Gas. Josephus.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Harry Lang.....	do.....	p. m. 10
James W. Johnson.....	do.....	p. m. 10	Thomas Skooltkah.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			George Sunai.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			George Norkane.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			Jack ko wa too.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			Koughsee.....	do.....	p. m. 10
			<i>Superintendent of Indian schools.</i>		
			William N. Hailmann.....		3,000
			<i>Supervisors of Indian schools.</i>		
			James J. Anderson.....		1,500
			Charles D. Bakestraw.....		1,500
			Hervey B. Peairs.....		1,500

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Albuquerque School, N. Mex.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent	\$1,700	M.	W.	June 6, 1897	
G. A. Hale	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1894	
A. L. Mahaffey	Physician	720	M.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Flora E. Harvey	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ora B. Bryant	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Louisa Wallace	do	720	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1896	
Emma V. Haines	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1896	
Anna West Allison	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Eliza S. Marmon	do	480	F.	I.	Sept. 26, 1896	
Florence E. Noland	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Charles E. Orr	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Leonard Leonicia	Assist. disciplinarian	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ida J. Allen	Matron	720	F.	I.	June 6, 1897	
Matilda Wind	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Charlotte Brehaut	do	500	F.	W.	Mar. 12, 1897	
Clara M. Gardner	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1896	
Maggie E. Seldomridge	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Cipriano Abalos	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Julia Dorris	Laundress	540	F.	I.	Dec. 17, 1896	
Joseph Wind	Baker	400	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Evangelisto Gomez	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Katherine D. Orr	Chief cook	600	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1897	
Laura Heaton	Cook	480	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Louisa Gutierrez	Assistant cook	100	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Randall Calkins	Farmer and engineer	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
Pedro Ruiz	Assistant engineer	60	M.	I.	June 6, 1897	
Jose Bijil	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
W. A. Seldomridge	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	
Joseph Collombin	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1896	
Ramon Johnson	Harness maker	480	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Meacham Hendricks	Shoemaker	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Louis Quintana	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lorenzo Garcia	do	180	M.	I.	do	
David B. Hill	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Pantalon Montoya	do	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Severo Lente	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Stiya Kowakuri	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Jose Manuel	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Attie Oxendine	do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Jose Ruiz	do	90	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Josepha King	do	60	F.	I.	June 6, 1897	
Celestina Martinez	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Abel Marques	do	60	do	do	do	
Carlos Maes	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Charlie Green	do	60	do	do	do	
Santiago Butteres	Stable boy	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Josephine Montoya	Female assistant	48	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1895	
Natividad Ortega	do	48	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Josepha King	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Louisa Gutierrez	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Caroline Benagos	do	48	F.	I.	do	
May Morris	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Beatrice Atrera	do	48	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Lena Gutierrez	do	48	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Ernest Secirva	Janitor	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Candalerio Roybal	Shoemaker apprentice	36	M.	I.	do	
Jose Juan	Tailor apprentice	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Fabriona Benagos	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Juan Avalos	Carpenter apprentice	36	M.	I.	do	
Victoriano Hortiago	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Carlos Mendosa	do	36	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Fred Genvera	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Jose Farfillo	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Casamerio Chaviez	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Atilano Bijil	Harnessmaker apprentice.	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Harrison Perry	do	36	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Daniel Armigo	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Everisto Atencio	do	36	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Juan Venancio	Baker apprentice.	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Blackfeet Agency Boarding School, Mont.</i>						Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 113).
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	\$1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 13, 1892	
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	900	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1897	
Hugh M. Noble	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
M. C. Matson	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Phena M. Martin	do	600	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1896	
Ellen L. Kendall	Hospital teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1895	
H. J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1896	
Florence I. Kilgour	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Zanna Olive Groves	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Mary Bross	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mollie E. Sullivan	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1896	
Julia Cobell	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Alice M. Williamson	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Rose M. Teasdale	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1897	
Frank B. Racine	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Aug. 8, 1897	
<i>Carlisle school, Pa.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
R. H. Pratt	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1879	
A. J. Standing	Asst. superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
W. B. Beitzel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
Dennison Wheelock	Assistant clerk	1,000	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
Nana Pratt	Clerk	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
A. S. Luckenbach	do	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eva H. Quinn	do	600	F.	W.	do	
O. H. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,400	M.	W.	do	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	840	F.	W.	do	
Florence M. Carter	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
J. W. Hendren	do	660	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Jennie P. Cochran	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Carrie E. Weekley	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Kate S. Bowersox	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Fannie I. Peter	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1894	
Rosa Bourassa	do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jennie Ericson	Sloyd teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Elizabeth E. Forster	Drawing teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 23, 1896	
Lizzie M. Lampton	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Bessie H. Cummins	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Nellie V. Robertson	do	540	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Mary Bailey	do	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Jeannette L. Senseney	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1897	
Rebecca J. Sawyer	Assistant music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1895	
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing.	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Levi St. Cyr	Assistant printer	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Leander Gansworth	do	240	M.	I.	do	
A. S. Ely	Outing agent	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joseph B. Bear	Asst. disciplinarian	80	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
L. R. Shaffner	Matron	900	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lida B. Given	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Mary E. Campbell	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Prudence Miles	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Martha B. Hench	do	420	F.	W.	do	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893	
Carrie E. Hulme	Seamstress	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
E. Corbett	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Liningier	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Lizzie C. Jacobs	do	300	F.	W.	do	
Susan Zeamer	do	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
C. R. Thomas	do	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ella G. Hill	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Carrie Thomas	Assistant laundress	300	F.	N.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie James	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Jennie Wolf	Assistant laundress	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Annette Suison	do	300	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Taylor Smith	Assistant baker	80	M.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
J. L. Dandridge	Cook	600	M.	N.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Laura A. Dandridge	Assistant cook	300	F.	N.	do	
August Kensler	Storekeeper	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
J. Scott Bushman	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Carlisle School, Pa.—</i>						
<i>Continued.</i>						
Elmer Snyder	Tailor	\$720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Geo. W. Kemp	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1886	
O. T. Harris	Blacksmith and wagon maker	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Ed. W. Harkness	Tinner	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
W. H. Morrett	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1888	
Phil Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1892	
Bemus Pierce	Fireman	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Joseph N. Jordan	do	420	M.	N.	do	
George Foulk	Teamster	360	M.	N.	Sept. 1, 1890	
William Gray	Dairyman	300	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
<i>Carson School, Nev.</i>						
Eugene Mead	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Thos. S. Ansley	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Simeon L. Lee	Physician	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
S. W. Pugh	Principal teacher	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Hattie E. Bristow	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ruth Cooper	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 10, 1896	
Jennie Mollenkoph	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
William Mead	Teacher of industries	800	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1896	
Edwin Schanandore	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1896	
Mary L. Mead	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Minnie R. Deem	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Annie Hobbs	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1897	
Polly Hicks	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Barbara Rancy	Laundress	400	F.	I.	May 3, 1897	
Nelly Costello	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Belle Carson	Cook	540	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1895	
Ruby Winston	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
James Furlong	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Peter Dexter	Night watchman	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
John Switch	Engineer	180	M.	I.	Apr. 21, 1897	
John Moore	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
John Brown	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Albert Coffin	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Charley Dave	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 30, 1896	
WALKER RIVER DAY SCHOOL.						
James R. Graham	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
<i>Chamberlain Boarding School, Nev.</i>						
John Flinn	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	June 21, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
<i>Cherokee School, N. C.</i>						
J. C. Hart	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	July 24, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
H. T. Graves	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
H. L. Oberlander	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1895	
Lucy P. Jones	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Fannie R. Scales	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Mary E. Bonifaut	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Stella M. Williams	do	600	F.	W.	July 14, 1896	
W. T. Shelton	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Theisz	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 31, 1896	
Hattie A. Shelton	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1896	
Stacy Wahhaneeta	do	150	F.	I.	July 31, 1896	
Bertha Heistad	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1896	
Mollie Tramper	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Amelia Masingill	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Mar. 22, 1897	
John N. Lambert	Baker	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Clara Jane Easton	Cook	480	F.	N.	Jan. 3, 1897	
Sarah Jackson	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
S. C. Liner	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
W. P. Farmer	Blacksmith and bandmaster	600	M.	W.	Aug. 22, 1896	
Samson Owl	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
William Wahaneeta	Gardener	300	M.	I.	May 11, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Cherokee School, N. C.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Big Cove School:						
James B. Welch	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary E. Welch	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	do	
Birdtown School:						
Mrs. Starr Hays	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	do	
Julia Lee	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	Mar. 24, 1897	
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.</i>						
ARAPAHO SCHOOL.						
O. H. Parker	Superintendent	\$1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1896	
Minnie M. Birch	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1896	
Veronica Holliday	do	600	F.	I.	June 4, 1896	
Emily E. Peake	do	540	F.	I.	May 11, 1897	
Ada W. Crawford	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
B. B. Custer	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Georgiana Stebbins	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Claire Abbott	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lizzie M. Bassett	do	400	F.	W.	May 12, 1897	
Glenna Walker	do	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Anna Curtis	do	150	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Katie E. Custer	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Inez Midnight	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Dec. 11, 1896	
Pearl Asbury	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Emma Frass	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Allie Staton	Baker	400	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Mary McCormick	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Emma Thompson	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1897	
William Drummond	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 19, 1897	
Thomas C. Winney	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Apr. 9, 1897	
Ben Road Traveler	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
James Starr	Assistant farmer	200	M.	I.	Mar. 19, 1897	
Casper Edson	Shoemaker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Clark Starr	Teamster and laborer	120	M.	I.	Mar. 19, 1897	
Emma Thompson	Apprentice	60	F.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Roscoe Conkling	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
RED MOON SCHOOL.						
William H. Smith	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 4, 1897	
St. Pierre Owen	Farmer	600	M.	I.	June 1, 1897	
CHEYENNE SCHOOL.						
A. H. Viets	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
E. J. Viets	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary E. Dawes	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Ebenezer Kingsley	do	540	M.	I.	do	
Peter Lookaround	do	480	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1896	
Margaret Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louis L. Meeker	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Louise H. Pilcher	Matron	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Delia Briscoe	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	do	
Mabel Tyler	do	150	F.	I.	do	
Mary Hauser	do	150	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Dulcie Garrett	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Jennie Alfrey	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	July 21, 1896	
Myrtle Maddox	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1897	
Jennie Alfrey	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	July 21, 1896	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Fannie Swink	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Josephine Connelly	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
A. S. Quick	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
James C. Swink	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Moxie L. Hawry	Tailor	240	F.	I.	Aug. 17, 1896	
De Forest Antelope	Shoemaker	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Frank J. Filkins	Night watchman	400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321);
treaty Oct. 28,
1867 (15 Stat.,
593).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla.—Con.</i>						
CHEYENNE SCHOOL—continued.						
Edward Williams.....	Indian assistant.....	\$240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
George Coons.....	Assistant farmer.....	200	M.	I.	do	
Colonel Horn.....	Teamster and laborer.....	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Anna Red Cloud.....	Apprentice.....	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Baldwin Twins.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
WHIRLWIND DAY SCHOOL.						
C. H. Fain.....	Teacher.....	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Flora E. Kirkpatrick.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept.15, 1896	
<i>Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John A. Oakland.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	June 23, 1897	
Ella H. Gilmore.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Henrietta R. Smith.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	do	
Tamar T. Johnson.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Le Roy W. Kennedy.....	do.....	540	M.	I.	Feb. 20, 1897	
August F. Duclos.....	Teacher of industries.....	840	M.	W.	June 17, 1897	
E. C. Tayloe.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Mina L. Spradling.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1894	
Maud R. Tayloe.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Phoebe Nichols.....	Nurse.....	180	F.	I.	do	
Lizzie V. Davis.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maggie Larrabee.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Annie Horn.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Annie American Horse.....	Baker.....	180	F.	I.	May 10, 1897	
A. W. Smith.....	Cook.....	480	F.	I.	Oct 12, 1896	
Thomas Itches.....	Janitor.....	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Edson Watson.....	Teacher.....	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Carrie H. Watson.....	Seamstress.....	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Marcia De Vinny.....	Teacher.....	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary Bellin.....	Seamstress.....	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
John F. Carson.....	Teacher.....	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bird L. Carson.....	Seamstress.....	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Allie M. Robinson.....	Female industrial teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1895	
Mollie Sechler.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
<i>Chilocco School, Okla.</i>						
Ben. F. Taylor.....	Superintendent.....	1,800	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
W. F. Haygood.....	Clerk.....	1,200	M.	W.	May 6, 1894	
Vinnie Underwood.....	Assistant clerk.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894	
J. S. Perkins.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
Philena E. Johnson.....	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.....	1,000	F.	W.	Sept.10, 1896	
Anna D. Burr.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Alice Kingcade.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mattie Head.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
C. E. Dagenett.....	do.....	600	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1896	
May Longenbaugh.....	Assistant teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Esther M. Dagenett.....	do.....	500	F.	I.	Jan. 16, 1896	
Helena Blythe.....	Kindergartner.....	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Hattie E. McCrary.....	Music teacher.....	600	F.	W.	May 10, 1897	
Edward F. Paddock.....	Disciplinarian.....	900	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1897	
Josephine E. Rakestraw.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1897	
Mertha E. Higgins.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 30, 1897	
Alma Willis.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ada Smith.....	do.....	480	F.	I.	do	

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Chilocco School, Okla.—Continued.</i>						
Lida Bartholow	Nurse	\$600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Blanche McArthur	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
Josie Roubedeau	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Delia C. Cook	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Jennie Deer	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Frank Purdy	Baker	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Fannie Purdy	Cook	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Dora Purdy	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Trice S. Owen	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Catherine Owen	Stewardess	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Albert Mathias	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1891	
C. F. Mogle	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Mary Mogle	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Noah Longenbaugh	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
John Kimble	Shoemaker	480	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Hoskins	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
J. A. Cook	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	July 17, 1893	
George Shureman	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
W. A. Scothorn	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Levi Jones	Assistant engineer	480	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Eta Purdy	Hospital cook	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Lee Dally	Herder and butcher	300	M.	I.	do	
George Pancake	Assistant herder and butcher	240	M.	I.	do	
Perry Lavarie	Janitor	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Clay Brown	Laborer	240	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Philip Roubedeau	Harness maker	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Nora Hampton	Female sergeant	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Pearl Smith	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Katie Carson	do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Anna Dagenett	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Susie Fuller	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Birdie Recoir	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Tennyson Berry	Male sergeant	60	M.	I.	do	
Noble Star	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Willie Pappan	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Fritz Hendrix	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Warren Hardy	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Peter Barnaby	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Maxie Frizzlehead	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Thomas Reynolds	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lawrence Horton	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Augustus Frankier	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Myrtle Smith	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Joe Crazy Bear	do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 11, 1896	
<i>Clontarf Boarding School, Minn.</i>						
Martin J. Egan	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
James Finnegan	Teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
Mary Donahue	Assistant teacher	480	F.	W.	do	
John Green	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
Catherine Egan	Matron	540	F.	W.	do	
Bridget Casey	Laundress	400	F.	W.	do	
James McGann	Cook	400	M.	W.	do	
<i>Colorado River Agency Boarding School, Colo.</i>						
Worlin B. Bacon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1895	
Herbert J. Curtis	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Mary Fennel	do	660	F.	W.	do	
John W. Swick	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ruby B. Hersey	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1896	
Julia V. Clark	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Alice A. Lusk Davis	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
He pah	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Ocha	Laundress	240	F.	I.	do	
Ida	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	do	
Ethel Van Every	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Elvira T. Bacon	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1896	
Roy Duncan	Assistant cook	150	M.	I.	Mar. 9, 1897	
Eddie Harris	Engineer	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.	
<i>Colville Agency, Wash.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).	
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Robert D. Shutt.....	Industrial teacher.....	\$600	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1896		
Lizzie S. Shutt.....	Seamstress.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896		
Rosa La Fluor.....	Cook.....	500	F.	I.	July 1, 1896		
NESPILEM DAY SCHOOL.							
John M. Butchart.....	Teacher.....	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896		
Eleanor F. Butchart.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m.40	F.	W.	.....do.....	
<i>Crow Agency, Mont.</i>							Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
CROW BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Henry Hanks.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	May 17, 1897		
Laura B. Cottrell.....	Principal teacher.....	660	F.	W.	May 6, 1896		
E. Irene Shobe.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Martha R. Hanks.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	June 3, 1897		
Chas. J. Mayers.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	M.	W.	Jan. 3, 1897		
John Morrison.....	Assistant teacher.....	540	M.	I.	Mar. 12, 1897		
Louisa McCormick.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Edith E. Mac Arthur.....	do.....	480	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897		
M. Farrell.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
George Hill.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1896		
A. Gray.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
D. Martin.....	Laundress.....	450	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Elizabeth L. Martin.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	W.	May 6, 1897		
Carrie A. Miller.....	Baker.....	450	F.	W.	.....do.....	
George W. Humphrey.....	Cook.....	450	M.	W.	June 21, 1897		
Minnie Reed.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896		
Jessie Mattoon.....	Kindergartner.....	540	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1896		
MONTANA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Fannie M. Mayers.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895		
Jessie L. Spencer.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896		
Susan Kellett.....	Seamstress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Anna Hauck.....	Laundress.....	450	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Hannah Rasp.....	Cook.....	450	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Don Cushman.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	.....do.....	
Clinton Smith.....	Assistant farmer.....	450	M.	W.	.....do.....	
<i>Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.</i>						Act Apr. 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 635); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).	
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Frank F. Avery.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1894		
Augusta S. Hultman.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897		
Lizzie A. Richards.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895		
Henrietta R. Freemont.....	Assistant teacher.....	540	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896		
Emma Kane.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1896		
Frank A. Thackery.....	Teacher of industries.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895		
M. E. Blanchard.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Anna M. Avery.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895		
Nora A. Buzzard.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 6, 1895		
Anna Butcher.....	Assistant seamstress.....	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895		
Anna Hand.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896		
Hannah Lonergan.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Mrs. Shield.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	F.	I.	July 24, 1896		
Mrs. Four Star.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897		
Carrie Yarosh.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895		
Mary Good Girl.....	Assistant cook.....	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895		
Jean D. Surrounded.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	May 11, 1896		
Maurice Head.....	Farmer.....	360	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1897		
L. Archambeau.....	Indian assistant.....	240	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897		
Henry Smith.....	do.....	240	M.	I.	Apr. 26, 1897		
CROW CREEK HOSPITAL.							
Mary R. Hall.....	Nurse.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894		
Jennie Hellekson.....	Laundress and cook.....	360	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897		

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.—Con.</i>						
FIELD SERVICE.						
A. J. Wells.....	Female industrial teacher.	\$600	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
GRACE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
F. W. Wertz.....	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Mary S. Stockbridge.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Fred Vandal.....	Industrial teacher.....	360	M.	I.	Mar. 22, 1897	
Emma J. Wertz.....	Cook and laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Mrs. Jeneyse.....	Assistant cook and laundress.	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
<i>Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Wellington Salt.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Edith L. Salt.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 2:						
Jeff D. Day.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	.....do.....	
Ettie A. Day.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
No. 3:						
Wm. M. Peterson.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Florence E. Peterson.....	General housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	.....do.....	
<i>Flandreau School, S. Dak.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Leslie D. Davis.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Charles S. Woodin.....	Clerk.....	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Reed J. Snyder.....	Principal teacher.....	900	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1896	
Mattie Jones.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Flora F. Cushman.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1895	
Lucy N. Jones.....	do.....	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Kate F. Butler.....	Music teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1895	
Florence A. Davis.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Mary Coady.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1896	
Alice Sechler.....	do.....	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
M. A. Atchison.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1896	
Agnes Eastman.....	Assistant seamstress.....	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Bebi e Mead.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1893	
Winnie Tyler.....	Baker.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jennie Nugent.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1893	
William A. Harris.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
Theodore Walter.....	Tailor.....	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
David H. Roubedeau.....	Night watchman.....	480	M.	I.	Oct. 24, 1896	
James Goings.....	Indian assistant.....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Allan F. Morrison.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Francis Bonga.....	Fireman.....	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1897	
Julia A. Walter.....	Nurse.....	p.m. 50	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
<i>Fort Belknap Agency boarding school, Mont.</i>						
Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 124).						
Henry W. Spray.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	June 1, 1897	
John M. Sweeney.....	Teacher.....	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Benj. Caswell.....	do.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Hermione C. Sempf.....	do.....	540	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
R. B. Gannaway.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Gertrude A. Sweeney.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Maria Denner.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Minnie Gannaway.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Alice Aubrey.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1896	
Mary Peterson.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	I.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Rosa Enemy Boy.....	Assistant laundress.....	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Alice M. Hunter.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	.....do.....	
Charles A. Damon.....	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
John Lizzard.....	Indian assistant.....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Belknap Agency Boarding School, Mont.—Continued.</i>						
Emma Trail	Indian assistant	\$60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Fannie Standing Chief	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Charles Chamberlin	do	60	M.	I.	Aug. 26, 1895	
David Long Fox	Shoemaker apprentice	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Peter Long Horse	do	120	M.	I.	do	
<i>Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.</i>						
BROWNING BOARDING SCHOOL.						
O. H. Gates	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
James Staley	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Bertha D. Lockridge	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
James B. Jensen	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Eleanor E. Bryan	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Ida Curtiss	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 14, 1896	
Helen Y. Smith	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 14, 1897	
Emma B. Sehie	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Hannah Levings	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	do	
Zora Burns	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Belva Lockwood	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Alfred Andrews	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Nathan Gunn	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Tribby S. Crow	do	60	F.	I.	do	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Michael F. Minnehan	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Annie Minnehan	General housekeeper	p.m. 48	F.	W.	do	
No. 2:						
Amasa W. Moses	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Emma L. Moses	General housekeeper	p.m. 48	F.	W.	do	
No. 3:						
Chas. W. Hoffman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Carolette S. Hoffman	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1896	
<i>Fort Hall Agency Boarding School, Idaho.</i>						
Act Feb. 23, 1899 (25 Stat., 689); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Hosea Locke	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Ira Funkhouser	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 25, 1893	
Agä Zimmerman	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Mary C. Ramsey	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Levi Levering	do	540	M.	I.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Lettie E. Foley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1896	
Drusilla Churchill	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Mrs. Ira Funkhouser	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1898	
Lizzie Woodburn	do	250	F.	I.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Florence Teter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Anna Williams	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	July 23, 1896	
Susie Yupe	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Jeanette Pocatello	do	120	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1896	
Dorcas J. Harvey	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Rebecca Bronco	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Jackson	Cook	480	F.	I.	Feb. 4, 1896	
Bettie Yandell	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
C. M. Bumgarner	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
C. A. Churchill	Gardener	360	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1896	
Al Robinson	Shoe and harness maker	720	M.	W.	July 27, 1896	
John W. Parker	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Martin Timsanico	Apprentice	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Tom Cosgrove	do	120	M.	I.	do	
<i>Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.</i>						
Treaty June 9, 1863 (14 Stat., 647); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Ed. McConville	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
O. J. West	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1894	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Lapwai School, Idaho—Continued.</i>						
Maggie Standing	Principal teacher	\$840	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Viola C. McConville	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Minnie Schiffbauer	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	May 22, 1897	
Daisy Hurst	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1896	
Wm. L. Smith	Teacher of industries	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Annie M. Miller	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1896	
Mazie Crawford	Second matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Harriet Spaford	Nurse	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Maggie O'Keefe	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Annie Grant	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Annie Ellenwood	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Amos Henry	Baker	300	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Ella Wilkins	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1896	
Mary Ann Grant	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Reuben Reynolds	Farmer	300	M.	I.	do	
D. B. Hilbert	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
James Miles	Blacksmith	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Elmer Whitfield	Gardener	300	M.	I.	do	
William Alfrey	Male assistant	60	M.	I.	do	
Mart Grove Jackson	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Martha Hill	Female assistant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Agatha Forgarty	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Abel Grant	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
John Kane	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Louis Edwards	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Delia Seth	do	60	F.	I.	do	
James Parsons	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
John Williams	do	60	M.	I.	do	
J. McCormick	Issue clerk	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
<i>Fort Lewis Indian school, Colo.</i>						
Thomas H. Breen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Frank Kyselka	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 9, 1896	
Alice Simpson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
James J. Duncan	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1894	
Nicodemus B. Herr	do	600	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Sadie P. Aspaas	do	540	F.	W.	May 28, 1897	
Harriett Holliday	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	do	
Emma L. Miller	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1897	
Lenna M. Mead	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1897	
Blanche T. Thomas	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1896	
Thomas P. Youree	Teacher of industries	900	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1896	
Joe D. Oliver	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ada B. Miller	Matron	660	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1897	
Ursula Padilla	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1896	
Jennie T. Breen	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha R. Clarke	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Mary McDonald	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1895	
Katie McDonald	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1894	
Charles Suttle	Baker	300	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Josie Boyles	Cook	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Hans Aspaas	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1896	
Dawson Cooke	Assistant farmer	500	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
J. S. Anglea	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Morgan Toprock	Tailor	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Frank Martin	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Robert Sans Puer	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	do	
Bert Dunlap	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	do	
Carl Johnson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Marie Montoya	do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Naeesteday	do	60	M.	I.	July 5, 1896	
Allen Jadode	do	60	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Katie Creager	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Lahpoo Tanakanip-tewa	do	60	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Thomas Damon	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
<i>Fort Mojave school, Ariz.</i>						
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Maud A. Eason	Clerk	900	F.	W.	June 4, 1896	
Arthur T. Newcomb	Physician and disciplinarian.	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Mojave School, Ariz.—Cont'd.</i>						
James E. Kirk	Principal teacher	\$840	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Carrie M. Darnell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Lucy Stillwell	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
Ellen B. Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
C. L. Porter	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Oliver Newcomb	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 6, 1896	
Ida McCabe	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	May 27, 1896	
Claudina Calac	do	360	F.	I.	Aug. 25, 1896	
Carrie Gross	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Margaret Farley	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Lulu Hall	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Julia Cannon	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Mable Chunyi	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Lou E. Curtis	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Harry Homera	Assistant cook	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Arthur Ellison	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Henry Schlegel	Engineer	720	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1893	
John Asakeet	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Lute Farmer	Assistant farmer	144	M.	I.	do	
Samuel Spatterbones	do	144	M.	I.	do	
Francis E. Clark	Asst. disciplinarian	180	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Albert Bedell	Assistant engineer	144	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Fort Peck Agency School, Mont.</i>						
Act May 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 116).						
Fred C. Campbell	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Agnes G. Lockhart	Teacher	660	F.	W.	May 7, 1896	
Lucy Gordon	do	600	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Ada B. Sisson	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 4, 1896	
Robert De Poe	do	480	M.	I.	May 25, 1897	
Lucy Maley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
S. D. Woolsey	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Ella Campbell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Hattie J. Hickson	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Laurent	do	300	F.	I.	May 3, 1896	
Nellie Trexler	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1896	
Esther Mountford	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Maud Dee	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1897	
Lillian E. Fallas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Mary La Roque	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1896	
Jacob Wirth	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma Kiehl	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Frank Fagnaut	Assistant cook	120	M.	I.	May 10, 1897	
D. H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Nov. 28, 1896	
Fidge Purdy	Tailor	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Joseph Mountford	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
William Sherrill	Laborer	480	M.	I.	May 25, 1897	
<i>Fort Shaw School, Mont.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent and physician.	1,700	M.	W.	Nov. 3, 1896	
M. J. Pleas	Clerk	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Ida M. Roberts	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle Roberts	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. C. Collenberg	do	600	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Mattie E. Caldwell	do	540	F.	W.	May 26, 1896	
J. W. Lewis	do	500	M.	I.	May 6, 1897	
Sarah M. Patterson	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Byron E. White	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Sept. 28, 1896	
F. N. Asken	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Chauncy V. Robe	Disciplinarian	720	M.	I.	Aug. 19, 1896	
Kate E. Hunt	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Olive B. White	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1896	
Josephine Langley	do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 6, 1896	
S. H. Webster	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Minnie B. Cushman	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Jennie Gibb	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Marie DeLeeuw	Cook	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
David W. Cassidy	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Mar. 9, 1897	
P. A. Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louis Goings	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	I.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Shaw School, Mont.</i>						
—Continued.						
George B. Johnson.....	Blacksmith.....	\$720	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Garrett White Horse.....	Night watchman.....	300	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Charley Sebastin.....	Indian assistant.....	60	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1896	
Paul Calf Looking.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Inez Alvers.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Mary Johnson.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Lizzie Wirth.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Wallace Night Gun.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Oct. 17, 1896	
Peter Adams.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
David Ripley.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Dec. 21, 1896	
Henry Kennedy.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Orrie Sheriff.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Rose Aubrey.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	May 6, 1897	
Oliver Racine.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
<i>Fort Totten School, N. Dak.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Wm. F. Canfield.....	Superintendent.....	1,600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Frank W. Blake.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Wm. J. Parker.....	Assistant clerk and storekeeper.	420	M.	I.	do.....	
Donald R. Osborne.....	Principal teacher.....	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1896	
Jennie L. Voswinkle.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida La Chappelle.....	Assistant teacher.....	600	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Flora V. West.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	May 4, 1897	
Marie C. Canfield.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1896	
Ida Nessel.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1897	
Ellen E. Rolette.....	do.....	360	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1896	
James W. Blackwell.....	Nurse.....	360	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1894	
Emma V. Blackwell.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Emily Winquist.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
Joseph Fisher.....	Baker.....	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Josephine Parker.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Rustom.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Norman Jerome.....	Farmer.....	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Antoine Buisson.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Rufus W. Ricker.....	Tailor.....	480	M.	I.	Nov. 13, 1896	
Howard W. Hastings.....	Shoe and harness maker and bandmaster.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Geo. C. Warren.....	Night watchman.....	360	M.	I.	Sept. 12, 1896	
Robert Smith.....	Engineer.....	720	M.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Moses Godon.....	Cadet sergeant.....	72	M.	I.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Joseph A. Bellanger.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
Alfred Venne.....	do.....	48	M.	I.	do.....	
<i>Grey Nuns School, Fort Totten, N. Dak.</i>						
Margaret Jean Page.....	Principal teacher.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Margaret Cleary.....	Assistant teacher.....	500	F.	W.	do.....	
Mary Hart.....	do.....	500	F.	W.	do.....	
Bridget M. Cleary.....	Assistant matron.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1893	
Mathilda Thuot.....	do.....	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary Bender.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1892	
Alodia Arsenault.....	Seamstress.....	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Rose Renaud.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
<i>Fort Yuma School, Cal.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Mary O'Neil.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
W. T. Hefferman.....	Physician.....	1,200	M.	W.	do.....	
Mary O'Connor.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	do.....	
Virginia Franco.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	do.....	
Francis Lee Beavers.....	Assistant teacher.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Lavin.....	do.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
Felix Curran.....	Industrial teacher.....	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Andrew Rendon.....	Disciplinarian.....	600	M.	I.	Sept. 2, 1896	
Lizzie Reilly.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Annie Purcell.....	Assistant matron.....	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Mary Howard.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Modesto Absotz.....	Assistant seamstress.....	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Maria.....	Laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Fort Yuma School, Cal.—Cont'd.</i>						
Justine	Laundress	\$240	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Lizzie	do	240	F.	I.	Aug. 16, 1896	
Patrick Escalanti	Baker	300	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Bill Mohave	Assistant baker	180	M.	I.	do	
Anna O'Connor	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
George S. Hilb	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	May 13, 1896	
John T. Whittington	Shoemaker	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Fancho Lechero	Chief watch	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Fred Hashaw	Watchman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
James Jaeger	do	180	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Richard Sach o neigh	Carpenter's apprentice	60	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Tan an	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Hubert Mish	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Ambrose Sahom	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Anthony Nes a hiah	do	60	M.	I.	do	
William Eddy	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 6, 1896	
Henry Tsenophye	Shoemaker's apprentice	60	M.	I.	do	
Augustine Sha ot	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Conrad Eshyu	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Innocent Mornishia	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Harry Quacott	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Patrick Miguel	do	60	M.	I.	do	
<i>Genoa School, Nebr.</i>						
J. E. Ross	Superintendent	1,700	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Henry O. Colley	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1895	
Lizzie H. Young	Assistant clerk	540	F.	I.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Elspeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
Clara C. McAdam	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Olive S. Wait	do	660	F.	W.	Mar. 22, 1897	
Irene B. Jemison	do	600	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Mary Daugherty	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1897	
Reuben Red Wolf	do	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Cora P. Weaver	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
George Nichols	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Aug. 19, 1896	
J. G. Lillibridge	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Nov. 28, 1896	
Ida Ross	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1895	
Bertha Quigg	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
Mary H. Cupp	do	500	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary J. Young	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Emma Mart	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Emma A. Seaman	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 11, 1895	
William Thompson	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
James Welch	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	840	M.	W.	do	
Jesse McCallum	Shoe and harness maker	840	M.	W.	do	
Frank L. Richards	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Ada Rice	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Julia Bullock	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Julia Goodwin	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1896	
Fannie Pulliam	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 19, 1897	
Florence Hawk	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1897	
Clarence Fisher	Male assistant	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Robert Marshall	do	180	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1896	
Joseph Pawnee	Male sergeant	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
John Spratt	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Grand Junction School, Colo.</i>						
Theo. G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Charles H. Schooley	Clerk	720	M.	W.	do	
Heman R. Bull	Physician	450	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Freddie A. Hough	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1897	
Ella L. Patterson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Lizzie M. Lampson	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Lillie B. Crawford	do	540	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1897	
David R. Hill	Disciplinarian and bandmaster	450	M.	I.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Frank Pierce	Shoemaker	120	M.	I.	do	
Arthur Upshaw	Assistant shoemaker	100	M.	I.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Grand Junction School, Colo.—Cont'd.</i>						
M. V. Lemmon	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Jennie T. Mason	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Bertha Standing	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1896	
Kate Ritchardson	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Aug. 2, 1899	
Nathan W. Whitmire	Cook	540	M.	N.	July 7, 1891	
Albert C. Ferguson	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1897	
O. G. Carner	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1895	
<i>Grande Ronde School, Oreg.</i>						
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Margaret T. O'Brien	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Cora Egeler	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
William Simmons	Disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	July 6, 1896	
Eugenie M. Edwards	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Anna Riland	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	June 6, 1895	
Clara Studly	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
La Rose Quenel	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Frank Voutrin	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	May 13, 1895	
Josephine Labonte	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
<i>Green Bay Agency, Wis.</i>						
MEMONONEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Bertha J. Dryer	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1896	
Susan E. McKeon	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Mildred B. Collins	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Henry Dickie	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Martin D. Archiquette	Disciplinarian	500	M.	I.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Huldith Watson	Matron	660	F.	W.	Aug. 23, 1896	
Mary Weaver	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	do	
Laura Compson	do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1896	
Augusta Schweers	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1894	
Lotta Melotte	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	I.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Algerine Jourdan	Laundress	450	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Josephine Kennah	Assistant laundress	200	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mattie S. Wilson	Cook	450	F.	W.	Feb. 19, 1897	
Eveline La Fave	Assistant cook	200	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
John Gauthier	Farmer	400	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Peter Russell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
John Wau ke chon	Shoemaker	450	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1893	
Charles Freshette	Teamster	360	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
John Oketchicum	Assistant teamster	200	M.	I.	Apr. 19, 1897	
James Grignon	Fireman	180	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
<i>STOCKBRIDGE DAY SCHOOL.</i>						
Julius Brown	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Oct. 12, 1896	
<i>Greenville School, Cal.</i>						
Edward N. Ament	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary B. Clayton	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Floy M. Ament	Matron	540	F.	W.	do	
Mary Jake	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Lulu Wilson	Cook	360	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1896	
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.</i>						
J. A. Swett	Superintendent	2,000	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Arnold H. Heinemann	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1897	
J. W. Alder	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
C. C. Seewir	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Henry R. Herndon	do	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1896	
C. R. Dixon	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Sarah A. Brown	Assistant principal teacher.	800	F.	W.	do	

Treaty Dec. 21, 1855 (12 Stat., 982); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).

June 30, 1890 (26 Stat., 147).

Act Feb. 6, 1871 (16 Stat., 404).

Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).

Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—Cont'd.</i>						
Frances C. Wenrich	Normal teacher	\$840	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Maud Mosher	Teacher of business department.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Eliz. Hellawell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Helen W. Ball	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Lovilla L. Mack	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary F. Stewart	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emily G. Chew	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Ada Brewer	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Lucina Frigon	do	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Rolette	do	360	F.	I.	do	
Griffith Richards	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Ellis C. Thayer	Teacher of industries	900	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1896	
James K. Allen	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1896	
Joseph Weller	Asst. disciplinarian	80	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Andrew Johnson	do	80	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Laura Lutkins	Matron	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
E. L. Johnson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Hattie McNeil	do	360	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Ida S. Johnson	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie Beaulieu	do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Julia Hillin	Assistant matron	90	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Rachel L. Seeley	Nurse	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna Fischer	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Sarah Sidone	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Bessie Bear Skin	do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1896	
Alice J. Doerffus	Stewardess	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
James Brown	Assistant laundress	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Charles Geboe	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Leonard Thomas	Baker	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Reuben Hawes	Assistant baker	100	M.	I.	do	
Nancy Kennedy	Cook	600	F.	W.	May 13, 1896	
Charles White Day	Assistant cook	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Cynthia Frakes	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Julia Bobb	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Ella F. Cooper	Hospital cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
R. O. Hoyt	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1897	
Louis Sherbern	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	Feb. 15, 1896	
Simon Red Bird	Carpenter	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Moses Summers	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Carl Kaselo	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1897	
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
W. A. Kibbe	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1897	
David Bunker	Wagon maker	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	
W. A. Opperman	Painter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Anthony Caldwell	Night watchman	540	M.	N.	July 1, 1889	
E. Z. Donald	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1892	
John Wilson	Assistant gardener	120	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
W. M. Lindley	Engineer	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Henry Ketosh	Assistant engineer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
John Buch	Bandmaster	360	M.	W.	July 1, 1889	
Elias Duxtator	Teamster	80	M.	I.	Aug. 9, 1895	
James Swamp	Assistant teamster	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
John Kealer	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Silas Dawson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Frank Bazhaw	do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Moses Williams	do	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1897	
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency boarding school, Cal.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Rodney S. Graham	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
H. Louisa Dessez	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mabel Benedict	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Mary H. Manning	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 26, 1896	
Emma H. Denton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
James Billie	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Albert G. Hunter	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 21, 1896	
Nellie Graham	Matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 27, 1897	
Elizabeth Williams	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Sarah Cliffe	do	480	F.	I.	do	
Gifford Spinks	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency boarding school, Cal.—Continued.</i>						
Nellie Burrill	Assistant seamstress ..	\$240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Maggie Hennessy	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie Saxon	Assistant laundress ..	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Herbert Thornton	Baker	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Jane Spinks	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Jane Evans	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Major P. Dutton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1895	
<i>Hualapai Reservation, Ariz.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, HACKBERRY, ARIZ.						
Edwin Minor	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	May 27, 1897	
Henry P. Ewing	Industrial teacher ..	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Huya	Indian assistant	300	M.	I.	Oct. 31, 1896	
Belle M. Minor	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	May 6, 1897	
HUALAPAI DAY SCHOOL, KINGMAN, ARIZ.						
Nelson Carr	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Anna M. Carr	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
SUPAI SCHOOL.						
R. C. Bauer	Teacher	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Clema Bauer	General housekeeper ..	600	F.	W.	do	
Cornelia S. Ferry	Cook	500	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
<i>Keam's Canyon School, Ariz.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Ralph P. Collins	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
R. C. Spink	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Amelia K. Collins	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Nannie A. Cook	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 8, 1896	
Lewis D. Nelson	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Feb. 17, 1897	
H. F. Furry	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Aug. 19, 1896	
Minnie Young	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1896	
Alice Leona Spink	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1897	
Elzadah L. Huston	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
H. Eliza Fain	Laundress	540	F.	W.	do	
Rebecca Cline	Cook	540	F.	W.	do	
Semuptewa	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Chuahwhia	do	120	M.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Pawiki	do	120	M.	I.	do	
OREIBA DAY SCHOOL.						
Anna C. Egan	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ke wani ish nema	Seamstress	p.m. 48	F.	I.	Nov. 29, 1896	
POLACCO DAY SCHOOL.						
E. M. Cunningham	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1896	
Gertie Laird	Seamstress	p.m. 48	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Kiowa Agency, Okla.</i>						
Act Oct. 21, 1867 (15 Stat., 581); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
FORT SILL SCHOOL.						
W. H. Cox	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Ferdinand Shoemaker	Physician	900	M.	W.	July 29, 1896	
Lucy W. Cox	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Orville J. Greene	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Kiowa Agency, Okla.—</i>						
Continued.						
FORT SILL SCHOOL—						
continued.						
John Carl	Assistant teacher	\$540	M.	I.	Sept. 2, 1896	
Etta A Scott	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
W. M. Holland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1896	
Sarah A. Freeman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Anna M. Walters	Nurse	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Bettie V. Burton	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Nellie Chandler	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lorena Fickle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
Romona Chihuahua	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Dec. 16, 1895	
John Lowry	Baker	480	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1896	
Martha Dallinger	Cook	480	F.	N.	Mar. 9, 1893	
Jesse Dallinger	Assistant cook	480	M.	N.	do	
Francis Corbett	Helper	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Willie Odessy	do	150	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1897	
RAINY MOUNTAIN						
SCHOOL.						
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lizzie Grimes	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Thisba H. Morgan	do	600	F.	W.	May 14, 1897	
Blanche A. Williams	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1896	
A. M. Dunn	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary B. Clay	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Edith Reid	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Eleanor C. Brown	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ellen Edwards	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 17, 1896	
Martha Kariho	Laundress	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Dora Chandee	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 24, 1894	
G. C. Bottom	Baker	480	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1894	
Henrietta Reid	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 18, 1895	
Otto Wells	Helper	150	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Morgan Wazhe	do	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
RIVERSIDE SCHOOL.						
G. L. Pigg	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Ella A. Burton	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1894	
Alice Shearer Buntin	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Hattie E. Pigg	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
John A. Buntin	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Nannie E. Shedd	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Anna S. Dyson	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary E. Ridgely	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	do	
Geneva Roberts	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Maria A. Frutchey	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Wallace Caley	Assistant laundress	150	M.	I.	Apr. 6, 1895	
J. R. Porterfield	Baker	360	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Cook	480	F.	W.	do	
Joseph Whitebread	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	do	
James Kelley	do	60	M.	I.	do	
John Mack	Helper	240	M.	I.	do	
<i>Klamath Agency, Oreg.</i>						
KLAMATH BOARDING						
SCHOOL.						
W. J. Carter	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Frank G. Butler	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Allie L. Snyder	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Mary A. Harrington	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
J. W. Brandenburg	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 28, 1894	
Annie E. Maher	Matron	660	F.	W.	Apr. 30, 1897	
Esther V. Carter	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
Bella Ryan	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Alice R. Hicks	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 22, 1897	
Lucinda Wilson	Cook	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Henry P. Galarnau	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Thomas F. Maher	Shoe and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896	
						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Klamath Agency, Oreg.</i>						
—Continued.						
KLAMATH BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Joseph Brown	Night watchman	\$60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Daniel Ryan	Teamster	500	M.	W.	July 25, 1895	
Laura Ball	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	Oct. 9, 1896	
Sallie Tecumseh	do	120	F.	I.	May 17, 1897	
YAINAX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Knott C. Egbert	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 21, 1897	
W. S. Johnson	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Barnett Stillwell	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	July 23, 1896	
R. Ella Nickerson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Margaret A. Peter	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1896	
J. B. C. Taylor	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1897	
Rachel McGhie	Matron	660	F.	W.	Aug. 30, 1896	
Sarah O'Here	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Eliza Crawford	Laundress	500	F.	I.	July 4, 1896	
Ollie Brown	Cook	300	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
David Govan	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Aug. 6, 1896	
Caleb W. Cherrington	Carpenter, sawyer, and wagonmaker.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1897	
Homer Hutchinson	Night watchman	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Dora Grant	Female assistant	200	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Stella Hood	do	200	F.	I.	Mar. 5, 1897	
<i>La Pointe Agency, Wis.</i>						
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 10, 1895	
Margaret A. Bingham	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary E. Perry	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1896	
Celia J. Durfee	do	540	F.	I.	do	
Peter Paquette	Farmer	720	M.	I.	July 18, 1895	
Samuel Paufart	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Mary A. Paquette	Matron	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Maggie C. Cadotte	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Etta Carter	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1895	
Lucinda G. Davids	Cook	360	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Agnes Rummel	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	do	
F. E. Crandall	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 24, 1895	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Lac Court d'Oreilles:						
C. A. Wallace	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
Lena Wallace	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lac Court d'Oreilles No. 2:						
William Denomie	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	do	
Sophie Denomie	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	do	
Pahquahawong:						
C. K. Dunster	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Jeannette Dunster	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fond du Lac:						
Charles L. Davis	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	
Normantown:						
Josephine B. Von Feldeu.	do	p.m.60	F.	I.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Grand Portage:						
Moses Madwayosh	General housekeeper	p.m.48	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Net Lake:						
Augusta Bradley	Female industrial teacher, field service.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Red Cliff:						
Sister Seraphica Reinech.	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Sister Victoria Steidl	Housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Lemhi Agency Boarding School, Idaho.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Mary M. Donica.....	Teacher.....	\$600	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1894	
Robert Kirkham.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 7, 1892	
Theresa T. Andrews.....	Assistant matron and seamstress.	400	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1894	
Margaret S. Kirkham.....	Seamstress.....	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mattie Blackbear.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	F.	I.	Feb. 7, 1894	
Katie Dunlap.....	Cook and laundress.....	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Lower Brule Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.</i>						Act Apr. 20, 1868 (15 Stat., 635); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Geo. W. Nellis.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Clara D. True.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Emma V. Robinson.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Robert J. Jackson.....	Assistant teacher.....	540	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary F. Elder.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Henry Barnum.....	Teacher of industries.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1897	
Emma J. Pierson.....	Matron.....	690	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1896	
Emma E. Duclos.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Clara S. Cutler.....	Nurse.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1896	
Lizzie L. Morgan.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1897	
Martha Crow.....	Assistant seamstress.....	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Catherine Ellis.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Anasteria Anderia.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
Lucy S. Cloud.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Kate P. Hair.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Amelia Skenandore.....	Cook.....	480	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1896	
Susie Ellis.....	Assistant cook.....	120	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1896	
Lettie Davis.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Ben Brave.....	Shoer and harness-maker.	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Willis Hawk.....	Indian assistant.....	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Thomas M. Horse.....	do.....	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
John F. Hawk.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1897	
<i>Mackinac Agency, Mich.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
BARAGA DAY SCHOOL.						
Mary Justine.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Mescalero Agency Boarding School, N. Mex.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Mary Matthews.....	Principal teacher.....	840	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1896	
Cornelia I. Hann.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1896	
J. M. Rowland.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Charlotte Brehaut.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Maggie P. Smith.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Anna H. Ridenour.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Sarah Evans.....	Assistant cook.....	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Chas. Bialluch.....	Carpenter.....	720	F.	W.	June 8, 1897	
Seth Plata.....	Apprentice.....	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
<i>Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency, Cal.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
• DAY SCHOOLS.						
Protrero:						
Sarah E. Morris.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Victoria Miguel.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 2, 1897	
Saboba:						
Charles E. Burton.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ella R. Burton.....	Housekeeper.....	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do.....	
Cohuilla:						
N. J. Salsberry.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Agua Caliente:						
J. H. Babbitt.....	do.....	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do.....	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency, Cal.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
La Jolla:						
Flora Golsh	Teacher	p.m.\$72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Rincon:						
Ora M. Salmons	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Mesa Grande:						
Mary C. B. Watkins	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Celestina Lechuse	Housekeeper	p.m. 15	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Martinez:						
James M. Gates	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Pechanga:						
Belle Dean	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	do	
Capitan Grande:						
E. F. Thomas	do	p.m. 72	M.	W.	May 31, 1895	
Stefena Wilkins	Assistant matron	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1896	
Tule River:						
W. H. Winship	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Morris Boarding School, Minn.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
William H. Johnson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Ruth E. Everett	Teacher	660	F.	W.	May 14, 1897	
Emma Johnson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1897	
Samantha Dougherty	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Jessie C. Smith	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Apr. 12, 1897	
Frances Leader	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	May 10, 1897	
Sarah Fairbanks	Laundress	400	F.	W.	do	
Carrie Stone	Cook	400	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
George W. Dougherty	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1897	
Frank R. Vizenor	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	May 10, 1897	
Charley Peake	do	180	M.	I.	do	
<i>Mount Pleasant School, Mich.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Andrew Spencer	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 20, 1893	
William R. Kennedy	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1894	
Fanny G. Paul	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1897	
Martha S. Russell	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anna R. Frey	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
J. M. Hessler	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Minerva E. Spencer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1893	
Samantha Dougherty	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sarah A. Wyman	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Apr. 5, 1897	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1895	
Maggie Owens	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	May 31, 1897	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1895	
Isaac Dakota	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Peter Chatfield	First assistant	60	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Selkirk Sprague	Second assistant	48	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mollie Owen	do	48	F.	I.	May 31, 1897	
Frank Vasseur	Third assistant	36	M.	I.	May 12, 1897	
Justina Watson	do	36	F.	I.	May 13, 1897	
Richard Shunatona	Tailor	400	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Maubess Pete	First helper	24	M.	I.	May 12, 1897	
Frank Teeple	Second helper	12	M.	I.	do	
Sarah Meme	do	12	F.	I.	do	
Edward Dutton	Assistant farmer	250	M.	I.	Feb. 9, 1897	
<i>Navajo Agency, N. Mex.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Rose K. Watson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 9, 1897	
Nora H. Hearst	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Lura Patterson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1895	
William J. Oliver	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Mar. 26, 1897	
C. L. Thayer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1897	
Nawtly Seeley	Asst. disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	May 4, 1897	
Ernestine Ebel	Matron	720	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Navajo Agency, N. Mex.—Cont'd.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Sarah E. Abbott	Assistant matron	\$540	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Ella Stinson	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1895	
M. E. Keough	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lupe W. Montoya	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 23, 1896	
Maggie Keough	Cook	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Nina Smith	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 22, 1896	
LITTLE WATER DAY SCHOOL.						
Emma De Vore	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
June Haskell	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Neah Bay Agency, Wash.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Neah Bay:						
John P. Vance	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Susan M. Vance	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Susan M. Morse	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Quillehute:						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Kate King	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
<i>Nevada Agency, Nev.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugene Fowler	Issue clerk	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Willert E. Meagley	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Mary Boling	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Frank A. Virtue	do	600	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1897	
James E. Hastings	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1894	
Kittie A. Meagley	Matron	660	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Ida Lowry	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Margaret J. Gutelius	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Sarah Natches	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nellie Stevens	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Ann Green	Cook	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Susie Truckee	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1896	
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.</i>						
WINNEBAGO SCHOOL.						
W. H. Hailmann	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1896	
Manie B. Cone	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1897	
Elizabeth Baker	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Bessie Barclay	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov. 3, 1896	
Ashley Londrosch	Teacher of industries	720	M.	I.	July 19, 1896	
Lena M. Scharff	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	do	
Lottie Holsworth	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1893	
Josie Holsworth	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
W. M. Spier	Farmer	600	M.	W.	June 29, 1897	
Mary Lewis	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897	
John Wright	Assistant farmer	420	M.	I.	Mar. 6, 1897	
Lillie Brown	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	June 15, 1897	
Elizabeth Armell	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 19, 1897	
OMAHA SCHOOL.						
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Edith H. Rarick	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1897	
Louisa Tall Chief	do	600	F.	I.	Aug. 30, 1896	
Laura Diddock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Herbert H. Johnson	Teacher of industries	750	M.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—Cont'd.</i>						
OMAHA SCHOOL—cont.						
Elizabeth Lamson	Assistant matron	\$180	F.	I.	Apr. 13, 1897	
Jolie A. Palin	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Watonna Milton	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Aug. 17, 1896	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 13, 1896	
Rachel Sheridan	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Aug. 20, 1896	
Olive Lambert	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 20, 1896	
Mabel Mitchell	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Walter T. Diddock	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Amos Mitchell	Assistant farmer	180	M.	I.	July 26, 1897	
<i>Oneida School, Wis.</i>						
Charles F. Pierce	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Sarah A. Rice	Clerk	600	F.	I.	Sept. 16, 1896	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1894	
Florence Horner	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1896	
Ida E. Wheelock	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Mary Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1894	
Moses E. King	Disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Henrietta M. Kite	Matron	660	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1893	
Hattie Metoxen	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	May 4, 1896	
Hattie M. Brown	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	June 9, 1897	
Elsie D. Skenandoah	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Melissa Reed	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Elizabeth Skenandoah	Assistant laundress	160	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Emma F. Schmidt	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Lena James	Assistant cook	160	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1897	
George W. Haus	Farmer	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Carl P. Wolf	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1:						
Elenora J. Zellers	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 3:						
A. F. Geraghty	do	p.m.60	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
No. 4:						
Josiah A. Powlas	do	p.m.48	M.	I.	Sept. 9, 1895	
No. 5:						
Roderick Marion	do	p.m.48	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
<i>Osage Agency, Okla.</i>						
OSAGE SCHOOL.						
S. L. Hertzog	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Carrie V. Marr	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Emma Foster	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary A. Cook	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1894	
Mary R. Pollock	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Morris	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
W. R. Locke	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 30, 1895	
M. R. Bean	First matron	720	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Ella Spurgeon	Second matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Edith Dodson	Assistant matron	400	M.	W.	do	
Josephine Lofland	do	400	F.	I.	May 10, 1897	
Louisa K. Locke	Nurse	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Marietta Hayes	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	do	
Allie West	Assistant seamstress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Laura Mahin	do	400	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1896	
Sarah White Deer	do	400	F.	I.	Feb. 6, 1897	
Ida Luppy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nannie Evans	do	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Minnie Reed	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ida Miller	do	400	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1897	
William Breninger	Baker	360	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Emma Monroe	Cook	400	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Jennie Gray	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lizzie Pike	do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Mrs. Frank Beaver	do	400	F.	I.	Apr. 10, 1897	
J. H. Barr	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Oneida, School, Wis.—Continued.</i>						
OSAGE SCHOOL—cont'd.						
John Whelan	Carpenter	\$840	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	
William Alltime	Shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1896	
Edwin Patterson	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1894	
Louis Baptiste	Indian assistant	360	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
KAW SCHOOL						
M. E. Best	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 25, 1895	Treaty Jan. 14, 1846 (9 Stat., 842), act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Harry Koh pay	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Estelle G. Lawrey	Matron	480	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1896	
Mattie Robinson	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1895	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Mary Low	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Louisa Sheel	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
A. J. Penner	Farmer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Henry Winslow	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Perris School, Cal.						
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	June 2, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
C. Edward Cant	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Fannie S. Combs	Teacher	800	F.	W.	Aug. 14, 1896	
Jessie W. Cook	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1896	
B. N. O. Walker	do	600	M.	I.	Oct. 13, 1896	
Etta M. Clinton	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	660	F.	W.	June 2, 1897	
Olive Ford	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
R. A. Maris	Laundress	500	F.	W.	July 14, 1894	
E. J. Maris	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 50, 1893	
Carroll Briscoe	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1895	
Miles Sharkoy	Shoe and harness maker.	540	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Scholder	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	May 24, 1897	
Felipa Amago	do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
James Morongo	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Frank Rice	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Ignacio Costo	do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1896	
Marcellina Pico	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 16, 1896	
Phoenix School, Ariz.						
S. M. McCowan	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	June 6, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).
James B. Alexander	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Clara D. Allen	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1896	
M. K. Culbertson	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1893	
Mary Riley	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Florence Nixon	Kindergarten	720	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1895	
Esther B. Hoyt	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1897	
Pearl McArthur	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
H. F. Liston	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 6, 1897	
Mattie Drummond	Assistant matron	250	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Nellie J. Wellington	do	250	F.	I.	May 29, 1897	
Daisy Dean	Nurse	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Bertha Cranfield	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
Emma Erastus	Assistant seamstress	100	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Eliza Matthews	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
William Stevens	Baker	480	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Lydia King	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Lobi Carroll	Assistant cook	100	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Mary Johns	do	100	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
A. G. Matthews	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
George N. Quinn	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1893	
John Ance	Tailor	720	M.	I.	Sept. 20, 1896	
Marihildo Roman	Harness and shoe maker.	600	M.	I.	Oct. 12, 1896	
J. P. Cochran	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Jose Mendoza	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	May 29, 1897	
Fred Long	Engineer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Laura L. Cochran	Dining room attendant	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Phoenix School, Ariz.—Continued.</i>						
Henry Soatikee.....	Assistant farmer.....	\$120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Miles Justin.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	do.....	
James Peters.....	Assistant carpenter.....	120	M.	I.	do.....	
George Head.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Cyrus Sun.....	Assistant disciplinarian.....	240	M.	I.	do.....	
Marie Oseve.....	Helper.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Marianna Manuel.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Ellen King.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Cora Yates.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Lewis Wood.....	Assistant engineer.....	100	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Willard Walker.....	do.....	100	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mark Twain.....	Laborer.....	120	M.	I.	Aug. 25, 1896	
Oliver Wellington.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Pierre School, S. Dak.</i>						
Crosby G. Davis.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1890	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
William H. Cruikshank.....	Clerk.....	720	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1897	
Laura E. Cowles.....	Principal teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
E. Belle Van Voris.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Luetta Rummel.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Joel B. Archiquette.....	do.....	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
J. B. Hann.....	Teacher of industries.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Phebe Thomson.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Jennie R. Walbridge.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	June 14, 1897	
Nora Sullivan.....	Seamstress.....	450	F.	I.	Sept. 4, 1897	
Elizabeth Lane.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	June 7, 1897	
Minnie F. Thomson.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Feb. 4, 1897	
Julia Fairbanks.....	Baker.....	400	F.	I.	do.....	
James R. Wight.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Robert D. Agosa.....	Tailor.....	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Henry F. Craig.....	Night watchman.....	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Pima Agency boarding school, Ariz.</i>						
C. J. Crandall.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Lillian W. Higgins.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Ella R. Gracey.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1896	
Bertha S. Wilkins.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Henry W. Warren.....	Assistant teacher.....	600	M.	I.	Oct. 23, 1896	
Hugh Patton.....	Disciplinarian.....	500	M.	I.	Feb. 26, 1897	
Nannie B. Young.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Lizzie Sharp.....	Assistant matron.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Joanna Williams.....	Nurse.....	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Lobie Juan.....	do.....	60	F.	I.	do.....	
Emma B. Palmer.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louisa Smart.....	Assistant seamstress.....	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Belle R. Zimmerman.....	Laundress.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Elizabeth Browning.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Reuben Jose.....	Assistant baker.....	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mary E. Dennis.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Adam Gaston.....	Assistant cook and baker.....	240	M.	I.	Jan. 23, 1896	
William C. Sharp.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
E. P. Higgins.....	Carpenter.....	800	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1894	
Andrew Jackson.....	Assistant carpenter.....	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Osif Clark.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	do.....	
David I. Beesley.....	Blacksmith.....	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Francisco Xavier.....	Assistant blacksmith.....	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Tom Coltomox.....	do.....	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.</i>						
OGALALLA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Malk W. Brun.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Wallace Owns The Flag.....	Farmer apprentice.....	150	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Frank Hornbeck.....	Farmer apprentice.....	150	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
W. B. Dew.....	Day school inspector.....	1,000	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
W. K. Beatty.....	Physician.....	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 10, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS.						
No. 1: Mary R. Brun	Teacher	p.m.\$60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
No. 2: Lulu Ashcraft	do	p.m. 60	F.	I.	do	
Jennie Brown	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
No. 3: E. W. Truitt	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
Mary E. Truitt	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 4: William C. Garrett	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Julia E. Garrett	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
No. 5: P. E. Carr	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 7, 1896	
C. Alice Carr	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 15, 1897	
No. 6: Elmore Little Chief	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	May 4, 1895	
M. Little Chief	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
No. 7: E. M. Keith	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
M. G. Keith	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 8: John S. Spear	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	
Katherine B. Spear	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 9: Mame A. Laravea	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
Lizzie Gillespie	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 7, 1897	
No. 10: Mattie E. Ward	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lizzie A. Bullard	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 16, 1896	
No. 12: H. A. Mossman	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Nellie Mossman	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
No. 13: Frank D. Voorhies	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
L. R. Voorhies	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 14: T. H. Faris	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Emma Ruff	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
No. 15: M. W. Robertson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. A. Robertson	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 16: E. W. Gleason	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Martha A. Bain	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
No. 17: John F. Mackey	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Evelyn Mackey	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 18: George L. Williams	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
Lizzie A. Williams	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 24, 1896	
No. 19: J. B. Freeland	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
A. M. Freeland	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
No. 20: Horace G. Jennerson	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 22, 1896	
Mary R. Jennerson	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 21: W. H. Barten	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1893	
Angeliqne Barten	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 22: Stephen Waggoner	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1893	
C. J. Waggoner	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 23: John M. S. Linn	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Olive R. Linn	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 24: Jessie Craven	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Louise B. Richard	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1896	
No. 25: Edward C. Scovel	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Mary C. Scovel	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 26: E. B. Ozmun	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1897	
Maud Ozmun	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
FIELD SERVICE.						
Emma M. Jeffres	Female industrial teacher.	\$600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
E. K. Robertson	do.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1896	
<i>Pipestone School, Minn.</i>						
Dewitt S. Harris	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Elsie E. Dickson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louisa M. McDermott	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1896	
Jennie D. Vance	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 30, 1897	
C. K. Peck	Industrial teacher and disciplinarian.	600	M.	W.	July 15, 1895	
Ota Penn.	Matron	540	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896	
Gertrude Bowser	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Alice Cook	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	
E. E. Ely	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary La Duc	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
Fianna F. Sipe	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1893	
Alexander McKay	Farmer	450	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Annie Morgan	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Julia Dubry	do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 15, 1897	
<i>Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla.</i>						
PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Kate W. Cannon	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Mar. 3, 1897	Act Aug. 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 208); Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Maud Black	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1894	
Lou Pyburn	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Minnie E. Lincoln	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
W. W. Bee	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 4, 1894	
Lizzie V. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	May 14, 1897	
Mabel Bee	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	July 4, 1894	
Sadie A. Woolsey	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 3, 1894	
Julia Howell	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	May 12, 1897	
Alberta Four Eyes	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Ann W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1895	
Frances Eddy	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1895	
J. R. Dobbs	Baker	400	M.	W.	Mar. 4, 1895	
Elley F. Dobbs	Cook	400	F.	W.	do	
George Howell	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Nov. 19, 1896	
OTOE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 381).						
Mattie L. Adams	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Edith M. Pattee	Teacher	600	F.	W.	May 28, 1896	
H. H. Miller	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1897	
Bettie Miller	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
Alice G. Haynes	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Julia Ogee	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 2, 1896	
W. G. Deason	Farmer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Lizzie McKinney	Nurse	200	F.	I.	Oct. 27, 1896	
Myrtle Deason	Baker	300	F.	W.	Apr. 12, 1897	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895	
B. I. Canfield	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
Lulu Washington	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1897	
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Treaty Sept. 24, 1857 (11 Stat., 729).						
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1894	
Sallie B. Neal	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 20, 1896	
Mary H. Mitchell	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1897	
Lillie McCoy	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Bessie Dunlap	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1897	
R. C. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary C. Cox	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Stella Hukill	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Frances Robinson	do	360	F.	W.	May 10, 1897	

EMPLOYEES IN SCHOOL SERVICE.

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Ponca, etc., Agency, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>						
PAWNEE BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Fronia A. Clark.....	Nurse.....	\$400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lena Wagner.....	Seamstress.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Myrtle Poole.....	Assistant seamstress.....	180	F.	I.	Feb. 13, 1897	
Ellen McCurdy.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Jennie Wichita.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Annie Kitchell.....	do.....	180	F.	I.	Feb. 13, 1897	
Charles Casper.....	Baker.....	400	M.	I.	May 18, 1897	
W. R. Clarke.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
S. N. Beal.....	Shoemaker and harness maker.....	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.</i>						Act Sept. 26, 1833 (7 Stat., 432).
POTTAWATOMIE BOARDING SCHOOL.						
John B. Brown.....	Superintendent.....	900	M.	W.	May 3, 1897	
Dora N. Odekirk.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1896	
Jane Eyre.....	Assistant teacher.....	540	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Arthur Johnson.....	Industrial teacher.....	480	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Minnie A. Taylor.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Lettie Connolly.....	Assistant matron.....	360	F.	I.	Sept. 19, 1896	
Effie J. Cooper.....	Seamstress.....	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Alice M. Battice.....	Assistant seamstress.....	180	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
Phoebe Stevens.....	Cook.....	420	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Nellie Barada.....	Assistant cook.....	180	F.	I.	Aug. 15, 1896	
Frank Long.....	Farmer.....	420	M.	I.	Jan. 15, 1897	
Ida M. Splitlog.....	Laundress.....	360	F.	I.	Apr. 23, 1897	
Margaret Lasley.....	Assistant laundress.....	180	F.	I.	Nov. 9, 1896	
GREAT NEMAHA SCHOOL.						Treaty Mar. 6, 1861 (12 Stat., 1171); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Thamar Richey.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Mary J. Hand.....	Teacher.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Omar Bates.....	Industrial teacher.....	480	M.	W.	Aug. 14, 1896	
Ada Nicholson.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Louise Goulette.....	Seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Florence P. Monroe.....	Cook.....	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Dovie M. Lemmon.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Mar. 2, 1897	
KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
H. E. Wilson.....	Superintendent.....	840	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Tama M. Wilson.....	Teacher.....	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Charles Hubbard.....	Industrial teacher.....	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Sarah H. Chapin.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Anna M. Schaffer.....	Seamstress.....	360	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Lizzie Vanderblowman.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
F. L. Barrett.....	Cook.....	360	F.	W.	do.....	
<i>Pueblo and Jicdrilla Agency, N. Mex.</i>						Act of June, 10 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
ZUNI BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mary E. Dissette.....	Principal teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1896	
May Faurote.....	Assistant teacher.....	540	F.	W.	do.....	
Fannie J. Dennis.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	do.....	
Ella P. Dennis.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	W.	do.....	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Santo Domingo:						
Winfield S. Holsinger.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Apr. 6, 1897	
Santa Clara:						
William P. Taber.....	do.....	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	

List of employes under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.—Continued.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Pahuate:						
J. Alfred Moll	Teacher	p.m. \$80	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1897	
Laguna:						
Annie M. Sayre	do	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
San Felipe:						
W. C. B. Biddle	do	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1896	
Cochiti:						
J. B. Grozier	do	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Acomita:						
Anna M. Turner	do	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Zia:						
Caroline E. Hosmer	do	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1892	
Taos:						
Francis M. Neel	do	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
San Juan:						
Felipe Valdez	do	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	
Isleta:						
James Hovey	do	p.m. 80	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Jemez:						
Emma Dawson	do	p.m. 80	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1896	
<i>Puyallup (consolidated) Agency, Wash.</i>						
PUYALLUP BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Frank Terry	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	May 6, 1897	
Henry J. Philips	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Isabelle Toan	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary O. Phillips	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mattie J. Pool	Kindergartner	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Minta A. Morgan	Music teacher	500	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Louis Preuss	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
John C. Woodworth	Disciplinarian	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Mary Y. Rodger	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Elizabeth Ramsay	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Bertha Nason	do	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Annie F. Fisher	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Emily Hawk	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Caroline Peterson	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Annie E. Burkhart	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Maggie J. Smith	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	June 11, 1897	
John Milcane	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
John Hawk	Blacksmith	480	M.	I.	do	
George W. Jackson	Night watchman	150	M.	I.	Sept. 3, 1896	
Wesley Whitner	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Emily Gard	do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Lizzie Beatty	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Maggie Woodworth	do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Johnson Williams	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Lincoln McKay	do	60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1896	
James Charley	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 17, 1896	
Annie D. Wooten	do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1897	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Jamestown:						
John E. Malone	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Port Gamble:						
Albert C. Clawson	do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Sarah E. Clawson	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1897	
Sikkomish:						
J. E. Youngblood	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Minnie Youngblood	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
Chehalis:						
David U. Betts	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Emma R. Betts	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Quinaialet:						
Mary Down	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat. 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.	
<i>Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.</i>							
QUAPAW BOARDING SCHOOL.							
R. A. Cochran	Superintendent	\$1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	Treaty May 13, 1835 (7 Stat., 424); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).	
Alice Kingcade	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 27, 1897		
Hattie E. Hayes	do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
A. B. Bowman	do	600	F.	W.	July 3, 1896		
William B. Peery	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1896		
Elsie B. Cochran	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897		
Isa Wade	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1895		
Florence Wade	do	300	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1896		
Sallie Woolf	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892		
Eliza Peckham	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 25, 1897		
Linnie L. Burnett	Cook	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896		
Minnie Dawson	Laundress	420	F.	I.	July 1, 1896		
Lillian Dardenne	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1897		
Mary E. Miller	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	do		
W. D. Bryce	Farmer	500	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1896		
William O. Cardin	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896		
SENECA BOARDING SCHOOL.							
E. B. Atkinson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896		Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Eva Johnson	Teacher	660	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1896		
Clymena M. Sweet	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1895		
Dorcas Johnson	do	540	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1896		
Mack Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893		
Sidney C. Botkin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896		
Kate Long	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	July 7, 1896		
Lucy A. Guthrie	do	300	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1897		
Euretta Amos	Laundress	420	F.	W.	June 1, 1897		
Mollie Brown	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 21, 1897		
Delia Hicks	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	May 5, 1893		
Hattie Winney	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 21, 1897		
Pocahontas Howlett	Cook	420	F.	W.	May 28, 1897		
Susie Zane	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 11, 1897		
J. B. Vaughan	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896		
Raymond Dawson	Indian helper	180	M.	I.	Jan. 11, 1897		
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.</i>							
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Julian W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1897	Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888).	
E. W. Clark	Engineer and electrician.	1,000	M.	W.	May 17, 1897		
A. M. Ross	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	June 19, 1897		
DAY SCHOOLS.							
Harriet R. Corning	School clerk	900	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1897	Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888).	
Wm. E. McConville	School physician	1,000	M.	W.	July 28, 1896		
Ironwood Creek:							
Geo. M. Butterfield	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893		
Captola C. Butterfield	General housekeeper	p. m. 35	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894		
Upper Cut Meat Creek:							
Henry W. Shaw	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895		
Catherine C. M. Shaw	General housekeeper	p. m. 35	F.	W.	do		
Cut Meat Creek:							
John Rifel	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	do		
Maggie N. Rifel	General housekeeper	p. m. 35	F.	W.	do		
Little White River:							
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894		
Martha A. Corbin	General housekeeper	p. m. 35	F.	W.	do		
Milks Camp:							
E. A. Thomas	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895		
Libbie S. Thomas	General housekeeper	p. m. 35	F.	W.	do		
Agency:							
Antoinette Spiers	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895		
Ida May Hadden	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896		
Spring Creek:							
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895		
William M. Parker	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	W.	do		
He Dogs Camp:							
J. Franklin House	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893		
Drusilla House	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894		

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.—Cont'd.</i>						
DAY SCHOOLS—cont'd.						
Red Leafs Camp:						
Morton E. Bradford	Teacher	p.m. \$60	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Fannie Bradford	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Blackpipe Creek:						
John B. Tripp	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Emelina Tripp	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Corn Creek:						
Hattie F. Eaton	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Rose Etta Ray	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Jesse H. Bratley	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Della R. Bratley	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Upper Pine Creek:						
D. L. McLane	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Louisa McLane	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	do	
Ponca Creek:						
Mabel C. Bennett	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1893	
Pine Creek:						
William A. Light	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Libbie C. Light	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Ring Thunder Camp:						
J. F. Estes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 21, 1895	
Anna J. Estes	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
White Thunder Creek:						
Charles E. Shell	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida A. Shell	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Butte Creek:						
Elmira R. Greason	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Freddy Brunner	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1896	
Little Crows Camp:						
George G. Davis	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Cora Davis	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Oak Creek:						
Lovena C. Van Horn	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Cora Dillon	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Whirlwind Soldiers Camp:						
Henry J. Barnes	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Susie A. Barnes	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Field Service:						
Belle S. Peck	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	July 5, 1895	
Jennie Duncan	do	600	F.	W.	July 19, 1895	
Katie E. Bennett	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
C. C. McCreight	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Martha S. Carlisle	do	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
<i>Round Valley Boarding School, Cal.</i>						
George W. Patrick	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Sydney J. Patrick	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1896	
William J. Nolan	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 9, 1897	
Frances D. Wilson	do	600	F.	W.	May 18, 1897	
Charles M. Trubody	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Emma L. Coats	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Mary Anderson	Cook	480	F.	I.	May 6, 1897	
Anna Cord	Laundress	480	F.	I.	do	
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, Day School.</i>						
W. S. Stoops	Industrial teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1896	
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.</i>						
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	Treaty Oct. 11, 1842 (7 Stat., 596), act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Hattie A. Patrick	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>						
SAC AND FOX BOARDING SCHOOL—cont'd.						
Richard Smith.....	Teacher	\$600	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1896	
Minnehaha Thomas.....	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 25, 1897	
William Victor.....	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1897	
Hattie G. Duck.....	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
B. E. Moore.....	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Nov. 7, 1895	
E. V. Kirksey.....	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
D. F. Soocey.....	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	July 7, 1896	
Mollie Masingill.....	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Mar. 24, 1897	
Chris. Winn.....	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Joseph Brunette.....	Farmer	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Austin Grant.....	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE SCHOOL.						
Edwd. Reardon.....	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Mar. 20, 1897	
Eugenia Z. Bryce.....	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Tillie Maslin.....	do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Ottilla Kessel.....	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Phillip Cook.....	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 24, 1897	
Millie B. Hall.....	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1897	
Fannie Hageman.....	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Bettie Coker.....	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Laura B. Lockhart.....	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Leo Cook.....	Cook	400	F.	I.	Apr. 24, 1897	
Nellie Warrior.....	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Ben F. Egnew.....	Farmer	450	M.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Seto White Turkey.....	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897	
Jno. Snake.....	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
SALEM SCHOOL, OREG.						
Thomas W. Potter.....	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1895	
Sam B. Davis.....	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1896	
Leon A. Woodin.....	Assistant clerk	500	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
E. S. Clark.....	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Mary A. Reason.....	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	900	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1897	
Abbie W. Scott.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Etta M. French.....	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1896	
Margaret Miller.....	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Florence Wells.....	do	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Frances Bowman.....	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 16, 1897	
Mellie E. Dohse.....	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Josiah J. George.....	Industrial teacher and bandmaster.	600	M.	I.	Sept. 3, 1896	
David E. Brewer.....	Disciplinarian.....	800	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Josephine Childers.....	Matron	720	F.	W.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Mamie Robinson.....	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	do	
Amanda S. Armstrong.....	do	420	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1897	
Elizabeth T. Adair.....	Nurse	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Dollie Laufman.....	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1893	
Mary Kruger.....	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	May 4, 1895	
Eusebia L. Clark.....	Assistant nurse	240	F.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Matilda Kruger.....	Laundress	450	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
David Parker.....	Assistant laundress	180	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1897	
Katie L. Brewer.....	Baker	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Wm. Minor.....	Assistant baker	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Carrie Charnley.....	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1895	
Mary La Chappelle.....	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
S. M. Childers.....	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1896	
John Pattee.....	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	Aug. 11, 1896	
Axel Peterson.....	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Fredk. Freeman.....	Assistant tailor	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Theodore M. Thompson.....	Harnessmaker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1896	
Henry Fitzpatrick.....	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
William Goodrich.....	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	do	
Charles H. Lowe.....	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
Almond R. Campbell.....	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Richard Graham.....	Butcher.....	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
						Act June 10, 1897 (29 Stat., 321).
						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—Cont'd.</i>						
SALEM SCHOOL, OREG.—continued.						
Saml. Laurence	Cadet sergeant	p.m.\$3	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Jos. Teabo	do	p.m. 3	M.	I.	do	
Douglas Holt	do	p.m. 3	M.	I.	do	
Katie McMann	do	p.m. 3	F.	I.	do	
Eva Ingle	do	p.m. 3	F.	I.	do	
Wm. Hunt	do	p.m. 3	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Alpheus Dodge	do	p.m. 3	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Martha Morton	do	p.m. 3	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Elsie Brainard	do	p.m. 3	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Edwd. Davis	do	p.m. 3	M.	I.	do	
<i>San Carlos Agency, Ariz.</i>						
SAN CARLOS BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Lydia L. Hunt	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1897	
Anna B. Gould	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 16, 1893	
Bernard B. Maust	do	660	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Charles L. Davis	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	May 4, 1896	
Benjamin Mahseel	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Maggie Kishbaugh	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1896	
Ida Clark	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1896	
Mary E. Craddock	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 1, 1897	
Ah Geip	Laundryman	540	M.	C.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Louise Rose	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
T. Wong	Cook	540	M.	C.	May 1, 1897	
Ethelbert Calusha	Assistant cook and baker.	240	M.	I.	Jan. 8, 1897	
Myron Sippi	Assistant shoemaker	240	M.	I.	Aug. 18, 1896	
Isaac Cutler	Asst. harnessmaker	240	M.	I.	Aug. 27, 1896	
FORT APACHE SCHOOL.						
J. M. Russell	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
John M. Commons	Teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Linn E. Wyatt	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1896	
F. M. Setzer	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1897	
Salome E. Montgomery	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Clara A. Mercer	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1895	
Hattie Acklin	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1896	
Alice M. Lewis	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1895	
W. G. Gruninger	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	July 30, 1896	
Lambert Istone	Asst. industrial teacher	180	M.	I.	Nov. 14, 1896	
<i>Santa Fe school, N. Mex.</i>						
Thomas M. Jones	Superintendent	1,600	M.	W.	July 2, 1894	
Francis J. McCormack	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
Charles H. Lamar	Principal and normal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1896	
M. L. Silcott	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Allie B. Busby	do	660	F.	W.	May 1, 1896	
Lulu M. Lamar	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1896	
Albert M. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Geo. Paterson	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	Mar. 11, 1897	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Sarah M. Cotton	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Addie Beaver	do	300	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Ida C. Winnie	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Apr. 3, 1897	
Sarah Jeffries	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1896	
Dora Gurule	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Sevriano Tafoya	Baker	480	M.	I.	July 8, 1896	
Ben Harris	Cook	500	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Geo. E. Crawford	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	Apr. 4, 1897	
Charles Becker	Tailor	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Luciano Campaynoli	Shoe and harness maker.	600	M.	W.	July 7, 1896	
Reys Gurule	Night watchman	420	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Victoriano Sinero	Engineer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Reed B. Winnie	Indian assistant	180	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	

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List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.	
<i>Santa Fe school, N. Mex.—Cont'd.</i>							
Robt. Martin.....	Assistant industrial teacher.	\$120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896		
Jesus Baca.....	Assistant blacksmith.	120	M.	I.	do		
Nelsie Gorman.....	Assistant carpenter.	120	M.	I.	do		
Jno. Lowry.....	Assistant tailor.	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894		
Clarence Gatewood.....	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896		
Sterling Price.....	Assistant janitor.	120	M.	I.	do		
Arthur Tinker.....	Helper.	60	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894		
Fred Pedaya.....	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896		
W. T. Thornton.....	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 9, 1896		
Jno. Block.....	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896		
Mary Winnie.....	do	60	F.	I.	do		
Desiderio Narranjo.....	do	60	M.	I.	do		
Antonio Romero.....	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896		
Louise Conhepe.....	do	60	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896		
<i>Santee Agency, Nebr.</i>							
BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Louisse Cavalier.....	Superintendent.....	840	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1897	Treaty April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 637); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).	
Mary Morgan.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1896		
Steven V. Smith.....	Industrial teacher.....	540	M.	I.	July 1, 1896		
Anna M. Mendenhall.....	Matron.....	500	F.	W.	June 19, 1897		
Helen Schonborn.....	Seamstress.....	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895		
Birdie Risley.....	Laundress.....	450	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Annie A. L. Kirk.....	Cook.....	450	F.	W.	do		
Joshua Crow.....	Night watchman.....	240	M.	I.	June 15, 1896		
HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL.							
Walter J. Wicks.....	Superintendent.....	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Josephine A. Hilton.....	Teacher.....	540	F.	W.	do		
Cornelia Stroh.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	do		
Maud Echo Hawk.....	Seamstress.....	420	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1896		
Harrietta E. Jones.....	Cook.....	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Minnie Bruns.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	W.	do		
Frank O. Setter.....	Laborer.....	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896		
PONCA DAY SCHOOL.							
Anna B. Tryon.....	Teacher.....	p.m. 60	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
<i>Seger Colony boarding school, Okla.</i>							
John H. Seger.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).	
S. K. Wanchope.....	Clerk.....	900	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1896		
Anna C. Hoag.....	Teacher.....	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893		
E. E. Palmer.....	do.....	600	F.	W.	Oct. 17, 1896		
M. M. Shirk.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896		
Paul Good Bear.....	Assistant farmer.....	240	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897		
Peter P. Ratzlaff.....	Farmer.....	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Lydia E. Dittes.....	Matron.....	720	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894		
Gertrude M. Washington.....	Assistant matron.....	450	F.	I.	Sept. 18, 1896		
Millie Inkanish.....	do.....	144	F.	I.	do		
Lizzie White.....	Laundress.....	300	F.	I.	Mar. 11, 1897		
Anna Poisal.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	F.	I.	Nov. 2, 1895		
Bertie Aspley.....	Seamstress.....	400	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895		
Ida L. Stevens.....	Assistant seamstress.....	300	F.	I.	Oct. 28, 1896		
Diana W. Man.....	Assistant laundress.....	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897		
Mary Little Bear.....	Baker.....	180	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896		
Ennosta P. Chief.....	Assistant baker.....	180	F.	I.	do		
Mary Little Wolf.....	do.....	96	F.	I.	do		
Ida L. Stroud.....	Cook.....	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1896		
Mildred White Buffalo.....	Assistant cook.....	60	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1896		
J. G. Dixon.....	Carpenter.....	600	M.	W.	Mar. 24, 1897		
Annita Washee.....	Herder.....	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897		
Otto Hunt.....	Indian assistant.....	120	M.	I.	Oct. 29, 1896		
McPherson P. Chief.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1897		

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Seminole School, Fla.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
J. E. Brecht	Industrial teacher	\$1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Wm. T. Lowe	Carpenter	780	M.	W.	Mar. 23, 1897	
F. B. Tippins	Teamster	600	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1893	
<i>Shoshone Agency School, Wyo.</i>						Do.
W. P. Campbell	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Maggie Hank	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1896	
Bert R. Betz	Teacher	660	M.	W.	do	
Audrey C. Schach	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1895	
Bessie McKenzie	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1896	
Elizabeth F. Riley	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1896	
E. W. Riggs	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 10, 1895	
Marie A. Schach	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Clara Jessup	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1896	
Mary E. Edgerton	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1896	
Ellen LeClair	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Oct. 16, 1896	
Pretty Woman	Laundress	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Bear Woman	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Grace R. Riggs	Baker	420	F.	W.	June 1, 1896	
Jennie L. McLaughlin	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 15, 1897	
Robert A. Adams	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Chas. Mayers	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
<i>Siletz Agency Boarding School, Oreg.</i>						Do.
William B. Freer	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Mar. 27, 1897	
Nora Holmes	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1896	
Mary Orr Silberstein	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1897	
Samuel Center	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Maggie Mackay	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1896	
Louisa Wilbur	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
M. L. Newlon	do	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Effie Maud Burden	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 20, 1897	
Sarah Pierre	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Essie Mackay	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Harriet Hollis	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
William Towner	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
<i>Sisseton Agency Boarding School, S. Dak.</i>							Act Mar. 3, 1891 (28 Stat., 321).
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1895	
R. E. Murphy	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 15, 1896	
Gussie Stocker	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Mary Shaw	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Eva Anderson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1895	
W. B. Keller	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 24, 1894	
Henrietta Baker	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Flora A. Cheever	do	500	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1896	
Louisa Glass	Assistant matron	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
A. A. Keller	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Agnes Faribault	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Ida Noeha	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Nellie M. Noyes	Cook	480	F.	W.	Dec. 24, 1896	
F. A. Burdick	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Jas. O. Doran	Shoe and harness maker	500	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1897	
William L. Quinn	Fireman	400	M.	I.	July 8, 1896	
Harry Ranville	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Geo. Campbell	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Jacob Oneroad	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.</i>						Act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 888).
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Martin Keel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Rhabana Stoup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bridget McColligan	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Felix Hoheisel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Adelia Eugster	Matron	480	F.	W.	do	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.—Continued.</i>						
AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL—continued.						
Cecelia Camenzind	Seamstress	\$480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Theresa Markle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Agnes Chargingeagle	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Mary H. Holenstein	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Edward C. Meagher	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Paul Calf	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Nov. 16, 1896	
Hatcher Kennedy	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Josephine Landrie	do	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Crescentia Ironcedar	do	240	F.	I.	do	
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Agnes G. Fredette	Superintendent	900	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1893	Act Mar. 2, 1889
Johnson C. McGahey	Physician	900	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1896	(25 Stat., 888).
Della F. Botsford	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
Mary Jackson	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1897	
Henry Obershaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1885	
Pauline Roessler	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Estella Obershaw	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Mar. 26, 1897	
Olivia Woodberry	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Rose Whiteeagle	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Maggie Lindquist	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 21, 1897	
Clinton Highhorse	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Jane Bearsrib	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	do	
Charles Whitebull	do	240	M.	I.	Mar. 26, 1897	
Imelda Swiftcloud	do	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.						
E. C. Witzleben	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	Act Mar. 2, 1889
Seraphine E. Ecker	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 13, 1896	(25 Stat., 888).
Henry G. Allanson	Assistant teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Agnes V. Witzleben	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Peter Little	Asst. industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Rosalia A. Doppler	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Caroline Barmettler	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Mary Muff	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Petronilla Uhing	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
A. E. Watson	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Joseph G. Huse	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	July 15, 1896	
Margaret Blackcloud	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Emma Weaselbear	do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Benedicta Ramsey	do	240	F.	I.	do	
Ada Endres	Hospital nurse	360	F.	I.	Apr. 17, 1897	
Isadora Little	Asst. hospital nurse	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Walburger Huse	Hospital cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
DAY SCHOOLS.						
Cannon Ball:						
Beatrice B. Sondergerger	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	Act Mar. 2, 1889
Ada Sweeney	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	May 1, 1897	(25 Stat., 888).
Stretches Himself	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
No. 1:						
J. L. Hazard	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Eugene Blackboy	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	do	
No. 2:						
Agnes B. Reedy	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	I.	do	
Oscar Graydog	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	do	
Porcupine:						
Emeran D. White	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	I.	do	
Jerome Goodiron	Janitor	p.m. 18	M.	I.	do	
Field service:						
M. L. McLaughlin	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
M. J. Cramsie	do	600	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1896	
Marie L. Van Solen	do	600	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Lucy B. Arnold	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Tomah Indian School, Wis.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Lindley M. Compton	Superintendent	\$1,400	M.	W.	May 12, 1897	
T. A. W. Jones	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1895	
May D. Church	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Sue O. Smith	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belinda Archiquette	do	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
C. B. Arkwright	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 26, 1896	
Kate McEvoy	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Fronia Ward	Seamstress	560	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Julia A. Barnette	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Julia M. Funk	Laundress	500	F.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Jessie E. Emery	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1893	
Florence Walton	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Patrick McEvoy	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Geo. E. Homer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1895	
Edwd. Peacore	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Charles B. Ward	Engineer and disciplinarian.	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Kate Powlas	Indian assistant	48	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Adell Quiney	do	48	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Cecil Doyn	do	48	M.	I.	do	
Fred Quiney	do	48	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
<i>Tongue River Agency, Mont., day school.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Sylvia A. Kneeland	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Rachel M. Goodale	Cook	p.m.30	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1897	
<i>Tulalip Agency, Wash.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
LUMMI DAY SCHOOL.						
D. H. Evans	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Frances U. Evans	General housekeeper	p.m.36	F.	W.	do	
SWINOMISH DAY SCHOOL.						
Flora M. Harris	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1897	
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah.</i>						Treaty Oct. 7, 1863 (13 Stat., 673); act June 15, 1880 (21 Stat., 129.)
OURAY SCHOOL.						
Charles A. Walker	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ruth Edelen	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1894	
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1897	
Kitty Wade	Matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1896	
Lavara Purdy	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	Jan. 22, 1897	
Elizabeth Belcher	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Kate Cullen	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
UINTAH SCHOOL.						
G. V. Goshorn	Superintendent	1,300	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Kate Lister	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary A. Cogan	do	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Wm. T. Muse	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lillian Malaby	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Maggie Provo	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Ella Hill	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	June 1, 1897	
Annie Reed	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Anna M. Duke	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1896	
Nora Nehab	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
Lizzie Gotwals	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Lucy Jim	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1896	
<i>Umatilla Agency boarding school, Ore.</i>						Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1896	
Elsie Coffin Bushee	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
James W. Travis	do	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Albert J. Minthorn	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Mar. 27, 1897	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Umatilla Agency boarding school, Oreg.—Continued.</i>						
Hattie M. McDowell	Matron	\$600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Eliza Cameron	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Ella Briggs	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louisa Bennett	Laundress	400	F.	I.	do	
Ida McKay	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1896	
Dalis Howard	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
<i>Warm Springs Agency, Oreg.</i>						
BOARDING SCHOOL.						
Eugene C. Nardin	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1897	
Clara J. Nardin	Matron	660	F.	W.	do	
Martha Holliquilla	Seamstress	500	F.	I.	June 1, 1897	
Emma V. Brunoe	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	do	
SIMNASHO DAY SCHOOL.						
Charles A. Dean	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Joe Scott	Indian assistant	p.m.15	M.	I.	Jan. 4, 1896	
Maria J. Dean	General housekeeper	p.m.40	F.	W.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Paul Bannock	Laborer	p.a.240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
<i>Western Shoshone Agency boarding school, Nev.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
G. W. Myers	Superintendent and teacher	840	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1896	
Kitty McCauley	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 25, 1896	
U. S. Grant	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Oct. 22, 1896	
Minnie A. Arnot	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895	
Daisy Wasson	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1896	
Louisa Grant	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Dec. 15, 1896	
Wm. E. Stevens	Cook	480	M.	W.	Feb. 13, 1896	
James F. Boyle	Carpenter	p.m.75	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1897	
<i>White Earth Agency, Minn.</i>						
Treaty May 19, 1867 (16 Stat., 719); act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
WHITE EARTH SCHOOL.						
E. T. McArthur	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	June 22, 1897	
Libbie C. Stanley	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1897	
J. B. Louzon	Teacher of Industries	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Louis Caswell	Disciplinarian	400	M.	I.	Jan. 13, 1897	
Annie D. Fliun	Matron	540	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1895	
Katie Burns	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Sarah J. Little	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lizzie Van Volkenburgh	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1895	
Caroline Beaupre	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Lizzette Warren	Cook	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
PINE POINT SCHOOL.						
Ashworth Heys	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	June 5, 1897	
Albert L. Miner	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 3, 1896	
Katie E. Baker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Susie McDougal	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Eugene M. Lambert	Industrial teacher	400	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Mary Graham	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Minnie Rock	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary Lambert	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	do	
Alice Parker	Laundress	360	F.	I.	May 3, 1897	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	360	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1897	
Julia Cassaway	Indian Assistant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Geo. Burnett	do	60	M.	I.	do	
LEECH LAKE SCHOOL.						
Krauth H. Cressman	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Emily Parker	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	May 28, 1897	
Joseph H. Quinlan	Disciplinarian	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>White Earth Agency, Minn.—Continued.</i>						
LEECH LAKE SCHOOL— continued.						
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	\$480	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Nancy Taylor	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Elvina Quinlan	Cook	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.						
Viola Cook	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Ida M. Warren	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 11, 1896	
Theodore Branchaud	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Clarence White Thunder. der.	Assistant industrial teacher.	400	M.	I.	May 1, 1897	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Flora Roy	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Julia Chaudonnett	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Jane Roy	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1896	
Isabelle Bellanger	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	
Clara Dusette	Cook	400	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
Josie Hutchinson	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
RED LAKE SCHOOL.						
E. O. Hughes	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	June 20, 1895	
Albert Bishop	Teacher	540	M.	I.	Mar. 18, 1897	
Patsy Needham	Industrial teacher	400	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Clara Fairbanks	Matron	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1896	
Edith M. Cuniff	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Lizzie Roy	Laundress	300	F.	I.	do	
Emma C. Morrison	Cook	300	F.	I.	do	
GULL LAKE MISSION DAY SCHOOL.						
Honor M. Denley	Cook	p.m.40	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
FIELD SERVICE.						
Margaret W. Peticolas	Female industrial teacher.	p.m.50	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
<i>Wittenberg school, Wis.</i>						
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
James Van Wert	Clerk	600	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1897	
Alice Johnson	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Oline Lysne	do	540	F.	W.	do	
Joel Tyndall	do	480	M.	I.	Mar. 15, 1897	
David Pallado	Disciplinarian	400	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Anna Jacobson	Matron	540	F.	W.	do	
Julia Palmer	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1897	
Clara J. Bakke	Seamstress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 23, 1897	
Annie Nelson	Laundress	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Maggie Woodman	Baker	280	F.	I.	do	
Barbara Overen	Cook	360	F.	W.	do	
Hildus Rolfsen	Farmer	480	M.	W.	do	
P. C. Schlytter	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1896	
Nancy Smith	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Aug. 14, 1896	
Abbie Duxtator	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1896	
Julia Smith	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	July 18, 1896	
Baptiste Webster	Fireman steam appa- ratus.	80	M.	I.	Jan. 7, 1897	
Fred. Smith	Band teacher	80	M.	I.	July 18, 1896	
<i>Yakima Agency board- ing school, Wash.</i>						
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1896	
Liza S. Whitaker	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1896	
Ida M. Asbury	do	600	F.	W.	do	

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

Act June 10, 1896
(29 Stat., 321).

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 7, 1897—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1897—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
<i>Yakima Agency boarding school, Wash.—Continued.</i>						
Nina Butler.....	Teacher.....	\$540	F.	W.	May 11, 1897	
C. M. Gilman.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Nov. 16, 1896	
Rhoda A. Hail.....	Matron.....	660	F.	W.	do	
Carrie Staton.....	Assistant matron.....	480	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1894	
M. A. Gilman.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	May 13, 1897	
Susie Stone.....	Assistant seamstress.....	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Minnie Charley.....	Laundress.....	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Eva Scow.....	Assistant laundress.....	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Alice Catlin.....	Cook.....	500	F.	W.	do	
Anna Thomas.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	I.	do	
C. F. Whitaker.....	Farmer.....	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Columbus Sapanway.....	Indian assistant.....	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Geo. Lee.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	do	
Freddie Sam.....	do.....	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1897	
TOPPENISH DAY SCHOOL.						
Kate Henderson McCaw.....	Teacher.....	p.m.60	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
<i>Yankton Agency boarding school, S. Dak.</i>						
E. D. Wood.....	Superintendent.....	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1892	
M. E. Wood.....	Teacher.....	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. A. Frank.....	do.....	660	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Mercy I. Bonnin.....	do.....	600	F.	I.	Sept. 8, 1896	
Anna Sheridan.....	Kindergartner.....	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
R. A. Voy.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. K. Coshun.....	Matron.....	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1895	
M. Sweeney.....	Assistant matron.....	400	F.	I.	Nov. 4, 1896	
Frances M. Coshun.....	Seamstress.....	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1896	
J. Thomas.....	Laundress.....	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
A. E. Voy.....	Cook.....	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
S. Barbier.....	Assistant cook.....	240	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1895	
Jas. Irving.....	Night watchman.....	200	M.	N.	Apr. 1, 1897	
H. Leeds.....	Indian assistant.....	120	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1897	
Mary Hunter.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
J. Veaux.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Lucy Walking Bull.....	do.....	120	F.	I.	May 8, 1897	
<i>Independent day schools.</i>						
Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321).						
Big Pine, Cal.:						
Josie Turner.....	Teacher.....	p.m.60	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Bishop, Cal.:						
Minnie C. Barrows.....	do.....	p.m.72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Manchester, Cal.:						
Ella S. Brown.....	do.....	p.m.60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Potter Valley, Cal.:						
Mattie L. Chamberlain.....	do.....	p.m.72	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Ukiah, Cal.:						
Sarah M. Cole.....	do.....	p.m.60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Upper Lake, Cal.:						
F. Alice Swasey.....	do.....	p.m.60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1896	
Hat Creek, Cassel, Cal.:						
Anna R. Williams.....	do.....	p.m.60	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Birch Cooley, Minn.:						
Robert H. C. Hinman.....	do.....	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Fort Bidwell, Cal.:						
Ira R. Bamber.....	Farmer and industrial teacher.....	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 27, 1897	
Hylena A. Nickerson.....	Teacher.....	600	F.	W.	June 15, 1897	
Mary V. Kane.....	Matron at large.....	600	F.	W.	May 10, 1897	

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Merrill E. Gates, *chairman*, Amherst, Mass.
E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
William D. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Phillip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.
William M. Beardshear, Ames, Iowa.

INSPECTORS.

William J. McConnell, of Idaho.
Andrew J. Duncan, of Ohio.
J. George Wright, of South Dakota.
James McLaughlin, of Bismarck, N. Dak.
Charles F. Nesler, of New Jersey.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

Samuel L. Taggart, of Iowa.
Gilbert B. Pray, of Iowa.
Roger C. Spooner, of Illinois.
Elisha B. Reynolds, of Indiana.
James E. Jenkins, of Iowa.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

William N. Hailmann, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Charles D. Rakestraw, of Lincoln, Nebr.
Frank M. Conser, of Ohio.
James J. Anderson, of Illinois.
Hervey B. Peairs, of Kansas.
Thomas P. Smith, of New York.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York.
Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 1315 F street NW., Washington, D. C.
Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., Bible House, New York.
Ecumenical Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. Thos. U. Dudley, D. D., 281 Fourth avenue, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends, Orthodox: Edw. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pa.
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraph addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River.....	Chas. S. McNichols.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Fort Apache.....	Chas. D. Keyes.....	Fort Apache, Ariz.....	Fort Apache, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Hualapais.....	Henry P. Ewing <i>a</i>	Hackberry, Ariz.....	Hackberry, Ariz.
Navajo.....	Maj. Constant Williams, U. S. Army.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pima.....	Henry J. Cleveland.....	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos.....	Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, U. S. Army.....	San Carlos, Ariz.....	San Carlos, via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley.....	Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, U.S. Army.....	Hoopa, Humboldt County, Cal.....	Eureka, Cal.
Mission Tule River (consolidated).....	Lucius A. Wright.....	San Jacinto, Riverside County, Cal.....	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley.....	Under school superintendent.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute.....	Wm. H. Meyer.....	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.....	Ignacio, Colo.
FLORIDA.			
Seminoles.....	J. E. Brecht <i>a</i>	Myers, Lee County, Fla.....	Myers, Fla.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall.....	Lieut. F. G. Irwin, jr., U. S. Army.....	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi.....	Edw. M. Yearian.....	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Perce.....	Stanton G. Fisher.....	Spaulding, Nez Perces County, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw.....	Edw. Goldberg.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.
Union.....	Dew M. Wisdom.....	Muscogee, Ind. T.....	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox.....	Horace M. Rebok.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.....	Geo. W. James.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.....	Hoyt, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Indians in Michigan.....	Dr. James G. Turner <i>b</i>	L'Anse, Mich.....	L'Anse, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth.....	Jno. H. Sutherland.....	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet.....	Geo. B. McLaughlin.....	Browning, Teton County, Mont.....	Blackfoot, Mont.
Crow.....	Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead.....	Joseph T. Carter.....	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Belknap.....	Luke C. Hays.....	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont.....	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R., Mont.

a Industrial teacher in charge.

b Physician in charge.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
MONTANA—continued.			
Fort Peck Tongue River	Capt. Henry W. Sprole, U. S. Army Jas. C. Clifford	Poplar, Mont Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont.	Poplar, Mont. Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago Santee	Capt. W. A. Mercer, U. S. Army Joseph Clements	Winnebago, Thurston County, Nebr. Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.	Dakota City, Nebr. Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada Western Shoshone	Fred B. Spriggs William L. Hargrove	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev. White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev. Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero Pueblo and Jicarilla	Lieut. Victor E. Stottler, U. S. Army Capt. C. E. Nordstrom, U. S. Army	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex. Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Las Crusas, N. Mex. Santa Fe, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Joseph R. Jewell	Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.	Olean, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake Fort Berthold Standing Rock	F. O. Getchell Thos. Richards John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak. Elbowoods, N. Dak. Fort Yates, Morton County, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. Dak. Minot, N. Dak. Fort Yates, via Bismarck, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Kiowa Osage Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Sac and Fox	Maj. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. Army Capt. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. Army Col. Henry B. Freeman Asa C. Sharp Lee Patrick	Darlington, Okla Anadarko, Okla Pawhuska, Okla. White Eagle, Okla. Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.	Darlington, via Fort Reno, Okla. Anadarko, Okla., via Chickasha, Ind. T. Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans. White Eagle, Okla. Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Klamath Siletz Umatilla Warm Springs	Under school superintendent Jos. Emery T. Jay Buford Geo. W. Harper Jas. L. Cowan	Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oreg. Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg. Siletz, Lincoln County, Oreg. Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg. Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg. Klamath Falls, Oreg. Toledo, Oreg. Pendleton, Oreg. The Dalles, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River Crow Creek Lower Brule Pine Ridge Rosebud Sisseton Yankton	Peter Couchman Frederick Treon Benj. C. Ash Maj. Wm. H. Clapp, U. S. Army Chas. E. McChesney Nathan P. Johnson Jno. W. Harding	Cheyenne River Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak. Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak. Lower Brule, Lyman County, S. Dak. Pine Ridge, Shannon County, S. Dak. Rosebud, S. Dak. Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak. Greenwood, S. Dak.	Gettysburg, S. Dak. Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak. Chamberlain, S. Dak. Pine Ridge, via Rushville, Nebr. Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr. Sisseton, S. Dak. Armour, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. Army	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Neah Bay Tulalip Yakima	Albert M. Anderson Samuel G. Morse Daniel C. Govan Jay Lynch	Miles, Lincoln County, Wash. Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash. Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash. Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash. Neah Bay, Wash. Marysville, Wash. North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay La Pointe	Dewey H. George Capt. Geo. L. Scott, U. S. Army	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis. Ashland, Wis.	Shawano, Wis. Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	Capt. R. H. Wilson, U. S. Army	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mojave, Ariz. Phoenix, Ariz. Fort Yuma, Cal. Round Valley, Cal. Perris, Cal. Greenville, Cal. Fort Lewis, Colo. Grand Junction, Colo. Fort Lapwai, Idaho Haskell Institute, Kans. Mount Pleasant, Mich. Pipestone, Minn. Morris and Clontarf. Fort Shaw, Mont. Genoa, Nebr. Carson, Nev. Albuquerque, N. Mex. Santa Fe, N. Mex. Eastern Cherokee, N. C. Fort Totten, N. Dak. Chillico, Okla. Seger, Okla. Grande Ronde Salem, Oreg. Carlisle, Pa. Chamberlain, S. Dak. Flandreau, S. Dak. Pierre, S. Dak. Puyallup, Wash. Oneida, Wis. Tomah, Wis. Wittenberg, Wis.	Jno. J. McKoin Samuel M. McCowan Mary O'Neil Geo. W. Patrick Harwood Hall Edw. N. Ament Thos. H. Breen T. G. Lemmon Ed. McConville J. A. Swett Rodney S. Graham Dewitt S. Harris Wm. H. Johnson W. H. Winslow J. E. Ross Eugene Mead Edgar A. Allen Thos. M. Jones Jos. O. Hart W. F. Canfield Benj. F. Taylor John H. Seger Dr. Andrew Kershaw Thos. W. Potter Capt. E. H. Pratt, U. S. Army John Finn Leslie D. Davis Crosby G. Davis Frank Perry Chas. F. Pearce Lindley M. Compton Axel Jacobson	Fort Mojave, Ariz. Phoenix, Ariz. Yuma, Ariz. Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal. Perris, Riverside County, Cal. Greenville, Plumas County, Cal. Hesperus, Colo. Grand Junction, Colo. Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho Lawrence, Kans. Mount Pleasant, Mich. Pipestone, Minn. Morris, Minn. Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont. Genoa, Nebr. Carson, Nev. Albuquerque, N. Mex. Santa Fe, N. Mex. Cherokee, N. C. Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak. Arkansas City, Kans. Colony, Washita County, Okla. Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oreg. Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg. Carlisle, Pa. Chamberlain, S. Dak. Flandreau, S. Dak. Pierre, S. Dak. Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash. Oneida, Brown County, Wis. Tomah, Brown County, Wis. Wittenberg, Wis.	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal. Phoenix, Ariz. Yuma, Ariz. Covelo, via Cahto, Cal. Perris, Cal. Greenville, Cal. Hesperus, Colo. Grand Junction, Colo. Walla Walla, Wash. Lawrence, Kans. Mount Pleasant, Mich. Pipestone, Minn. Morris, Minn. Great Falls, Mont. Genoa, Nebr. Carson, Nev. Albuquerque, N. Mex. Santa Fe, N. Mex. Whittier, N. C. Devils Lake, N. Dak. Arkansas City, Kans. Minco, Ind. T. Sheridan, Oreg. Salem, Oreg. Carlisle, Pa. Chamberlain, S. Dak. Flandreau, S. Dak. Pierre, S. Dak. Tacoma, Wash. Green Bay, Wis. Tomah, Wis. Wittenberg, Wis.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.¹

LAC DU FLAMBEAU INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
La Pointe Agency, Wis., August 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Lac du Flambeau Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

There were enrolled during the year 143 pupils—72 boys and 71 girls. The average attendance, by quarters, was as follows:

First	62	Third	121
Second	101	Fourth	133

The pupils have made rapid advancement in their school work. All the children have been required to converse in the English language. We have had the regular evening session three evenings during each week, but have devoted it to music, conversation, and but little of the time to study. Two literary societies, one composed of the large boys and the other of the large girls, were organized, and met on Friday evening of each week. The time was spent very pleasantly and profitably in reading, reciting, and music. The schoolroom work was suspended for two weeks in April while house and yard cleaning was in operation.

The girls have made marked advancement in their housework, laundry work, cooking, and sewing. In the sewing room the girls are taught to cut by chart, to do sewing by hand and on machine, and to do fancy work. In this department all the girls' clothing and boys' underwear have been made and all the repairing has been done. The following is a list of articles that have been manufactured in the sewing room during the year:

Aprons	174	Capes	46
Suits of clothes	2	Comb and brush cases	100
Dresses	160	Nightgowns	78
Pillowcases	50	Sheets	213
Tablecloths	57	Towels	282
Suits of underwear	265	Underwaists	35
Window curtains	pairs.. 53		

The girls have furnished their own material and made, out of hours, fifty dresses for themselves.

Six boys have been instructed in carpenter work during the year. They have learned the use of tools and have become quite handy at plain work. They can make wood boxes, tables, washstands, etc. In addition to building a coal house, a large root house, making benches and cupboards for the carpenter shop, building 1,200 feet of picket and 700 feet of board fence and 2,740 feet of sidewalk around the school grounds, they have kept up the repairs and made the following articles: One bread trough, 4 coffins, 12 tables, 1 chest, 2 refrigerators, 8 washstands. They also have a number of chests completed with the exception of putting locks on them. The boys are required in this work to make whole articles instead of being confined to piece work.

The school has been furnished with 10 cows, 48 chickens, and 12 hogs. The eggs and milk have made a valuable addition to the school rations. About 125 chickens have been raised during the season.

The boys, under the direction of the industrial teacher, have taken care of the stock and done other work, as follows: Put up 60 tons of ice, taken the stumps out of 6 acres of the school grounds, sawed for use in the stoves 250 cords of wood, built 100 rods of wire fence around the garden, built 60 rods of board fence around the barn (making lots for hogs, cows, horses, and chickens), and planted and cultivated 3 acres in potatoes. The boys have taken great interest in caring for the stock and cultivating the potatoes. At present the potato crop looks favorable for a good yield.

During the year about 30 acres of land have been cleared (by Indian labor) for a school garden, 6 acres of which have been grubbed and 3 acres, as previously stated, planted in potatoes by the boys. A ditch 70 rods in length has been made (by Indian labor) to drain a large marsh, to be used for hay land. In a few years, no doubt, enough hay can be raised for school use and some for sale.

In order to increase the capacity of the school and furnish dwellings for the employees, work-shops, etc., the following buildings have been erected: Dormitory and reading-room building, employees' quarters, superintendent's residence, blacksmith shop, carpenter and paint shop building, barn, and hospital. These are all substantial frame buildings. The dormitory and reading-room building is a two-story structure, 73 by 82 feet, with two dormitories large enough for 20 pupils each and two rooms for employees in the second story and a reading room and sewing room on the first floor. The reading room is furnished with a number of well-made bookcases, and the sewing room is provided with closets and wardrobes for storing material and clothes. This building and the hospital are well ventilated and admirably suited to the purposes for which they were built. The barn is a two-story building, 100 by 82 feet, with room for stock on first floor and grain bins and storage room for hay, etc., in the second story.

It is to be hoped that a blacksmith will be furnished the school, so that that trade can be taught to a few of the boys and the work for the reservation and school kept up properly.

The school is now quite well equipped in the way of buildings. A water system and a system of hot-water heat are all that are needed to make this a most excellent plant.

The health of the pupils as a rule has been very good, although some of them are affected with lung trouble. During the two years school has been in session only one death has occurred. This was a small girl who died in February of spinal meningitis. A coffin was made and trimmed very nicely for her. The funeral services were held at the school, a large number of Indians joining the employees in attendance. The Indians seemed satisfied with the manner in which the services were conducted, and were quite well pleased to see her buried so nicely.

I consider the year's work a success in every way.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the efforts you have put forth to make the school a success. You have at all times shown yourself willing to do whatever is for the best interest of the school. I also desire to thank the Department for courteous treatment.

Very respectfully,

REUBEN PERRY, Superintendent.

G. L. SCOTT,
Captain, Sixth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

¹ This should have followed report of La Pointe Agency on page 314.

UNITED STATES v. D. L. BOYD ET AL.

United States circuit court of appeals. Fourth circuit. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina.

THE UNITED STATES, APPELLANT, }
v. } No. 229.
D. L. BOYD ET AL., APPELLEES. }

(Argued May 14, 1897. Decided November 5, 1897.)

Heard by Goff, circuit judge, and Hughes and Brawley, district judges.

R. B. Glenn, United States attorney western district of North Carolina, for appellant; Louis M. Bourne, George H. Smathers, and W. T. Crawford, for the appellees.

GOFF, circuit judge:

This is a suit in equity filed in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina against D. L. Boyd, Harry Dickson, W. T. Mason, and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the complainants being the United States of America, Sampson Owl, Lewis H. Smith, Comeback Wolf, and all other of the Cherokee Indians who may choose to come in and make themselves party plaintiffs.

It is set forth in the bill that one William H. Thomas and wife, for value received and as directed by a decree of the United States circuit court for the western district of North Carolina, conveyed by deed in fee simple to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians a large tract of land containing many thousand acres, situated in the State of North Carolina, and known as the Qualla Boundary; that subsequent to the execution of said deed the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians entered into the possession of said lands, which were necessary to their support and maintenance; that in said deed was inserted the following clause, to wit: "To have and to hold the above-described premises, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, unto the said Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokee Indians, their heirs and successors, forever, but without power of alienation except by and with the assent of their council and the approval of the President of the United States;" that after said band of Indians had so entered into the possession of the land described some of them, with the approval and assent of their council, entered into a contract with the defendant D. L. Boyd, by which all the timber in and upon a part of said land, containing about 33,000 acres, known as the Cathcart tract, was sold to him for the sum of \$15,000, payable in three installments of \$5,000 each; that immediately after the execution of such contract of sale said Boyd made a subcontract with the defendants Dickson and Mason, and that they took possession of the land with a large force of men, who commenced to cut and destroy said timber and to make arrangements to ship the same to market; that many of the Indians of the Cherokee band, among whom are those joined as complainants with the United States, are opposed to said contract, and think it is not for the best interest of the band; that such contract of sale was never presented to the President of the United States for his assent and has never been approved by him, but that the Department of the Interior, acting for the United States in its dealings with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, has refused to ratify and approve such contract; that such contract to cut the timber from said land was forbidden by the terms of the deed from said Thomas and wife unless the same was assented to and approved by the President of the United States, and that, as he has refused to ratify the same, it is absolutely void, and that, therefore, the action of the defendants in cutting, destroying, hauling, and removing said timber is unwarranted and without legal authority.

It is further alleged in the bill that by certain acts of the Congress of the United States, and also by certain treaties heretofore made, as well as by the laws of the State of North Carolina, that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians have been recognized as a tribe of Indians, under the control and government of the United States, to the same extent as the Indians on the reservations are governed; that by reason of such relation between said Indians and the United States the proper officers of the same have the right to control the action of said band and to superintend all matters appertaining to their welfare, and to that end to reject the contract so made with Boyd as being contrary to the true interests of said Indians; that the complainants, under the law and acting in the interests of said band of Indians, have the right to and do object to the waste being committed on said lands by the removal of said timber; and therefore they ask that the said defendants be restrained from doing so. The complainants ask in their bill that the court will pass upon and construe all matters in relation to said Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, including the right of their council to lease said lands and to sell the timber thereon, and also to say as to the right of the United States to control, manage, and superintend the affairs of said Indians, and what right, if any, the defendants have to cut and remove the timber from the said land.

The complainants claimed that the contract with Boyd was void, and that unless the defendants were prohibited from cutting and selling the timber mentioned a lasting and irreparable injury would be done the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, who are the wards of the United States. An injunction was prayed for, as also an accounting. On the filing of the bill, which was duly sworn to, the court below, on the 20th day of February, 1895, entered an order requiring the defendants to appear on the second Monday in April, 1895, and show cause why they should not be restrained and perpetually enjoined from cutting and hauling the timber from said land, and in the meantime their agents and servants were restrained from so cutting and hauling.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, acting by and through Stillwell Saunooke, principal chief; Will Talalah, vice-chief; Andy Standingdeer, Wesley Standingdeer, Jesse Reed, Dawson George, Screamer, Sevier Armachame, Oocumma, Morgan Calhoun, Abraham Hill, and Climbing Bear, members of their council, filed its answer to the bill on the 16th day of April, 1895. In said answer the allegation in the bill that William H. Thomas and wife conveyed the land known as the Qualla Boundary to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians is denied, and it is claimed that the same was conveyed by William Johnston and wife in fee simple; but it is insisted that said deed was not executed in pursuance of the award therein referred to, which directed that the deed should be made by said William Johnston "to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, or to some trustee for them," and hence it is claimed that the words found therein as follows, "but without the power of alienation, except by and with the assent of their council and the approval of the President of the United States," was unauthorized by the award referred to and inconsistent with the tenure of a fee-simple estate, in that it created a perpetuity, which is forbidden by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina. And it is also set out in the answer that by a decree entered on the 15th day of October, 1894, in the two suits pending in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, entitled, respectively, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians v. William H. Thomas, William Johnston et al., and the United States v. William H. Thomas, William Johnston et al., it was adjudged that said words so inserted in the deed were unauthorized and void, and it was ordered that a new deed should be executed, omitting therefrom the words so found in the proviso mentioned.

It is also claimed in the answer that the Eastern Band of Cherokees did not in fact enter into the possession of said land under and subsequent to the date of the Johnston deed, but that they and their ancestors had been living continuously on said Qualla Boundary of land under a contract of purchase of the same made with William H. Thomas soon after the treaty of New Echota between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, dated the 29th of December, 1835 (7 Stat. L., 478), and that title to said land is claimed by said Indians under that contract, the award made concerning the same, and the decree aforesaid entered in the said two chancery causes mentioned. It is admitted in the answer that the council of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians sold the timber on the Cathcart tract of the Qualla Boundary of land to the defendant, D. L. Boyd, at the price of \$15,000, and that he resold the same to his codefendants, Mason and Dickson, and also that said timber was being cut and prepared for the market until the restraining order was issued in this case. It is also admitted in this answer that the contract with Boyd was not approved by the President of the United States, and also that the Secretary of the Interior refused to ratify the same; but it is claimed that it was not necessary to the validity of said contract that it should have either the

approval of the President or the ratification of the Secretary of the Interior, and therefore it was insisted that the cutting of said timber was not an act of trespass on the part of the defendants, but that it was lawfully done, as the sale so made by the council of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to said Boyd was in all respects valid.

The further claim is made in said answer that the true status of the Indians mentioned was that they were citizens of the State of North Carolina, and that they have been such since soon after the said treaty of New Echota, and that as such citizens they were incorporated a body politic by the general assembly of North Carolina in the year 1889, and that by the decree mentioned as entered on the 15th day of October, 1894, the title to the Qualla Boundary was vested in said Indians as a corporation; that the general assembly of North Carolina, at the session held on the 8th day of March, 1895, passed an act amending said act of incorporation of 1889 and confirming the said contract of the sale to Boyd; that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, against whom this suit is brought, are those Indians and their descendants who, after the treaty of New Echota, remained in North Carolina and became citizens of that State by virtue of the eighth and twelfth articles of that treaty, and that they have since said treaty paid taxes on their real and personal property; that they have voted at State and national elections, and that they have been subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of other citizens of the State of North Carolina; that the council of said band of Indians, at different times from the year 1890 to the year 1893 made application to the Interior Department for permission to sell the timber on said land, but that authority so to do was refused; that the council so applied to the Interior Department for authority to sell such timber because the United States have for the past twelve or fifteen years appropriated money to carry on the Cherokee training school, and the council did not wish to incur the displeasure of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, and hence it sought their cooperation in making said sale, and not because the council believed that the approval of the President or the consent of the Secretary of the Interior was necessary to a valid sale of said timber. The answer further states that of the \$15,000 to be paid by Boyd for the timber, the sum of \$6,000 has been paid by him to said council, and that the remaining \$9,000 with interest at 6 per cent per annum, is still due and unpaid, but is secured by a lien on the trees sold, as is shown by said contract. Other matters not involved in this suit, and not essential to the decision of the questions to be disposed of, are mentioned in the answer, but we do not deem it necessary to refer to them now.

The joint and several answers of the defendants Dickson and Mason was also filed, and likewise the answer of the Dickson-Mason Lumber Company, to which company defendants Dickson and Mason had sold and transferred their interest in the Boyd contract, and which said Dickson-Mason Lumber Company had also been made a defendant to the bill by order of court. These answers, except as to certain matters peculiar to the said separate respondents, make the same defense to the allegations of the bill as was made in the answer of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and the same will not be again set forth. No answer was filed by the defendant Boyd.

The court below, on February 11, 1896, appointed George H. Smathers receiver, with instructions to collect the unpaid purchase-money notes given for said timber, and to take such steps as might be necessary to protect the interest of the rightful owner in the timber that had been cut, but which had not been removed and was liable to deterioration in value.

The court also referred the cause to the standing master, with instructions that he inquire into all the facts connected with the contract in issue and the circumstances under which it was made, the adequacy of the consideration therefor, and the existence of any fraud or unfair dealing therein.

The master duly returned his report, together with the evidence taken before him, from which it appears that Boyd contracted for the timber on the 28th of September, 1893, agreeing to pay \$15,000 for the same, and that he sold it to Mason and Dickson in December, 1893, for \$25,000; that H. G. Ewart, by a contract with said Indians made in October, 1891, was to receive 20 per cent of the amount realized from the sale of the timber for services rendered by him in the negotiations preceding said sale; that in the opinion of the witnesses examined the sum of \$15,000 was an adequate and fair price for the timber sold to Boyd. The master so reported, and also stated that there was no fraud or unfair dealing in the making of said contract. The court on the 11th day of February, 1896, entered an order granting said Ewart the right to intervene in this suit, which he did by petition, and the court by decree of that date dissolved the injunction and restraining order granted when the bill was filed, and authorized the parties to the contract relating to the timber to carry the same out pursuant to the terms thereof. The court

below also, on April 5, 1897, passed a decree directing the allowance of the claim of the petitioner, H. G. Ewart, and that provision should be made for paying the same out of the funds to be realized from the sale of said timber.

From these decrees the United States appealed, claiming that the court below erred as follows:

First. Because while it held that the Eastern Band of Cherokees is a ward of the nation, and is subject to the control of the Department of the Interior, still it held that the contract of said Indians relating to the sale of the timber on their land was good and binding, unless fraud or undue influence in connection with the execution of the same was shown. The United States contend that as said Indians are wards of the nation, all contracts made by them are void, unless they are approved by the proper officials of the Government.

Second. It is claimed that the court erred in holding that the contract of said Indians with Ewart was binding and of force, as the same was without the approval of the Department of the Interior.

Third. That even if the contract with Ewart was a valid one, still the court erred in holding that he had complied with the same and in directing that he be paid from the proceeds of said timber.

We fully agree with the insistence of the complainants below that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians are the wards of the nation and that they have been treated as such since the year 1848 by the executive and legislative departments of the Government; and in this connection we may remark that said Indians themselves have recognized such relationship from said date down to the time during which the negotiations for the sale of the timber now in controversy were being carried on. Therefore we hold that the court below had jurisdiction of this suit, and that it was not only proper, but that it was the duty of the United States to take such steps and to institute such proceedings as would fully protect the interests of said band of Indians. We are unable to agree with the claim of the appellees that by virtue of the treaty of New Echota this Eastern Band of Cherokees became citizens of the State of North Carolina and of the United States. By the twelfth article of that treaty it was provided, in substance, that those individuals and families of the Cherokee Nation that were averse to a removal to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi, and were desirous of becoming citizens of the States where they resided, and such as were qualified to take care of themselves and of their property and to become useful citizens, were to be permitted to remain within said States (North Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama), and were to be entitled to receive their due portion of all the personal benefits accruing under said treaty for their claims, improvements, and per capita, and to a prescriptive right to certain lands.

This certainly did not confer citizenship on any portion of the Cherokee Indians; and we are unable to find any statute or any treaty that makes them citizens of the United States, or that authorizes them to become citizens by naturalization. The action or assent of the United States is absolutely essential in order to enable the Indian tribes or bands, or individual members of the same, to renounce the dependent condition caused by the state of pupilage in which the Indians have been since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. If the treaty of New Echota can be held to authorize the members of the Eastern Band of Cherokees to apply to the courts for naturalization on showing satisfactory proof of fitness for civilized life on their part, still it could not avail as far as this case is concerned, for there is no pretense that any of them have ever made such application or ever been declared citizens of the United States by any court of the same or of the State of North Carolina. On this subject Judge Deady, in the case of *United States v. Osborne* (6 Sawyer, 406-409), has well said:

"But an Indian can not make himself a citizen of the United States without the consent and cooperation of the Government. The fact that he has abandoned his nomadic life or tribal relations and adopted the habits and manners of civilized people may be a good reason why he should be made a citizen of the United States, but does not of itself make him one. To be a citizen of the United States is a political privilege which no one not born to can assume without its consent in some form."

The effort to show that the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, in disposing of the timber in controversy and in making the contract with Boyd, acted as a corporation created by the laws of the State of North Carolina is without force, for it is well settled that neither the constitution of a State nor an act of its legislature can prevent the application of an act of Congress to the Indian tribes residing in the States, but subject to the control of the General Government. To hold otherwise would be to make the constitution of a State and the laws of the same the supreme law of the land, instead of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof. (*City of Minneapolis v.*

Reum, 56 Fed., 576, S. C. 6, C. C. A., 31; *United States v. Holliday*, 3 Wall., 419; *Worcester v. State of Georgia*, 6 Pet., 515; *Rollins v. Cherokees*, 87 N. C., 229.)

The Congress of the United States has repeatedly, since the treaty of New Echota, recognized the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians as a distinct portion of the Cherokee race, and has dealt with them, not as individuals, but as a band distinctive in character, dependent on the United States, and entitled to the aid and protection of the General Government. (9 Stat. L., 118 [264]; 10 Stat. L., 291, 700; 15 Stat. L., 228; 16 Stat. L., 362; 18 Stat. L., 213; 19 Stat. L., 176; 22 Stat. L., 302 [328]; 27 Stat. L., 122.)

The act of July 29, 1848 (cited above in 9 Stat. L.), treated said Indians as under the care of the United States, and provided that the sum of money due them under the treaty of New Echota should be held in the United States Treasury indefinitely, and that interest thereon should be paid them. The act of July 27, 1868 (cited above in 15 Stat. L.), contained this provision: "That hereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same supervisory charge of the Eastern or North Carolina Cherokees as of other tribes of Indians." The act of July 15, 1870, section 11 (as cited above in 16 Stat. L.), reads as follows:

"That the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, by that name and style, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to institute and carry on a suit or suits in law or equity in the district or circuit courts of the United States against the present or former Indian agent or agents of said band. * * * It shall be the duty of the district attorney and the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute all suits or causes which may arise under this section."

The act of July 23, 1874 (cited above in 18 Stat. L.), provides for surveying the land of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. In the act of March 3, 1875 (cited above in 18 Stat. L.), the Congress made provision for the payment of the costs, attorneys fees, and other expenses incurred in the prosecution of the suits of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians *v.* William H. Thomas et al., which had been instituted as authorized by the act of July 15, 1870. The act of August 14, 1876 (cited above in 19 Stat. L.), directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to receive certain lands at their cash value, which was "to be determined by an appraisal to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and conveyed to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in fee simple." The land here referred to is the land from which the timber was sold to Boyd by the contract in issue in this cause. The act of August 15, 1876 (cited in 19 Stat. L.), provides for the salary of a special agent for the Eastern Band of Cherokees, and then abolishes the office; but the act of August 7, 1882 (cited in 22 Stat. L.), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint an Indian agent for said band of Indians. The act of July 13, 1892 (cited above in 27 Stat. L.), again abolishes the office of Indian agent for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and required the superintendent of the Indian school at Cherokee, N. C., an officer of the United States Government, to act as such agent for said Indians.

This shows that the original condition of the Indians in this country, that of pupillage under the Government, has not been released so far as this Eastern Band of Cherokees is concerned. It thus appears that the political departments of the Government have recognized these Indians as constituting a tribe, at least within the meaning of that word as it is used in the Constitution of the United States, and it is a rule of the courts in matters of this kind to follow the action of the Executive and the departments, whose duty it is to determine such affairs. (*United States v. Holliday*, 3 Wall., 407.) The Supreme Court of the United States, in *United States v. Kagana* (118 U. S., 375, 384), referring to this subject, says:

"The power of the General Government over these remnants of a race once powerful, now weak and diminished in number, is necessary to their protection, as well as to the safety of those among whom they dwell. It must exist in that Government because it never has existed anywhere else; because the theater of its exercise is within the geographical limits of the United States; because it has never been denied, and because it alone can enforce its laws on all the tribes."

The appellees insist that if the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians were not made citizens by the treaty of New Echota, that they certainly were by the act of Congress of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388). That portion of said statute on which this insistence is based reads as follows:

"SEC. 6. * * * And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments 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 such 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."

This section has no application to a tribe of Indians, but is intended to cover the case of the individual Indian who has taken up his residence separate and apart from his tribe, and has adopted the habits of civilized life. There is no contention here that any members of the Eastern Band of Cherokees have so separated themselves from their band, thereby becoming citizens of the United States, and that as such they made the contract with Boyd, concerning their individual property. On the contrary, it is the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, as such, that endeavors to sell the timber to Boyd and to execute the contract relating to the same. Said statute is not applicable to the case we are now considering.

We are unable to agree with the court below that because the United States sought the aid of a court of equity concerning the alleged contract, said to have been made by Boyd with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, that it was the duty of court, in the absence of fraud or unfair dealing in the making of said contract, to hold the same valid if the consideration to be paid for the timber mentioned therein was a fair and adequate price for the same.

It must be kept in mind that the complainants below insisted in their bill that the United States had refused to assent to the arrangements made by the council of the Eastern Band of Cherokees with Boyd, and that therefore no contract had in fact been made for the sale of the timber mentioned in the bill. Finding this to be true, we think it follows that the defendants were removing said timber, unlawfully, and that therefore they should have been restrained from so doing and perpetually enjoined from further interfering with the same.

It will not do to say that the Indian tribes subject to the control of the Department of the Interior may be permitted to dispose of their property, real or personal, without the approval of that Department, or over its protest, as in this case, and that the courts of the United States will sanction such proceedings and decree them to be valid contracts, in the absence of fraud or unfair dealings. We must presume that the Department had good reasons for declining to approve said sale, and we think that in the absence of fraud on the part of those representing it its refusal to sanction negotiations of the character here involved is conclusive of the matter. To hold otherwise would produce great confusion and would transfer from that Department to the courts most of the controversies relating to Indian affairs now properly disposed of by it, thereby fostering litigation and producing continuous strife among the different Indian tribes.

The conclusion we reach is altogether independent of the questions raised concerning the power of the Eastern Band of Cherokees to sell and transfer the land conveyed to it by William Johnston and wife, as either with or without the restrictive clause in the deed from Johnston and wife, before mentioned, we find that the United States have the power to supervise and control the affairs of those Indians so far as said land is concerned.

For the error indicated, the decrees complained of must be reversed and this cause remanded to the court from whence it came, with instructions to enter a decree of the character indicated by this opinion. The rights of the parties, as affected by the money paid by those claiming under the supposed contract with Boyd, as well as by the damages, if any, occasioned by the unlawful removal of said timber, can be adjusted by that court on such just and equitable principles as may appear to be proper from the facts as they now appear and as they may hereafter be presented.

Disposing of these questions as above indicated, we find it unnecessary to consider the other matters presented by the assignments of error.

Reversed and remanded.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

IN

CHICAGO, ILL., AND NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF APRIL 3
AND JUNE 17, IN WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF
JUNE 23 AND SEPTEMBER 16, IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 20, 1897,

FOR

SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1898.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED
IN
CHICAGO, ILL.,

UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 3, 1897.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BACON.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Michael Cudahy.	James M. Slavens.	Philip D. Armour.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
1	Sioux City.....Iowa	235,000			5.83	
2	Kansas City.....Mo.	342,355	127,230		5.73	
3	Chicago and Kansas City	297,355				6.20
4		300,000				a 6.25
5	Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha	297,355	297,355			
6		300,000	172,770			
7	Omaha.....Nebr.	20,000			5.83	
8		597,355		b 6.87½		
9	Fargo, N. Dak., or St. Paul, Minn	14,000				
10		55,000				
11	Sisseton School.....S. Dak.	700				

BARLEY.

12	Colorado River Agency.....Ariz.	34,100				
13		18,700	18,700			
14	Colorado River School.....Ariz.	15,400	15,400			
15	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz.	29,000				
16	Phoenix School.....Ariz.	30,000	30,000			
17	Fort Yuma School.....Cal.	10,000	10,000			
18	Needles (for Fort Mojave School).....Cal.	29,000	29,000			
19	Carson School.....Nev.	15,000	15,000			

a Half each amount. Inspection at place of delivery
b F. o. b. Short clears.

BACON.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis F. Swift.	Fargo Packing Co.	Frank B. Layman.	Henry A. Koster.	Chas. H. Searing.	Leo Goldman.	Isaac Levy.	Jno. A. Mellon.	Sam Williams.	Geo. H. Meyers.	Jno. Wagner.
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														

BARLEY.

12							c 2.73	c 2.63						
13									c 2.85	c 2.42½	c 2.77			
14									c 2.85	c 2.42½	c 2.77			
15											c 2.37			
16							c 1.14	c 1.35	c 1.12½					
17							1.51	1.47	1.59	1.00	1.15			
18							c 1.48	c 1.53	c 1.72		c 1.97			
19							1.46	1.49				1.85	1.35	1.50

c Rolled barley.
d Chicago delivery.
e Omaha delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, GROSS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James M. Slavens.	Wesley E. Travis.	Gabriel Levy.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
1	Colorado River Agency	* 100,000		a 3.43		
2	Agency and School	95,000	95,000		b 3.51	b 3.25
3	Fort Mojave School	70,000	70,000	a 3.73	b 3.28	
4	San Carlos Agency	* 1,750,000		c 3.23		
5		1,685,000				
6	Agency and School	1,750,000				
7	Agency, School, and W. M. Apaches	2,000,000	1,750,000		d 2.74	
8	Fort Apache Sub agency	250,000		c 3.23		
9	W. M. Apache Reservation	250,000	250,000			
10	School	65,000				
11	Southern Ute Navajo Springs Agency, Colo.	200,000	200,000		g 3.59	
12						
13	Ignacio Subagency	150,000	150,000		g 3.59	
14						
15	Fort Hall Agency	* 670,000		i 3.23		
16		700,000	700,000		j 3.21	
17					j 3.12	
18		725,000				
19						
20	Agency and School	725,000				
21	School	70,000	25,000		i 3.21	
22		25,000				
23	Rosa Fork, Fort Hall Reservation	700,000				
24	Lemhi Agency	* 145,000		a 3.23		
25		145,000				
26	Agency and School	145,000				
27		135,000	145,000		r 3.28	
28						
29						
30						

- * Only.
- a To be delivered in September.
- b Will make one or two deliveries as required during the year.
- c Monthly.
- d Monthly as required; requests privilege of grazing.
- e All as per specification 3.
- f Delivered as required.
- g Monthly; both must be awarded. Requests privilege of grazing.
- h Delivered in July, at \$3.46; August, \$3.26; September, October, and November, \$3.16; December, \$3.36; January, \$3.86; February, \$4.26; March and April, \$4.46; May, \$4.44; June, \$3.96.
- i Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1.
- j As required to November 1 then, to make final delivery, native Idaho cattle, or northern Utah.
- k As required to July 1 to November 1, then final delivery, including increase. Cattle, natives of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, or Wyoming.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS.

Pablo B. Soto.	Henry A. Morgan.	Jno. B. Vickers.	James N. Porter.	Geo. E. West.	Chas. Boetcher.	Frank W. Burke.	Warren Rand.	Sell and Reuss.	William E. Frost.	Number.
										1
										2
										3
									u 3.70	4
e 4.75										5
	c 3.47	c 3.51	c 3.63							6
										7
										8
e 4.85	c 3.93	c 2.67								9
e 4.85										10
				f 3.65	k 3.46					11
				c 3.15						12
				e 3.00						13
				f 3.65						14
				c 3.15						15
				e 3.00						16
										17
										18
										19
						m 3.49				20
						n 3.43				21
						3.60				22
							k 3.33			23
										24
										25
										26
										27
										28
						s 3.49				29
							t 3.33			30

- l As required to November 1, then to complete contract. Fort Hall School contract to be awarded only in event of award of Fort Hall Agency.
- m During July, August, September, and October, as required, then final delivery to be made November 1.
- n For May and June, 1898.
- o In two deliveries, one in July or August, and balance in October, 1897.
- p As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
- r As required to November 1, then to make final delivery, native Idaho cattle.
- s At one delivery as required by agent between July and October.
- t In one delivery any time between July 15 and November 1, 1897. Cattle to be natives of Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Utah or Wyoming.
- u To be delivered at Fort Mojave.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. J. McNamara.	Jno. W. Power.	Wesley E. Travis.
1	Blackfeet Agency Mont..	Pounds. 600,000	Pounds. 600,000	a 4.15	b 4.07 c 3.72	d 3.89
2						
3	Crow Agency..... Mont..	1,250,000	1,250,000			
4						
5	Fort Belknap Agency..... Mont..	600,000	600,000	l 4.50 m 3.55 n 4.55 o 4.35 p 4.55 q 4.40 r 4.10 s 3.35 t 3.90	g 3.64 h 4.64	
6						
7	Fort Peck Agency..... Mont..	1,500,000	1,500,000		u 3.48 v 4.19	
8						
9	Tongue River Agency Mont..	1,350,000	1,350,000			
10						
11	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency).... N. Mex..	400,000				7 3.33
12						
13	Jicarilla Agency..... N. Mex..	400,000	400,000			
14						
15	Mescalero Agency and School... N. Mex..	216,000	216,000			9 3.38
16						
17	Standing Rock Agency..... N. Dak..	2,200,000	2,200,000			
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
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31						
32						

- a Monthly; Montana-bred and raised cattle.
- b Monthly, as required; proportionate quantity each month.
- c As required until November 1, then all at one delivery, including increase.
- d Monthly; double-wintered Montana cattle; requests privilege of grazing.
- e Monthly, as required, but not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole to be delivered in any month of the year.
- f As required, from July 1 to November 1.
- g For May and June delivery.
- h All in one delivery, including increase between September 15 and October 25, 1897; cattle, natives of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, or Wyoming.
- i As required.
- j Monthly. } All to be Hereford and Short Horn breeds of cattle.
- k As per specification 3. }
- l As required. }
- m Monthly, from July 1 to November 30, 1897. } Montana-bred and raised cattle.
- n Monthly, from December 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898. }
- o As per specification 3. }
- p May and June, 1898. }
- q Monthly, as required, to December 1. }
- r Monthly, as required, December 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898. }
- s As required. }
- t Monthly. }

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Wilbur F. Melick.	Warren Rand.	Paul McCormick.	Mathew Ryan, Jr.	Mathew H. Murphy.	José M. Archuleta.	Jas. M. Slavens.	Robert McNicholas.	John H. Riley.	Harry V. Wetherby.	Number.
e 3.94 f 3.37 g 4.57	h 3.77									1
		i 3.77 j 3.67 k 3.27								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

- u As per specification 3 to May 1.
- v May and June, 1898.
- w As per specification 3 to May 1. } Double-wintered Montana and Idaho raised cattle. To have right to cut hay and hold cattle on Reservation.
- x May and June, as required. }
- y As required. }
- z As per specification 3 to May. } Double-wintered Montana cattle.
- 1 May and June, as required. }
- 2 As required to November 1, then final delivery. }
- 3 As required. }
- 4 Monthly. } Colorado native cattle.
- 5 As per specification 3. }
- 6 Monthly. }
- 7 As per specification 3. }
- 8 As required. }
- 9 Monthly, as required. }
- 10 As per specification 3 to May. }
- 11 For May and June, 1898, as required. }
- 12 As required, from July 1 to December 1. } Cattle as per specifications.
- 13 April, May, and June, 1898. }
- t About one-half to be delivered at Crow Agency; one-quarter at Pryor Creek Subagency, 60 miles west of Crow Agency, and one-quarter at Big Horn Subagency, 20 miles west of Crow Agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity		James A. Gamel.	John T. Blanks.
		offered.	awarded.		
1	Anadarko (for Kiowa).....Okla..	Pounds. 2,250,000	Pounds.	3.03	a 3.47
2	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.....Okla..	2,600,000	1,600,000		b 3.67
3					c 3.37
4					d 3.45
5					e 3.49
6					f 3.50
7					g 3.55
8					h 3.52
9					
10	Kiowa Agency.....Okla..	* 400,000	* 400,000		
11		1,000,000			k 3.47
12		or			l 3.67
13		2,000,000			m 3.37
14					n 3.45
15		2,250,000	2,250,000		
16	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	1,200,000	1,200,000		
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					

* Only.
 a Delivered in July and October, 1897.
 b August, 1897, and March, 1898.
 c September, 1897.
 d November, 1897.
 e December, 1897.
 f January and June, 1898.
 g February, 1898.
 h April and May, 1898.
 i Monthly. (No check with this bid.)
 j Delivery November and December, 1897, and January, 1898.
 k Delivered in July and October, 1897.
 l Delivered in August, 1897.
 m Delivered in September, 1897.
 n Delivered in November and December, 1897.

Or, if not awarded, will take 1,000,000 pounds, covering from July to December, inclusive, at prices named for the 6 months delivery for Kiowa Agency.

As required.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity		James F. Ellison.	Dillard R. Fant.	Otis L. Branson.	John W. Power.	John F. Whitlock.	Geo. K. March.	Charles Boettcher.	Wm. I. Walker.
		offered.	awarded.								
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											

o July 1 to October 30, 1897, inclusive, as required.
 p November 1 to June 30, 1898, inclusive, as required.

q For July.
 r For August.
 s For September.
 t For October and November.
 u For December, 1897.

v For January, 1898.
 w For February.
 x For March.
 y For April.
 z For May and June.

1 Monthly, as required, until December 1; equal proportions.
 2 From December 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898; equal proportions.
 3 For July.
 4 For August.
 5 For September and October.
 6 For November.
 7 For December and January.
 8 For February.
 9 For March.
 10 For April, May, and June.
 11 For July and December.
 12 For August.
 13 For September.
 14 For October and November.
 15 For January, 1898.
 16 For February.
 17 For March.
 18 For April.
 19 For May.
 20 For June.
 21 For July.
 22 For August and September.
 23 For October and November.
 24 For December.
 25 For January, 1898.

26 For February, March, April, and May.
 27 For June.
 28 For July and December.
 29 For August.
 30 For September, October, and November.

31 For January.
 32 For February.
 33 For March.
 34 For April.
 35 For May and June.

Privilege of grazing requested; also, of putting up hay.
 If Pine Ridge is not awarded, bids for this and Rosebud Agency, or either of them. Privilege of putting up hay on reservation, if necessary, without prejudice to this bid. Any increased quantity to beat an advance of 20 per cent over price stated for month in which it is furnished.

All or none.
 Cattle as per specification.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Colens Macbeth.	
1	Crow Creek Agency S. Dak.	Pounds. 525,000	525,000	a 3.50	.....
2				b 3.40	
3				c 3.30	
4				d 3.00	
5				e 3.20	
6				f 3.60	
7				g 4.00	
8				h 4.29	
9				i 4.30	
10	Lower Brule Agency S. Dak.	650,000	650,000	j 3.80	
11				a 3.50	a 3.38
12				b 3.40	b 3.28
13				c 3.30	c 3.18
14				d 3.00	d 2.88
15				e 3.20	e 3.08
16				f 3.60	f 3.48
17				g 4.00	g 3.88
18				h 4.29	h 4.17
19				i 4.30	i 4.18
20				j 3.80	j 3.68

- a July.
- b August.
- c September.
- d October and November.
- e December.
- f January.
- g February.
- h March.
- i April.
- j May and June.
- k July.
- l August.
- m September.
- n October.
- o November.
- p December, 1897.
- q January and May, 1898.
- r February, March, and April.
- s June.
- t July.
- u August.
- v September, October, and November.
- w December.
- x January, 1898.
- y February, March, April, and May.
- z June.

As required. The privilege of holding issue cattle and putting up hay on reservation, if necessary, without prejudice to this bid. If quantity is required over amount of this contract, it shall be at an increase of 20 per cent over price stated for the month in which it is furnished. If neither Crow Creek nor Lower Brule is awarded to me on above bids, I will furnish Lower Brule for 12 cents per 100 pounds less than above bids, same provisions as above.

Privilege of grazing and putting up hay requested. Will accept Crow Creek, if Lower Brule is not awarded, or if bids for Lower Brule are not lowest, will take Crow Creek at 5 cents per 100 pounds less.

Add 20 per cent to price for any additional beef called for above 525,000 pounds for Crow Creek. Monthly deliveries. Cattle as per specifications. Don't want Lower Brule without Crow Creek also.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

John Q. Anderson.	Wm. C. Tyrell.	Homer W. Johnson.	Chas. Boettcher.	Wm. I. Walker.	Peter Hoy.	Arthur Cruise.	Number.
k 3.70	t 3.30	14.60	9 3.63	16 3.55	24 4.00	.....	1
l 3.20	u 3.20	24.15	10 3.55	17 3.45			2
m 2.95	v 3.10	34.00	11 3.50	18 3.40			3
n 2.75	w 3.50	44.40	12 3.95	19 3.75			4
o 2.85	x 3.80	54.80	13 4.85	20 3.90			5
p 3.45	y 4.00	64.95	14 4.90	21 4.10			6
q 3.95	z 3.95	75.25	15 4.75	22 4.20			7
r 4.20		85.00		23 4.30			8
s 3.70							9
k 3.75	t 3.30	14.60	9 3.63	16 3.55	.....	25 3.50	10
l 3.25	u 3.20	24.15	10 3.55	17 3.45		26 3.33	11
m 3.00	v 3.10	34.00	11 3.50	18 3.40		27 3.60	12
n 2.80	w 3.50	44.40	12 3.95	19 3.75		28 3.75	13
o 2.90	x 3.80	54.80	13 4.85	20 3.90		29 4.00	14
p 3.50	y 4.00	64.95	14 4.90	21 4.10		30 4.56	15
q 4.00	z 3.95	75.25	15 4.75	22 4.20			16
r 4.25		85.00		23 4.30			17
s 3.75							18
							19
							20

- 1 July, 1897, and February, 1898.
- 2 August and December, 1897.
- 3 September, October, and November, 1897.
- 4 January, 1898.
- 5 March, 1898.
- 6 April, 1898.
- 7 May, 1898.
- 8 June, 1898.
- 9 July, 1897.
- 10 August and September, 1897.
- 11 October and November, 1897.
- 12 December, 1897.
- 13 January, 1898.
- 14 February, March, April, and May, 1898.
- 15 June, 1898.
- 16 July and December, 1897.
- 17 August, 1897.
- 18 September, October, and November, 1897.
- 19 January, 1898.
- 20 February, 1898.
- 21 March, 1898.
- 22 April, 1898.
- 23 May and June, 1898.
- 24 No conditions; cattle as per specifications.
- 25 July and August, 1897.
- 26 September, October, and November, 1897.
- 27 December, 1897.
- 28 January, 1898.
- 29 February and June, 1898.
- 30 March, April, and May, 1898.

Or monthly at same prices. Cattle as per specifications.

If neither Pine Ridge nor Rosebud is awarded, but will accept Crow Creek, Lower Brule, and Cheyenne River at these figures, or either of them.

Monthly deliveries.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. Boettcher	Wm. I. Walker.	James M. Slavens.
1	Pine Ridge Agency.....S. Dak..	4,000,000	4,000,000	a 3.63	b 3.65	p 3.90
2				b 3.55	c 3.55	q 3.40
3				c 3.50	d 3.50	r 3.20
4				d 3.95	e 3.85	s 2.90
5				e 4.85	f 4.90	t 4.20
6				f 4.90	g 4.75	u 4.00
7						
8						
9						
10						
11	Rosebud Agency .....S. Dak..	2,850,000	2,850,000	a 3.63	b 3.65	
12				b 3.55	c 3.55	
13				c 3.50	d 3.50	
14				d 3.95	e 3.85	
15				e 4.85	f 4.90	
16				f 4.90	g 4.75	
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						

* 330,000 to be delivered at Stuart, Nebr.
 a July, 1897. b August and September, 1897. c October and November, 1897. d December, 1897.
 e January, 1898. f February, March, April, and May, 1898. g June, 1898.
 h July and December, 1897.
 i August.
 j September, October, and November.
 k January, 1898.
 l February, 1898.
 m March, 1898.
 n April, 1898.
 o May and June, 1898.
 p July, 1897, and January, 1898.
 q August and December, 1897.
 r September, 1897.
 s October and November, 1897.
 t February, March, April, and May, 1897.
 u June, 1897.
 v July.
 w August.
 x September.
 y October and November.
 z December, 1897.
 1 January, 1898.
 2 February.
 3 March.
 4 April.
 5 May and June.
 6 July, 1897.
 7 August.
 8 September.
 9 October and November.
 10 December.
 11 January, 1898.
 12 February.
 13 March.
 14 April.
 15 May and June.
 16 July, 1897.
 17 August and October.
 18 September.
 19 November.
 20 December.
 21 January, 1898.
 22 February.
 23 March and April.
 24 May.
 25 June.

Will accept Pine Ridge if award for neither Rosebud and Cheyenne River is made. Cattle as per specifications. (See also note for Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brule, and Pine Ridge agencies.)

Any increase of contract to be at 10 per cent advance on above prices.

Monthly delivery as required. Privilege of putting up hay on reservation, if necessary, without prejudice to this bid. Any increase of quantity to be at 20 per cent over price stated for month in which it is furnished.

If Pine Ridge is not awarded, bids for this agency and Cheyenne River. Privilege of putting up hay on reservation, if necessary, without prejudice to this bid. Any increased quantity to be at an advance of 20 per cent over prices stated for month in which it is furnished.

Monthly for entire consumption of agency during fiscal year outside what Indians furnish. Months allotted Indians to be consecutive and deliveries to be consecutive. If any increase called for after delivery of 4,000,000 pounds, it shall be at an increase of 20 per cent over price designated for month in which required. No permission for ranging cattle on reservation desired.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Otis L. Branson.	Bartlett Richards.	Henry A. Dawson.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Isaac M. Humphry.	George K. March.	Henry Brockman.	Number.
1	3.80	16 3.40	26 3.70	36 3.84	46 4.00	.....	.....	.....	1
2	3.70	17 3.30	27 3.55	37 3.63	47 3.65	.....	.....	.....	2
3	3.60	18 3.20	28 3.35	38 3.29	48 3.25	.....	.....	.....	3
4	3.30	19 3.50	29 3.30	39 3.19	49 3.75	.....	.....	.....	4
5	3.50	20 3.70	30 3.75	40 3.23	50 3.90	.....	.....	.....	5
6	3.90	21 4.00	31 4.00	41 3.73	51 4.20	.....	.....	.....	6
7	4.30	22 4.20	32 4.30	42 3.88	52 4.60	.....	.....	.....	7
8	4.59	23 4.40	33 4.50	43 4.19	53 4.65	.....	.....	.....	8
9	4.60	24 4.24	34 4.40	44 4.58	54 4.57	.....	.....	.....	9
10	4.10	25 3.60	35 3.65	45 4.62	55 4.15	.....	.....	.....	10
11				46 4.46		.....	.....	.....	11
12				47 4.16		.....	.....	.....	12
13	6.70				56 4.22	63 3.60	76 3.70	86 4.00	13
14	7.60				59 3.87	69 3.50	77 3.50	87 3.80	14
15	8.50				60 3.47	70 3.20	78 3.30	88 4.10	15
16	9.20				61 3.97	71 3.10	79 3.10	89 4.40	16
17	10.30				62 4.12	72 4.00	80 4.00	90 4.55	17
18	11.30				63 4.42	73 4.50	81 4.30	91 4.80	18
19	12.40				64 4.86	74 4.60	82 4.50	92 4.40	19
20	13.40				65 4.87	75 3.00	83 4.40		20
21	14.40				66 4.69		84 4.10		21
22	15.40				67 4.37		85 3.90		22

26 July.
 27 August.
 28 September.
 29 October and November.
 30 December.
 31 January.
 32 February.
 33 March and April.
 34 May.
 35 June.
 36 July.
 37 August.
 38 September.
 39 October.
 40 November.
 41 December.
 42 January.
 43 February.
 44 March.
 45 April.
 46 May.
 47 June.
 48 July.
 49 August.
 50 September, October, and November.
 51 December.
 52 January.
 53 February.
 54 March.
 55 April.
 56 May.
 57 June.

Monthly delivery, with privilege of grazing, putting up hay, and holding cattle for issues on reservation without prejudice to this bid is required. After delivery of 4,000,000 pounds all beef called for to be delivered at an increase of 10 per cent over price designated for month in which required.

Necessary arrangements to be allowed contractor about ranging and cutting hay. Cattle to be double-wintered, northern-ranged.

Monthly delivery as required. Privilege of putting up hay and grazing cattle to be confined exclusively to what is known as the extension or annex to Pine Ridge Reservation. Cattle to be hay-fed during winter and spring months at above prices and grain-fed during same period at 10 cents per 100 pounds additional to prices named above. If any increase is called for after delivery of 4,000,000 pounds, it shall be at an advance of 10 cents per cwt. over price designated for the month in which required.

Monthly delivery as required. Privilege of putting up hay and grazing cattle (for issue only) on the reservation. Cattle to be hay-fed during winter and spring months at above prices and grain-fed during same period at 10 cents per 100 pounds in advance of above prices. If any increase is called for after delivery of 2,850,000 pounds, it shall be at an advance of 10 cents per cwt. for the price designated in month in which it is required.

Cattle as per specifications. Hay-fed during winter. "If any increase called for above 2,850,000 pounds, it shall be at the average price of my contract." \$3.74½ per year.
 N. B.—330,000 pounds of the above-named quantity to be delivered at Ponca Issue Station at the rates per month as stated, as required during said months.

Delivery at Agency and Stuart, Nebr. Not to be considered if Cheyenne River is accepted. Monthly deliveries.
 86 July and August, 1897.
 87 September, October and November, 1897.
 88 December, 1897.
 89 January, 1898.
 90 February and March.
 91 April and May.
 92 June.

Delivery at Stuart, Ponca Creek Issue Station on Rosebud Reservation. Monthly deliveries. Cattle as per specifications.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	Pounds. 400,000	Pounds. 400,000
2	Ouray.....Utah..	400,000	
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	320,000	320,000
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19	Shoshone Reservation.....Wyo..	1,080,000	*1,080,000
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28	Agency and Station and School.....Wyo..	1,080,000	
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			

* To be delivered as may be required, either at the Agency or at the Arapahoe Issue Station, on the Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephen's Mission.
 a Monthly as required to November 1, then to make final delivery. Requests privilege of grazing.
 b As required, with privilege of grazing a reasonable number of cattle on reservation to fill contract.
 c July.
 d August.
 e September, October, and November.
 f December.
 g January.
 h February.
 i March and April.
 j May.
 k June.
 l Delivery as required to November 1, then to make final delivery. Native North Utah cattle. Requests privilege of grazing.
 m 160,000 for Uintahs, 160,000 for White River Utes, as required, with privilege of grazing a reasonable number of cattle on reservation to fill contract.
 n As required. All or none. To be delivered at Shoshone Agency, Wyo.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, GROSS—Continued.

Wesley E. Travis.	Herman Schiffer.	Chas. Boettcher.	Embar Cattle Co.	Edson A. Earle.	Eugene Amoritti, jr.	Angus J. McDonald.	Number.
a 3.24	b 3.25						1
		c 3.46					2
		d 3.26					3
		e 3.16					4
		f 3.36					5
		g 3.86					6
		h 4.26					7
		i 4.46					8
		j 4.44					9
		k 3.96					10
l 3.19	m 3.25	n 3.46					11
	m 3.25	o 3.26					12
		p 3.16					13
		q 3.36					14
		r 3.86					15
		s 4.26					16
		t 4.46					17
		u 4.44					18
		v 3.96					19
			w 3.19				20
			x 3.26				21
			y 3.24				22
			z 3.16				23
			aa 3.00				24
			ab 2.74				25
			ac 3.48				26
			ad 3.39				27
		ae 3.63		v 4.00	w 3.3995	x 3.50	28
		af 3.55			x 3.25		29
		ag 3.50			y 3.3995		30
		ah 3.95					31
		ai 4.85					32
		aj 4.90					33
		ak 4.75					34

o July.
 p August.
 q September.
 r October.
 s November, December, January, February, March, and April.
 t May.
 u June.
 v As required. Cattle as per specification.
 w As required.
 x As per specification 3 to May.
 y May and June, 1898, as required.
 z July.
 aa August and September.
 ab October and November.
 ac December.
 ad January.
 ae February, March, April, and May.
 af June.

The average of this bid is \$2.993. Attention is invited to the fact that while some other bidders may shade the figures for the first four and the last two months, the bid as above for the other six months is very low. High grade Wyoming cattle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, NET.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James M. Slavens.	John V. Vickers.	Thomas V. Keam.	Henry A. Koster.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Fort Apache School..... Ariz..	25,000	25,000	5.87	5.45		
2	Keams Canyon School..... Ariz..	28,000	28,000	8.97		8.00	
3	Phoenix School..... Ariz..	100,000	(e)	4.67			5.47
4	Fort Yuma School..... Cal..	45,000	45,000				5.75
5	Fort Lewis School..... Colo..	60,000	60,000	7.17			6.61
6	Grand Junction School..... Colo..	54,000	54,000	6.43			6.18
7	Quapaw Agency and Schools..... Ind. T.	51,500	a 1,500				
8	Quapaw School..... Ind. T.	25,000	25,000	6.87			
9	Seneca, etc., School..... Ind. T.	25,000	25,000	6.87			
10	Lawrence School..... Kans.	175,000	175,000	6.22			5.48
11	Pottawatomie School..... Kans.	18,000	18,000	7.67			
12	Mount Pleasant School..... Mich..	35,000	35,000	7.97			7.39

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koster.	Swift & Co.	James M. Slavens.	Albert W. Lavender.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
13	Pipestone School..... Minn..	30,000	30,000	6.91	a 5.97	7.17	7.15
14	Fort Shaw School..... Mont..	70,000	70,000		a 8.08	7.24	
15	Genoa School..... Nebr..	80,000	80,000		a 5.47	6.67	
16	Omaha and Winnebago Schools..... Nebr..	55,000	(*)		a 6.18		
17	Winnebago School..... Nebr..	25,000					
18	Omaha School..... Nebr..	30,000					
19	Santee Agency and Schools..... Nebr..	100,000	c 16,000		a 5.67		
20	For Flandreaus.....	15,000	15,000		a 5.67		
21	For Santees.....	43,000	43,000				
22	For Santee School.....	20,000	20,000				
23	For Hope School.....	16,000					
24	For Poncas.....	6,000	6,000				
25	For Santee School and Santees.....	63,000					

* No award.
a Semi-weekly deliveries.
b Weekly.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Stegfried J. Tribolet.	Martin J. Kelly.	Frank H. Parker.	Frank L. Cresswell.	Patrick T. Hurley.	David Balsz.	Charles B. Jewett.	Bertha B. Thompson.	Charles F. Bowman.	Matthew C. Murdock.	Jno. B. Charles.	Robt. F. Hartley.	August F. Thudinn.	Irving H. Rich.	Chas. A. Elliott.	Number.
1																	1
2																	2
3		4.35	3.85	5.50	e 2.87	4.29											3
4			3.65				5.75										4
5								6.70	6.95								5
6										5.90							6
7									6.19			5.97	6.09				7
8												5.97					8
9												5.97					9
10														6.50	5.34		10
11																6.55	11
12																	12

Number.	Points of delivery.	Joseph L. Denhart.	John Brown.	Chas. H. Smith.	Wm. Devine.	Jno. W. Power.	Edwin D. Hastie.	Jno. C. Adams.	Wellington Quail.	Nils J. Skoog.	Adolph Heller.	Ashford Brothers.	Otis L. Branson.	Bernhard Bade.	Conrad Hunn.	Albert W. Lavender.	Number.
13		6.74	7.18	6.95													13
14					6.19	6.14	b 5.44	5.38	5.49								14
15																	15
16																	16
17											7.00	7.70					17
18												7.90					18
19																	19
20			6.84								6.44		6.77			6.24	20
21											6.44		6.77	5.27		6.24	21
22											b 6.44		6.77	5.27		6.24	22
23			6.97								7.00		6.77		5.85	7.20	23
24													7.80	5.27			24
25			6.39														25

c Delivered at Hope School, Springfield, S. Dak.
d Delivered at Agency for Modocs.
e Frank L. Cresswell failed to sign contract. No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Contractors				
				Henry A. Koster.	James M. Slavens.	John Wagner.	John Rosser.	Jacob Leonhard.
1	Carson School..... Nev.	Pounds. 35,000	Pounds. 35,000	5.92	6.47	5.99	6.00	5.50
2	Nevada Agency..... Nev.	35,000	35,000					
3	Albuquerque School..... N. Mex.	100,000	100,000	5.78	6.17			
4	Sante Fe School..... N. Mex.	60,000	60,000	6.89	7.27			
5	Fort Totten School..... N. Dak.	80,000	80,000		7.27			
6	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Schools..... Okla.	110,000	110,000		5.72			
12	Chilocco School..... Okla.	70,000	70,000	6.28	6.17			
13	Ponca Agency and Schools..... Okla.	93,400						
14	Pawnee School..... Okla.	36,000			7.27			
15	Otoe School..... Okla.	18,000	18,000		7.27			
16	Ponca School..... Okla.	35,000	35,000					
17	Agency for P. P. and Otoe police..... Okla.	4,400	4,400					
18	Pawnee School and Subagency..... Okla.	40,000	36,000					
19	Sac and Fox Schools..... Okla.	41,000	41,000					
20	Flandreau School..... S. Dak.	70,000	70,000	6.24	6.56	6.80	6.77	6.44
21	Pierre School..... S. Dak.	36,000	36,000		6.59	6.77	6.77	
22	Sisseton School..... S. Dak.	25,000	25,000		6.09	6.72	6.77	
23	Yankton Agency and School..... S. Dak.	235,000	235,000		5.58			6.44
24	Lac du Flambeau School..... Wis.	35,000	35,000	6.92	6.23	7.42		
25	Menomonee School..... Wis.	40,000	40,000	6.87				
26	Keshena (for Menomonee School)..... Wis.	40,000						
27	Oneida School..... Wis.	25,000	25,000	6.38				
28	Tomah School..... Wis.	36,000	36,000	5.39		6.92		
29	Wittenberg School..... Wis.	32,000	32,000	7.10		6.92		

* No award made.
 † Fifteen hundred pounds to be delivered at Walker River Reservation.

a Semiweekly.
 b For July and August delivery.
 c For September and October, 1897, and June, 1898.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF, NET—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Contractors																		
				George Frazer.	Francis J. Wilson.	Joe Farr.	Arnold & Haines.	Arthur Bischoff.	Swift & Co.	Fred T. Fox.	Gregor Schmid.	Fargo Packing Co.	Emil Schmid.	Geo. Kemp.	John H. Sans.	Thomas H. Ellison.	Jno. B. Charles.	Jno. H. Manning.	Wm. H. Hough.	Jno. M. Rutter.		
1	Carson School..... Nev.	Pounds. 35,000	Pounds. 35,000																			
2	Nevada Agency..... Nev.	35,000	35,000	5.65																		
3	Albuquerque School..... N. Mex.	100,000	100,000	4.73	5.20																	
4	Sante Fe School..... N. Mex.	60,000	60,000			6.97	5.74															
5	Fort Totten School..... N. Dak.	80,000	80,000					6.48	6.07	6.00	6.62	6.05										
6	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Schools..... Okla.	110,000	110,000									5.07										
7												6.35	5.49									
8												5.00										
9												5.20										
10												5.50										
11												5.70										
12	Chilocco School..... Okla.	70,000	70,000									6.00										
13	Ponca Agency and Schools..... Okla.	93,400																				
14	Pawnee School..... Okla.	36,000																				
15	Otoe School..... Okla.	18,000	18,000																			
16	Ponca School..... Okla.	35,000	35,000																			
17	Agency for P. P. and Otoe police..... Okla.	4,400	4,400																			
18	Pawnee School and Subagency..... Okla.	40,000	36,000																			
19	Sac and Fox Schools..... Okla.	41,000	41,000																			
20	Flandreau School..... S. Dak.	70,000	70,000	6.24	6.56	6.80	6.77	6.44														
21	Pierre School..... S. Dak.	36,000	36,000		6.59	6.77	6.77															
22	Sisseton School..... S. Dak.	25,000	25,000		6.09	6.72	6.77															
23	Yankton Agency and School..... S. Dak.	235,000	235,000		5.58			6.44														
24	Lac du Flambeau School..... Wis.	35,000	35,000	6.92	6.23	7.42																
25	Menomonee School..... Wis.	40,000	40,000	6.87																		
26	Keshena (for Menomonee School)..... Wis.	40,000																				
27	Oneida School..... Wis.	25,000	25,000	6.38																		
28	Tomah School..... Wis.	36,000	36,000	5.39		6.92																
29	Wittenberg School..... Wis.	32,000	32,000	7.10		6.92																
20																						
21																						
22																						
23																						
24																						
25																						
26																						
27																						
28																						
29																						

d For November.
 e For December.
 f For January.

g For February, March, April, and May, 1898.
 h Weekly delivery.
 i To be delivered at the Pawnee School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CORN.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity		Nathan W. Wells.	Albert W. Lavender.
		offered.	awarded.		
1	Bloomfield (for Santee Agency).....	Nebr.	20,000		.78
2	Hope School.....	Nebr.	12,800		.63
3	Rushville (for Pine Ridge).....	Nebr.	980,000	980,000	.73
4	Santee Agency.....	Nebr.	34,200		
5	Santee Agency and School.....	Nebr.	21,400		.69
6			34,200	m 34,200	
7	Stuart (for Rosebud Agency).....	Nebr.	30,000	30,000	
8	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency).....	Nebr.	500,000		.64
9			190,000	470,000	
10			220,000		.71
11	Valentine and Stuart.....	Nebr.	500,000		.64
12	Santa Fe School.....	N. Mex.	2,000	2,000	
13	Cheyenne River Agency.....	S. Dak.	400,000	400,000	.85
14	Crow Creek Agency.....	S. Dak.	12,000	12,000	.85
15	Flandreau School.....	S. Dak.	2,000	2,000	
16	Lower Brule Agency.....	S. Dak.	30,000	30,000	.85
17	Sisseton School.....	S. Dak.	20,000	20,000	
18	Sisseton (for school).....	S. Dak.	20,000		.74
19	Yankton Agency.....	S. Dak.	20,000	20,000	.66
20	Standing Rock Agency.....	N. Dak.	480,000	480,000	
21	Oneida School.....	Wis.	10,000	10,000	

CORN MEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity		Jas. E. Schutt.	Calvin Durand.
		offered.	awarded.		
22	Fort Lewis School.....	Colo.	2,000		2.20
23	Chicago.....	Ill.	75,800	37,500	d. 00½
24					e 1.60
25	Kansas City.....	Mo.	75,800	24,800	
26	Durham Station (for Blackfeet).....	Mont.	5,000		
27					
28	Blackfeet Agency.....	Mont.	5,000		
29					
30	Fort Shaw School.....	Mont.	6,000		
31					
32	Omaha.....	Nebr.	75,800	17,800	
33	Winnebago School.....	Nebr.	3,500		
34	Carson School.....	Nev.	1,000		
35	Sisseton.....	S. Dak.	1,000		

a All or none.
 b To be filled during season of navigation on the Missouri River.
 c One delivery.

d Per pound, granulated, in jute sacks.
 e Per barrel, granulated, in barrels of 200 pounds.
 f Per 100 pounds, in jutes, } granulated corn
 g Per barrel of 200 pounds, } meal, yellow.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.	
	De Forest Richards.	Henry A. Koster.	Stephen F. Gilman.	David Rees.	Jas. C. McVay.	Jno. L. Turner.	John Brown.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Jas. E. Horton.	Jas. W. Sanford.		Chas. H. Garlick.	Geo. L. Chesley.
1												
2												
3	.68	.68	.59	a .66								
4		.59			.75							
5												
6												
7		.69	.55	a .78		.57	m. 48½	.75				
8	.65	.65	.57	.63								
9												
10				.64								
11												
12		1.18										
13		.89	b .85	a .88	.89		1.04	.88				
14							1.09			.77		
15		.67			.85		1.25					
16				c .88			1.09			.77		
17		1.73					.94					
18					.74						.89	
19		.78	b .85	a 1.06	.78½	.59	.51½	1.09	1.17		.76	
20								1.09				
21		.77						1.00				

CORN MEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.	
	Walter T. Chandler.	Charles Higgins.	Henry A. Koster.	Chas. H. Searing.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Nathan W. Wells.	Jacob Ockander.	Geo. H. Meyers.	John Wagner.	Chas. H. Garlick.		
22												
23	k .88	f .73										
24		g 1.59										
25			.77	.77								
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
32			.83	.85								
33												
34								1.20				
35									3.25	3.50		
											1.30	

h Yellow.
 i White.
 j White or yellow.
 k In 107-pound gunny sacks; yellow.

l Delivered at Sisseton, S. Dak.
 (20,000 pounds at Santee Agency, Nebr.
 m 1,400 pounds at Santee School, Nebr.
 (12,800 pounds at Hope School, Nebr.)

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FEED.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Rates	
				Henry A. Koster.	Chas. H. Searing.
1	Grand Junction School..... Colo..	60,000	60,000	1.33	1.52
2	Fosston (for W. R. R. School)..... Minn..	1,000	1,000	1.11	
3	Lathrop (for L. L. An. and School)..... Minn..	17,000	17,000	1.09	
4	Fort Belknap Agency..... Mont..	5,000	5,000		
5	Harlem (for agency)..... Mont..	5,000			
6	Omaha School..... Nebr..	10,000		1.31	
7	Winnebago School..... Nebr..	3,000		1.29	
8	Omaha and Winnebago Schools..... Nebr..	13,000	13,000		
9	Santa Fe School..... N. Mex..	10,000	10,000	1.32	1.33
10	Standing Rock Agency..... N. Dak..	15,000	15,000	1.24	
11	Shawnee (for Absentee Shawnee School)..... Okla..	1,500	1,500	1.00	
12	Cheyenne River Agency..... S. Dak..	30,000	30,000	1.21	
13	Flandreau School..... S. Dak..	20,000	20,000	1.15	
14	Lower Brule Agency..... S. Dak..	15,000	15,000		
15	Pierre School..... S. Dak..	30,000	30,000	1.22	
16	Price Station (for Uintahs)..... Utah..	4,000	4,000	2.08	
17	Ashland (for La Pointe Agency)..... Wis..	8,000	8,000	.99	
18	La Pointe Agency and School..... Wis..	38,000			
19	Lac du Flambeau School..... Wis..	30,000	30,000	.87	
20	Oneida School..... Wis..	5,000	5,000	1.09	
21	Wittenberg School..... Wis..	15,000	d 15,000	.95	

FLOUR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Rates	
			Charles H. Searing.	Abraham Staab.
22	Colorado River Agency..... Ariz..	80,000		
23			4.19	
24			4.09	
25			3.99	
26			3.94	
27	Colorado River Agency and School..... Ariz..	80,000	80,000	
28	Fort Apache School..... Ariz..	25,000		
29			4.39	
30			4.49	
31	Fort Apache..... Ariz..	125,000		
32				4.20
33				4.03
34				3.93
35	Fort Apache Agency..... Ariz..	100,000		
36				4.20
37				4.04
38	Fort Apache School and Agency..... Ariz..	125,000	125,000	
39			3.79	
40			f 3.69	
41			3.59	
42			3.54	

a In two equal deliveries.
 b Delivered at Grand Junction.
 c One delivery.
 d Delivered at Wittenberg, Wis.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FEED.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.	
	David Rees.	John K. Mullen.	David Roberts.	Nathan W. Wells.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Jacob Ockander.	Abraham Staab.	Charles H. Mewing.	James C. McVay.		
1	a1.48	b1.20	b1.40	1.43								1
2					1.35							2
3					1.14							3
4					1.79	1.75						4
5						1.70						5
6												6
7												7
8							1.00					8
9					1.28		1.33					9
10								1.25				10
11					1.29							11
12	c1.35				1.29				.99	1.07	1.20	12
13	c1.09				1.02				.81	.82	.82	13
14	c1.24				1.05					1.04	.95	14
15	1.07				1.08				.87	1.02		15
16												16
17												17
18					.99							18
19												19
20					.99							20
21					.99						d.75	21

FLOUR.

Number.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
		Charles H. Searing.	Leo Goldman.	Isaac Levy.	Isaac Polhaunus.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Abraham Staab.	
22							22	
23		4.19					23	
24		4.09					24	
25		3.99					25	
26		3.94					26	
27	80,000	3.84					27	
28			4.39	4.49	e 3.79		28	
29			4.49				29	
30							30	
31						4.20	31	
32						4.03	32	
33						3.93	33	
34							34	
35						4.20	35	
36						4.04	36	
37						3.93	37	
38	125,000	3.79					38	
39		f 3.69					39	
40		3.59					40	
41		3.54					41	
42		3.44					42	

e { 50,000 pounds for agency.
 30,000 pounds for school.
 f { 100,000 pounds for White Mountain Apaches.
 25,000 pounds for Fort Apache School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Nathan W. Wells.	John K. Mullen.
		Pounds.	Pounds.		
1	Ignacio..... Colo..	150,000		2.49	2.66
2				2.34	2.46
3					
4					
5					
6		85,000			
7					
8					
9	Ignacio (subagency)..... Colo..	65,000	65,000		
10					
11					
12	Mancos (for subagency)..... Colo..	65,000			
13					
14					
15	Navajo Springs Agency..... Colo..	85,000	85,000		
16	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall Agency)..... Idaho..	220,000			
17	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School)..... Idaho..	40,000	40,000	2.18	
18				2.03	
19	Fort Hall Agency..... Idaho..	220,000	220,000		
20	Lemhi Agency and School..... Idaho..	54,000	54,000		
21	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency)..... Idaho..	220,000		2.19	
22				2.04	
23	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency)..... Ind. T..	500,000	500,000		
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29		250,000			
30		250,000			
31	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School)..... Kans..	30,000	30,000		
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37	Cale (for Chilocco School)..... Kans..	145,000	145,000		
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School)..... Kans..	30,000	30,000		

a To be delivered prior to January 1, 1898.
 b To be delivered after January 1, 1898.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Abraham Staab.	Robert E. Sloan.	Jas. E. Schutt.	Chas. H. Searing.	Reuben E. Miller.	Stephen F. Gilman.	James A. Kerr.	John C. Millick.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Henry A. Koster.	Henry Lassen.	Number.
			2.70									1
			2.60									2
			2.50									3
			2.45									4
			2.40									5
2.32												6
2.65												7
2.54												8
2.74	2.25	2.20										9
2.58												10
2.47												11
2.08												12
2.92												13
2.31												14
2.60		2.40										15
				1.77								16
				1.77	2.10	1.79	1.74					17
												18
					1.99	1.69	1.84					19
					2.35	2.57						20
												21
			1.99					2.52 ^a	2.34	1.96		22
			1.89					2.42 ^a	2.21	1.88		23
			1.79					2.37 ^a	2.06	1.87		24
			1.74					2.32 ^a		1.83		25
			1.69							1.78 ^a		26
										1.71		27
											a 1.54	28
											b 1.74	29
												30
										1.82		31
										1.80		32
										1.76		33
										1.73		34
										1.72		35
										1.69		36
			1.80					2.32 ^a		1.86		37
			1.70					2.22 ^a		1.79		38
			1.60					2.17 ^a		1.72		39
			1.55					2.12 ^a		1.81		40
			1.50							1.76		41
										1.70		42
			1.98							1.89		43
			1.88							1.84		44
			1.78							1.80		45
			1.73							1.83		46
			1.68							1.79		47
										1.76		48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. P. Bowen.
1	Lawrence School	<i>Pounds.</i> 180,000	180,000	2.09
2				1.99
3				1.94
4				1.89
5	Lawrence (for school)	450,000		
6				
7	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School)	10,000	10,000	
8				
9	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School)	12,000	12,000	
10				
11	Mount Pleasant School	70,000	70,000	
12				
13	Mount Pleasant (for school)	* 70,000		
14				
15	Detroit (for White Earth, etc.)	58,000		
16				
17	Detroit and Fosston	105,300	58,000	
18				
19	Fosston	47,300	47,300	
20				
21	Lathrop	26,500	26,500	
22				
23	Park Rapids	15,000	15,000	
24				
25	Pipestone School	25,000	25,000	
26				
27	Pipestone (for school)	25,000		
28				
29	Seneca (for Quapaw, etc.)	35,000	35,000	
30				
31	Seneca and Baxter Springs (for Quapaw, etc.)	65,800		
32				
33	Blackfoot (for Blackfeet Agency)	100,000		
34		200,000		
35		100,000		
36		200,000		
37	Blackfeet Agency	300,000	300,000	
38				
39	Cascade (Fort Shaw School)	80,000		
40				
41	Chinook (Fort Shaw School)	80,000		
42	Durham (for Blackfeet Agency)	300,000		
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
52				

* Only.
 † Delivered at Detroit, Minn., at \$1.94, 58,000 pounds, and 47,300 pounds delivered at Fosston at same price.
 a 58,000 pounds only.
 b 47,300 pounds only.
 c 26,500 pounds only.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Henry A. Koster.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Chas. H. Searing.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Jas. C. McVay.	Geo. W. Van Dusen.	Frazer Mackay.	Isaac P. Baker.	Lafayette Tinkell.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Number.
1.86	1.78	2.07	1.82	1.57							1
1.81	1.72	1.94	1.72	1.52							2
1.78	1.73		1.62								3
											4
		2.07									5
		1.94									6
		1.79									7
1.91	1.82		2.13	1.88							8
1.86	1.87		2.93	1.83							9
1.81	1.78		1.93								10
1.80			2.09	1.84							11
1.76			1.99	1.74							12
1.72			1.89								13
2.20	2.15		2.17	1.92							14
2.16	2.11		2.07	1.87	2.00						15
2.12	2.09		1.97								16
				2.25							17
				1.95							18
				a 1.94	2.14						19
				a 1.64	1.89						20
1.98											21
1.94											22
											23
			b 1.94	2.11							24
			b 1.64	1.86							25
2.08			c 2.28	2.26							26
2.04			c 1.98	2.01							27
1.99			d 2.34								28
1.94			d 2.04								29
1.91											30
1.87											31
			1.97	1.72							32
			1.87	1.62							33
			1.77								34
											35
1.79	1.73										36
1.76	1.68										37
1.71	1.65										38
			2.06	1.81							39
			1.96	1.76							40
			1.86								41
											42
											43
											44
											45
											46
											47
											48
											49
											50
											51
											52

d 15,000 pounds only.
 e 25,000 pounds only.
 f 100,000 pounds only.
 g 200,000 pounds only.
 h 80,000 pounds only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Point of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1	Flathead Agency.....Mont..	20,000	40,000
2	Flathead Agency, Carlos Band.....Mont..	20,000	
3	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	200,000	200,000
4			
5			
6	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	350,000	350,000
7			
8			
9	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	80,000	80,000
10			
11			
12	Harlem (for Fort Belknap).....Mont..	200,000	
13			
14			
15		a 100,000	
16		a 100,000	
17		a 100,000	
18		a 100,000	
19	Jocko, or Arlee (for Flathead Agency).....Mont..	a 40,000	
20			
21	Poplar (for Fort Peck Agency).....Mont..	350,000	
22			
23			
24		a 100,000	
25		a 100,000	
26		a 150,000	
27		a 100,000	
28		a 100,000	
29		a 150,000	
30	Red Rock (for Lemhi Agency and School).....Mont..	54,000	
31			
32	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River).....Mont..	220,000	220,000
33		a 100,000	
34		a 120,000	
35		a 100,000	
36		a 120,000	
37	Dakota City (Omaha and Winnebago schools).....Nebr..	63,000	
38			
39	Genoa School.....Nebr..	100,000	100,000
40			
41			
42			
43			
44	Great Nemaha School.....Nebr..	12,000	
45	Omaha and Winnebago schools.....Nebr..	63,000	63,000
46			
47			
48			
49			

a Only.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Stephen F. Gilman.	Isaac P. Baker.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Henry A. Koster.	Hiram L. Lyon.	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	Nathan W. Wells.	Chas. H. Searing.	Jacob Ookander.	Number.
2.10					2.33				1
2.15									2
2.20	2.12	2.09							3
	2.25	2.12							4
		2.21							5
	2.11	2.07							6
	2.24	2.09							7
		2.19							8
	2.06	2.00	2.41						9
	2.30	2.05	2.36						10
		2.25							11
	2.06	2.03							12
	2.19	2.06							13
		2.15							14
				2.39					15
				2.49					16
				2.09					17
				2.19					18
				2.60					19
				2.30					20
2.18	2.07	2.03							21
	2.20	2.05							22
		2.15							23
				2.23					24
				2.28					25
				2.33					26
				1.93					27
				1.98					28
				2.03					29
						2.33			30
						2.18			31
1.99									32
				2.15					33
				2.20					34
				1.85					35
				1.98					36
				1.90					37
						2.08			38
2.00			1.90			1.93			39
			1.86			1.88	2.08		40
			1.80			1.73	1.98		41
							1.88		42
							1.83		43
							1.73		44
2.00			b 1.80				2.20	1.97	45
2.00			1.76				2.10		46
			1.72				2.00		47
							1.95		48
							1.85		49

b 33,000 pounds for Omaha School; 30,000 pounds for Winnebago School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Searing.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Abraham Staab.
1	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency)..... N. Mex..	Pounds. 100,000	Pounds. 100,000	\$2.66	\$2.56	\$2.67
2				2.56	2.36	2.51
3				2.46		2.40
4				2.41		
5				2.31		
6	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency and School), N. Mex.....	48,000	48,000	2.39		2.84
7				2.29		2.67
8				2.19		2.56
9				2.14		
10				2.04		
11		38,000				
12	Navajo Agency..... N. Mex..	71,000	71,000	3.25		
13				3.15		
14				3.05		
15				3.00		
16				2.90		
17	Agency and School.....	65,000				3.58
18						3.41
19						3.30
20	Santa Fe School..... N. Mex..	60,000	60,000	2.32		2.48
21				2.22		2.33
22				2.12		2.23
23				2.07		
24				1.97		
25	Eastern Cherokee School..... N. C..	45,000	45,000	2.49		
26				2.39		
27				2.29		
28				2.24		
29				2.14		
30	Devils Lake Agency..... N. Dak..	20,000	20,000			
31						1.96
32						1.93
33	Devils Lake Agency and Rolla..... N. Dak..	170,000				1.95
34	Devils Lake..... N. Dak..	108,000				
35	Devils Lake Station..... N. Dak..	20,000				
36						1.88
37						2.13
38	Fort Totten (for Devils Lake)..... N. Dak..	20,000				
39	Fort Totten (for Fort Totten School).... N. Dak..	20,000				
40		88,000				
41	Turtle Mountain Reservation, agency warehouse, N. Dak.....	150,000				
42	Rolla..... N. Dak..	150,000	150,000			1.80
43						
44		150,000				
45	Fort Totten School..... N. Dak..	88,000	88,000			
46						

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Nathan W. Wells.	W. P. Bowen.	Henry A. Koester.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Chas. J. Martin.	Isaac P. Baker.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Mathew Harrison.	Adolph Le Brun.
1	2.72								
2	2.57								
3									
4									
5									
6		2.79	2.60						
7		2.69	2.56						
8		2.64	2.51						
9		2.59							
10	2.49								
11	2.34								
12		a 3.76	e 3.10						
13		a 3.66	3.06						
14		a 3.61	3.01						
15		a 3.56							
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21	2.09		2.78						
22	2.14		2.72						
23			2.68						
24									
25									
26			2.39	2.40					
27			2.34						
28			2.31						
29									
30			1.96		2.06	2.00			
31			1.93		2.32	2.25			
32				1.95					
33									
34							2.15		
35						1.88			
36						2.13			
37							b 2.10		
38							b 1.80		
39							d 2.10		
40							d 1.80		
41								1.80	
42			1.68		2.00	1.94	c 2.05	1.85	
43			1.63		2.27	2.20			
44			1.89	1.95	2.06	2.00	e 1.75		
45			1.84		2.32	2.25			
46									

a Delivered at the agency and school.

b 20,000 pounds only.

c 150,000 pounds only.

d 88,000 pounds only.

e 15,000 pounds for agency, 50,000 pounds for school, 6,000 pounds for Little Water Day School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Chas. J. Martin.	Chas. H. Mewing.	Harrold J. Hutton.			
1	Standing Rock Agency..... N. Dak..	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	2.15	2.33 2.61	2.14				
2		680,000								
3		380,000								
4		400,000								
5		* 200,000								
6		* 200,000	200,000							
7		* 280,000	200,000							
8		* 200,000	280,000							
9		* 200,000								
10		* 280,000								
11	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe schools and Agency).....Okla..	625,000	625,000							
12	Seger Colony (for Seger School) . Okla..	500,000								
13		335,000								
14		300,000								
15		40,000	40,000							
16		Shawnee (for schools of Sac and Fox Agency).....Okla..	50,000	50,000						
17			White Eagle (for Ponca, etc., Agency), Okla.....	87,000	87,000					
18				Cheyenne River Agency..... S. Dak..	420,000	420,000	2.05	2.34 2.60		
19					220,000					2.15
20					220,000					2.25
21					70,000	70,000	1.95			
22	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..				70,000					
23					Flandreau.....S. Dak..	70,000				

* Only.

a Delivered at the school.

b \$3.60 per barrel.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Isaac P. Baker.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Henry Lassen.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Henry A. Koster.	Chas. H. Searing.	John C. Folger.	Jas. Davis.	Jas. C. McVay.	W. H. White.	Frazier McKay.	Number.
2.27												1
2.54												2
												3
	1.95											4
	2.00											5
	2.10											6
	1.65											7
	1.70											8
	1.60											9
		2.49			1.94	1.94						11
		2.39			1.86	1.84						12
		2.34			1.81	1.74						13
		2.29			1.81	1.69						14
					1.78	1.64						15
					1.71							16
				2.39								17
				2.26								18
				2.11								19
			1.54									20
			1.74									21
			<i>d</i> 1.90									22
					<i>a</i> 2.30	2.24						23
					<i>a</i> 2.25	2.14						24
					<i>a</i> 2.20	2.04						25
					<i>a</i> 2.15	1.99						26
					<i>a</i> 2.11	1.94						27
					<i>a</i> 2.07							28
			1.75		1.82	1.96						29
					1.78	1.86						30
					1.71	1.70						31
					1.77	1.71						32
					1.72	1.66						33
					1.69							34
					1.86	1.86						35
					1.79	1.76						36
					1.72	1.66						37
					1.81	1.61						38
					1.76	1.56						39
					1.70							40
2.27							<i>c</i> 2.40	2.38	2.19			41
2.54							<i>c</i> 2.30	2.23	1.94			42
												43
					1.69				2.23	<i>b</i> 1.836739		44
					1.64				1.98			45
											1.90	46

c This bid was delivered by the regular letter carrier at 1.23 p. m. May 4. Bids opened at 1 p. m.
d Bid is for delivery at Seger, Okla.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Stephen F. Gilman.	John C. Folger.	Jas. C. McVay.	Geo. W. Van Dusen.	Emmett T. Dorothy.
1	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	Pounds. 50,000	Pounds. 50,000	2.00		2.29		2.00
2						2.04		1.80
3	Pierre (for school).....S. Dak..	50,000			a2.40		2.13	
4					a2.30		2.03	
5	Sisseton School.....S. Dak..	25,000		1.97				
6	Sisseton Station.....S. Dak..	35,000	35,000			2.29		
7						2.04		
8						1.79		
9	Yankton Agency and School..S. Dak..	230,000	230,000	2.24	a2.40			
10					a2.30			
11	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	90,000						
12		100,000						
13		190,000				2.04		
14						1.79		
15		230,000						
16								
17	Yankton School.....S. Dak..	40,000				2.29		
18						2.04		
19	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	125,000	125,000					
20								
21								
22								
23								
24	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	80,000	80,000					
25								
26								
27								
28								
29	Ashland (for La Pointe, etc., Agency), Wis..	50,000	15,000					
30								
31	Green Bay Agency and School...Wis..	62,000		2.00				
32	Green Bay Agency.....Wis..	62,000	62,000					
33								
34	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	35,000	35,000					
35								
36	Menomonee.....Wis..	60,000						
37								
38	Oneida School.....Wis..	35,000	35,000					
39								
40	Tomah School.....Wis..	40,000	40,000					
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46	Wittenberg School.....Wis..	30,000	30,000					
47								
48								
49								
50								

a This bid was delivered by the regular letter carrier at 1.23 p. m. May 4.
 b No sample with this bid.
 c 60,000 pounds only.
 d 35,000 pounds only. Delivered at Oneida, Wis.
 e 40,000 pounds only. Delivered at Tomah, Wis.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Henry A. Koster.	Chas. H. Garlick.	Nehemiah J. Leavitt.	John L. Turner.	Homer W. Johnson.	Harrold J. Hutson.	Reuben E. Miller.	Sam Williamson.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Chas. H. Searing.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Jno. A. Leig.	Charles R. Stehr.	Watson Earle.	Number.
1.86														1
1.81														2
														3
														4
														5
1.92	2.50	1.95												6
1.87	2.00													7
			2.28	1.87										8
				1.73										9
					2.08									10
					2.18									11
														12
														13
														14
1.98														15
1.93														16
														17
														18
														19
									2.35	2.35	1.97	2.98		20
										2.50		2.88		21
												2.78		22
												2.73		23
												2.68		24
												2.98		25
												2.88		26
												2.78		27
												2.73		28
												2.68		29
													2.08	30
1.99													1.78	31
1.96														32
														33
1.98														34
1.96														35
1.96														36
1.94														37
														38
														39
1.99														40
1.96														41
2.10														42
2.06														43
2.01														44
2.04														45
2.01														46
1.97														47
1.97														48
1.93														49
2.14														50
2.10														51
2.07														52

f Only 30,000 pounds delivered at Wittenberg, Wis.
 g Delivered at Wittenberg, Wis.
 h 190,000 at Agency; 40,000 at school.
 i 2,000 for the Agency; 60,000 for the school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARD BREAD.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity		Calvin Durand.	J no. M. Higginbotham.	Lewis D. Dozier.	Joseph Garneau.	Wm. W. Graves.	J. O. Giaman.
		offered.	awarded.						
1	Chicago.....Ill.	Lbs. 96,550	Pounds.	3.49		2.98		3.10	a3.34
2				3.04 ¹ / ₂					
3				2.97 ³ / ₄					
4				2.94 ³ / ₄					
5	Sioux City.....Iowa.	92,950	96,550		3.03				
6	St. Paul.....Minn.	92,950			3.10				
7	Kansas City.....Mo.	96,550				3.15			
8	St. Louis.....Mo.	96,550				2.98		3.10	
9	Helena.....Mont.	92,950					4.50		
10	Omaha.....Nebr.	92,950			3.10				

HOMINY.

11	Chicago.....Ill.	75,450							
12	Kansas City.....Mo.	75,450	75,450						
13	Omaha.....Nebr.	75,450							

LARD.

14	Chicago.....Ill.	50,670							
15	Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha.....	50,670	50,670						
16									
17	Fargo, N. Dak., or St. Paul, Minn.	6,000							
18	Pipestone School.....Minn.	100							
19	Kansas City.....Mo.	50,670							
20	Omaha.....Nebr.	50,670							
21	Sisseton School.....S. Dak.	400							

MESS PORK.

		Bbls.	Barrels.						
22	Chicago.....Ill.	997	997						
23	Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha.....	997							
24	Fargo, N. Dak., or St. Paul, Minn.	288							
25	Omaha.....Nebr.	997							
26	Sisseton School.....S. Dak.	4							

ROLLED OATS.

	Points of delivery.	Quantity		h	i	j	k	l	m	n
		Lbs.	Pounds.							
27	Chicago.....Ill.	38,850	38,850	h1.00						
28				i1.42						
29				j1.25						
30	Kansas City.....Mo.	38,850								
31	St. Louis.....Mo.	38,850								
32	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont.	2,000								
33										
34	Durham Station (for Blackfeet Agency), Mont.	2,000								
35										
36	Fort Slaw School.....Mont.	1,000								
37										
38	Omaha.....Nebr.	38,850								
39	Sioux Falls.....S. Dak.	38,850								
40										
41										

a In selected cottonwood boxes. b In 5-pound (net) tin cans. c In 10-pound (net) tin cans. d Pure lard in tins, f. o. b. e f. o. b., \$5 per 100 pounds, 11 to 12 pieces per barrel. f "Challenge" rolled oats, per case of 60 pounds each. g "Hoosier" rolled oats, per case of 60 pounds each.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARD BREAD.

Adelbert Batchelder.	Nathan W. Wells.	Henry A. Koster.	Charles H. Searing.	Philip D. Armour.	Louis T. Swift.	Fargo Packing Co.	Chas. H. Smith.	Michael Cudahy.	Frank B. Layman.	Charles Higgins.	Walter T. Chandler.	Francois J. Dessoir.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	John J. Marks.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10

HOMINY.

1.47															11
1.03		.87	.89												12
.97		.91	.94												13

LARD.

				5.95											14
				b5.59											15
				c5.24		5.45									16
						6.50									17
															18
															19
															20
															21

MESS PORK.

															22
															23
															24
															25
															26

ROLLED OATS.

f	g														
f1.29															27
g1.23															28
															29
															30
															31
															32
															33
															34
															35
															36
															37
															38
															39
															40
															41

h Per case, 24 2-pound packages in case. i Per case, 36 2-pound packages in case. j Per case, 30 2-pound packages in case. k Per cwt., 72 pounds in a case. l Per case, 60-pound cases. m Per case, 50-pound cases. n Per cwt., 25 2-pound packages per case.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

OATS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koester.	Chas. H. Searing.	Abraham Staab.	James F. Schutt.	Nathan W. Wells.	David Rees.	Jno. K. Mullen.
1	Ignacio (for agency and subagency), Colo.	Pounds. 40,000	Pounds. 40,000	1.59	1.65		1.73			
2	Ignacio Subagency..... Colo.	20,000				1.63				
3	Navajo Springs Agency..... Colo.	20,000	20,000			2.52	1.60			
4	Grand Junction School..... Colo.	20,000	20,000				1.60			
5	Fosston (for R. L. Police and School), Minn.	25,000	25,000	1.63	1.72			1.64	1.48	1.25
6	Lathrop (for Leech Lake annuity), Minn.	18,760	18,760	.91						
7	Blackfeet Agency..... Mont.	3,000	3,000	.97						
8	Blackfeet (for agency)..... Mont.	60,000								
9	Durham (for Blackfeet Agency), Mont.	60,000	60,000	1.27						
10	Rosebud (for Tongue River Agency)..... Mont.	12,000		1.40						
11	Hope School..... Nebr.	20,000	20,000							
12	Santee Agency..... Nebr.	4,800	4,800							
13	Santee Agency and School..... Nebr.	29,800		.89						
14	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency), Nebr.	25,000	25,000					a.98		
15	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency), Nebr.	29,800	25,000							
16	Carson School..... Nev.	100,000	100,000	.79			.97	.94		
17	Santa Fe School..... N. Mex.	10,000	10,000	1.34	2.91					
18	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox schools), Okla.	25,000	25,000	1.34	1.29	1.42	1.59			
19	White Eagle (for Otoe, etc., schools), Okla.	10,000	10,000	.78	.85					
20	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek Agency)..... S. Dak.	25,600	25,600	.77	.79					
21	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule Agency)..... S. Dak.	20,000		.86						
22	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule Agency)..... S. Dak.	50,000		.86						
23	Cheyenne River Agency..... S. Dak.	25,000	25,000	1.03				a.1.35		
24	Crow Creek Agency..... S. Dak.	20,000	20,000							
25	Crow Creek (for agency)..... S. Dak.	20,000	20,000							
26	Gettysburg (for Cheyenne River Agency)..... S. Dak.	25,000						b.1.20		
27	Lower Brule Agency..... S. Dak.	50,000	50,000							
28	Pierre School..... S. Dak.	12,000	12,000	1.04						
29	Sisseton School..... S. Dak.	20,000		.98						
30	Sisseton (for school)..... S. Dak.	20,000	20,000							
31	Yankton Agency..... S. Dak.	50,000	50,000	.91				.97		
32	Green Bay Agency..... Wis.	40,000	40,000	.94				a.1.10		
33	Lac du Flambeau School..... Wis.	40,000	40,000							
34	Lac du Flambeau School..... Wis.	6,400	6,400	1.02						

a One delivery.
b Two deliveries.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

OATS.

Number.	David Roberts.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Wm. H. Gallagher.	Jno. L. Turner.	John Brown.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Geo. H. Meyers.	John Wagner.	James C. MoVay.	Albert W. Lavender.	James W. Sanford.	James E. Horton.	Emmett F. Dorothy.	Chas. H. Garlick.	Geo. L. Chesley.	Chas. R. Steir.	John A. Lieg.	Number.
1																		1
2																		2
3																		3
4																		4
5	1.40																	5
6		1.19																6
7		1.30																7
8			1.85															8
9		1.39																9
10																		10
11																		11
12	1.40																	12
13			.63															13
14				.75														14
15					.71													15
16	1.19																	16
17						.95												17
18						1.37	1.50											18
19																		19
20																		20
21																		21
22																		22
23		1.23							1.06	1.05		1.06						23
24									1.08	1.19	1.05							24
25		1.23																25
26																		26
27	1.13																	27
28	1.23									1.20	1.05							28
29	1.20																	29
30	1.24				1.21								.65					30
31						.95												31
32	1.19			.78	.75	c.1.05			.91	.91				1.25				32
33	1.15								.96	.81						.89		33
34	1.24															.80	.74	34

c To be filled during season of navigation on the Missouri River.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT, COARSE.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Searing.	Leo. Goldman.
1	Fort Apache School.....	Ariz. 300	300	3.65	3.25
2	San Carlos Agency.....	Ariz. 700	500	2.10	
3					
4	Needles (for Fort Mojave School).....	Cal. 600	600	2.16	2.00
5	Ignacio Subagency.....	Colo. 200		2.00	
6					
7	Grand Junction School.....	Colo. 1,100	100		
8	Navajo Springs and Subagency.....	Colo. 200	1,000	2.07	
9	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall Agency).....	Idaho 500	100		
10	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency).....	Ind. T. 20,000	500		
11	Cale (for Chilocco School).....	Kans. 8,000	20,000	.74	
12	Cale (for Chilocco School, Okla.).....	Kans. 8,000	8,000		
13	Cedarvale (for Osage School).....	Kans. 500		.77	
14	Elgin (for Osage School).....	Kans. 500	500		
15	Kickapoo School.....	Kans. 1,900		1.05	
16	Lawrence (for school).....	Kans. 8,000	1,900		
17			8,000	.74	
18	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School).....	Kans. 1,900		1.15	
19	Detroit (for White Earth Agency and School).....	Minn. 700	700		
20	Fosston (for R. L. Annuity Police School, etc.).....	Minn. 2,750	700		
21	Lathrop (for Leech Lake School).....	Minn. 400	2,750		
22	Park Rapids (for Pine Point School).....	Minn. 500	400		
23	Pipestone School.....	Minn. 560	500		
24	Arlee (for Flathead Agency).....	Mont. 2,000		1.71	
25	Crow Agency.....	Mont. 5,000	5,000	1.48	
26	Durham (for Blackfeet Agency).....	Mont. 20,000	2,000	1.79	
27	Flathead Agency.....	Mont. 2,000	2,000		
28	Fort Peck Agency.....	Mont. 5,000	5,000		
29	Fort Shaw School.....	Mont. 2,500	2,500		
30	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck Agency).....	Mont. 5,000		1.93	
31	Rosebud (for Tongue River Agency).....	Mont. 8,000	8,000	1.69	
32	Tongue River Agency.....	Mont. 8,000		1.70	
33	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago Schools).....	Nebr. 1,300		1.17	
34	Omaha and Winnebago Schools.....	Nebr. 1,300	1,300		
35	Santee Agency.....	Nebr. 1,900		1.12	
36	Santee Agency School and Hope School.....	Nebr. 1,900	1,900	1.01	
37	Wadsworth (for Nevada School).....	Nebr. 200	200	3.18	
38	Albuquerque School.....	N. Mex. 500	500	1.87	
39	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency).....	N. Mex. 3,000	3,000	1.95	
40	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency).....	N. Mex. 1,000	1,000	1.91	
41	Santa Fe School.....	N. Mex. 400	400	1.80	
42	Fort Berthold Agency.....	N. Dak. 5,000	5,000		
43	Fort Totten School.....	N. Dak. 3,000	3,000	1.53	
44	Standing Rock Agency.....	N. Dak. 2,000	2,000	1.05	
45	Chilocco School.....	Okla. 8,000			
46	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and Schools).....	Okla. 4,000	4,000	.77	
47	Kildare (for Kaw School).....	Okla. 2,500	2,500	.79	
48	Segor Colony School.....	Okla. 2,000	2,000	1.38	
49	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox Schools).....	Okla. 2,700	2,700	1.05	
50	White Eagle (for Otoe and Pawnee Schools).....	Okla. 1,500	1,500	.85	
51			2,760		

♢ Bid is for delivery at Seger Colony.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, COARSE.

Henry A. Morgan.	D. W. Wickersham.	Henry A. Koester.	James E. Schutt.	James M. Slavens.	Wm. E. Rippetoe.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	Wellington Quail.	James C. Adams.	John L. Turner.	Number.
											1
											2
2.89	2.00										3
		2.09									4
											5
				1.57							6
				1.57							7
		2.15									8
			2.50								9
											10
		2.37									11
		.59		.59	.67½						12
		.63			.81½						13
					.75						14
			.84								15
											16
		1.01									17
		.54		.71							18
					.89						19
			1.15		1.09						20
				1.14							21
				1.22							22
				1.36							23
				1.19							24
				.99							25
				1.71	2.25						26
				1.48	1.39	1.39					27
				1.79	1.59	1.33					28
						1.69	1.40				29
						1.44					30
				1.93		1.49		1.63	1.52		31
				1.69							32
				1.70		1.37					33
					2.59						34
			1.17								35
				1.12							36
				1.01							37
				2.41							38
				1.78							39
				1.39							40
				1.40							41
				1.53		1.47					42
				1.05	1.13	1.13					43
					1.23	1.22					44
					.72						45
					.75						46
				.59							47
				.71							48
				1.27							49
				1.38							50
				.93							51
				.69							51

α 1,000 pounds delivered at agency, 600 pounds delivered at school, 300 pounds delivered at Hope School.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT, COARSE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koster.	Patrick E. Byrne.	James M. Slavens.
1	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek Agency)..... S. Dak.	5,000	5,000	1.08		.93
2	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule Agency)..... S. Dak.	3,000	3,000	1.08		.93
3	Cheyenne River Agency..... S. Dak.	10,000	10,000	1.17	1.19	
4	Crow Creek Agency..... S. Dak.	5,000			1.08	
5	Flandreau School..... S. Dak.	400	400	1.30	1.37	
6	Lower Brule Agency..... S. Dak.	3,000			1.08	
7	Sisseton Station (for school)..... S. Dak.	1,200	1,200	1.91		
8	Yankton Agency (for school)..... S. Dak.	5,000	5,000	1.17	.90	
9	Green Bay Agency (for Menomonee School)..... Wis.	1,500	1,500	.83		
10	Lac du Flambeau School..... Wis.	500	500	1.21		
11	Oneida School..... Wis.	1,680	1,680	.83	.90	.89
12	Tomah School..... Wis.	1,000	1,000	1.17		.84
13	Wittenberg school..... Wis.	600	600	.89		

SALT, FINE.

14	Colorado River Agency..... Ariz.	3,200		3.73		3.67
15	Agency and School..... Ariz.	3,200	3,200			
16	Fort Apache School..... Ariz.	1,600	4,600			
17	Fort Apache..... Ariz.	4,600				3.69
18	Fort Mojave School..... Ariz.	3,000				3.00
19	Keams Canyon School..... Ariz.	1,000	1,000			
20	Phoenix School..... Ariz.	3,000	3,000	1.90		1.96
21	Pima School..... Ariz.	2,000	2,000	2.39		
22	San Carlos Agency..... Ariz.	18,000				
23		15,000	15,000			2.37
24	Fort Yuma School..... Cal.	2,000	2,000	2.10		
25	Needles (for Fort Mojave School)..... Cal.	3,000	3,000	2.41		
26	Fort Lewis School..... Colo.	3,000	3,000	1.89		
27	Ignacio Subagency..... Colo.	3,000	1,500			1.78
28	Navajo Springs and Subagency..... Idaho	3,000	1,500			
29	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall Agency)..... Idaho	1,000	1,000	2.78		
30	Lemhi Agency..... Idaho	600	600	3.48		
31	Chickasha (for Kiowa Schools)..... Ind. T.	8,000	8,000	.74		1.35
32	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School)..... Kans.	1,000	1,000	1.13		
33	Cale (for Chilocco School)..... Kans.	5,000	5,000	.81		
34	Cedarvale (for Osage School)..... Kans.	1,000	1,000	1.11		.89
35	Elgin (for Osage school)..... Kans.	1,000				
36	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School)..... Kans.	400				
37	Kickapoo School..... Kans.	100	100	1.24		
38	Lawrence School..... Kans.	2,000	2,000	.77		.99
39	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School)..... Kans.	100				
40	Pottawatomie School..... Kans.	400	400	1.30		
41	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School)..... Kans.	200				
42	Mount Pleasant School..... Mich.	1,000	1,000	.93		
43	Detroit (for White Earth, etc.)..... Minn.	270	270	1.41		
44	Fosston (for R. L. School and W. R. R. School)..... Minn.	700	700	1.41		
45	Lathrop (for Leech Lake School)..... Minn.	300	300	1.41		
46	Park Rapids (for P. P. School)..... Minn.	400	400	1.50		
47	Pipestone School..... Minn.	500	500	1.18		
48	Seneca (for school, etc.)..... Mo.	1,900	1,900	.84		1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, COARSE—Continued.

James Davis.	John L. Turner.	Geo. L. Chesley.	Chas. R. Steir.	John A. Lieg.	Chas. H. Searing.	Leo Goldman.	Isaac Levy.	Henry A. Morgan.	D. Wilmot Wickersham.	James E. Schutt.	Wm. E. Rippetoe.	Number.
												1
1.10												2
												3
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												6
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												8
	.87$\frac{1}{2}$.89										9
			.80	.69								10
												11
												12
			a.75									13
												14

SALT, FINE.

					3.47							14
					c3.30	4.00						15
					3.65	d3.25						16
												17
												18
					4.67							19
					1.70	1.50						20
						2.00						21
												22
					2.10							23
					2.45	2.05	2.00	1.89	2.05			24
					2.26	2.00						25
					2.38					2.00		26
					2.38							27
										2.50		28
												29
												30
					.98							31
					1.23							32
					.99							33
												34
					1.17							35
					1.45							36
												37
					.98						b1.72	38
					2.00						1.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
												40
					1.75							41
					.95							42
												43
												44
												45
												46
												47
												48

a Delivered at Wittenberg, Wis.

b Delivered at Lawrence, Kans.

c 2,000 pounds delivered at agency; 1,200 pounds at school.

d Delivered at agency and school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT, FINE—Continued.

Number.	Points of Delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koster.	Patrick E. Byrne.	James M. Slavens.	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.
		Pounds.	Pounds.				
1	Arlee (for Flathead Agency)..... Mont.	1,000		1.99			
2	Durham Station (for Blackfeet Agency)..... Mont.	3,000	3,000	2.48	1.97	2.31	
3	Flathead Agency (for Carlos Band)..... Mont.	1,000	1,000		2.54	1.60	
4	Fort Belknap Agency..... Mont.	1,000		2.60			
5	Fort Peck Agency..... Mont.	500	500		2.23		
6	Fort Shaw School..... Mont.	500	500	2.25	1.70		
7	Harlem (for Fort Belknap Agency)..... Mont.	1,000	1,000		1.99		
8		2,000				2.48	
9	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck Agency)..... Mont.	500		2.45			
10	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago schools), Nebr.	2,200	2,200	b 1.40			
11	Genoa School..... Nebr.	1,000	1,000	1.09			
12	Great Nemaha School..... Nebr.	200	200	1.20			
13	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency)..... Nebr.	30,000	30,000	.77	.96	1.13	
14	Santee Agency and schools..... Nebr.	1,700	1,700	c 1.36			
15	Stuart (for Rosebud Agency)..... Nebr.	2,000	2,000	1.20	.99	1.27	
16	Valentine (for Rosebud Agency)..... Nebr.	28,000	28,000	.76	.92		
17		30,000				1.07	
18	Carson School..... Nev.	1,000	1,000	1.81			
19	Elko (for Western Shoshones)..... Nev.	2,600	2,600	2.10			
20	Nevada Agency..... Nev.	2,540	2,540				
21	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency)..... Nev.	2,540		2.15			
22	Albuquerque School..... N. Mex.	4,000	4,000	1.99			
23	Gallup (for Navajo Agency)..... N. Mex.	800					
24	Las Cruces (for Mescalero School)..... N. Mex.	800	800	1.84			
25	Navajo Agency..... N. Mex.	800	800	2.55			
26	Santa Fe School..... N. Mex.	1,000	1,000	1.60			
27	Eastern Cherokee School..... N. C.	1,200	1,200	1.57			
28	Fort Berthold School..... N. Dak.	600	600	c 1.71	1.69		
29	Fort Totten School..... N. Dak.	500	500	1.40	1.79		
30	Standing Rock Agency..... N. Dak.	18,000	18,000		1.33	1.51	
31	Chilocco School..... Okla.	5,000				.94	
32	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe schools), Okla.	24,200	24,200	.74		.83	
33	Kildare (for Kaw School)..... Okla.	200	200	.91			
34	Ponca..... Okla.	5,000				1.27	
35	Seeger Colony School..... Okla.	1,600	1,600	1.70			
36	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox schools)..... Okla.	700	700	1.20			
37	White Eagle (for Ponca, etc., schools)..... Okla.	2,760	2,760	1.02			
38	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek Agency)..... S. Dak.	500	500	1.24			
39	Cheyenne River Agency..... S. Dak.	500	500	1.81	1.63		
40	Crow Creek..... S. Dak.	500			2.00		
41	Flandreau School..... S. Dak.	2,000	2,000	1.59	1.38		
42	Pierre School..... S. Dak.	2,000	2,000	1.17	1.00		
43	Sisseton (for school)..... S. Dak.	800	800	1.51			
44	Yankton School..... S. Dak.	1,500	(*)	c 1.41	1.29		
45	Ouray Agency..... Utah.	4,000	4,000	2.26			
46	Uintah Agency..... Utah.	5,000	5,000	2.26			
47	Green Bay Agency (for agency and school), Wis.	550	550	1.03			
48	Lac du Flambeau School..... Wis.	400	400	1.40			
49	Oneida School..... Wis.	1,120	1,120	1.03	1.08	1.24	
50	Tomah School..... Wis.	300	300	1.30			
51	Wittenberg (for school)..... Wis.	600	600	d 1.24			
52	Casper (for Shoshone, etc., agency)..... Wyo.	6,100	6,100				
53	Lander (for Shoshone, etc., agency)..... Wyo.	6,100					

WHEAT.

54	Santee Agency and schools..... Nebr.	88,000	88,000	c 1.19			
55	Santee Agency and Santee School..... Nebr.	63,000					
56	Hope School..... Nebr.	25,000					
57	Green Bay Agency..... Wis.	150,000	150,000	1.29			

a For delivery at Fort Shaw, Mont.
b For delivery at schools.
c For delivery at agency.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT, FINE—Continued.

James C. Adams.	Wellington Quail.	Chas. H. Searing.	Jno. L. Turner.	Geo. H. Meyers.	Eugene Griswold.	John Wagner.	Wm. E. Rippetoe.	James Davis.	Geo. L. Chesley.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Chas. R. Stear.	John A. Lieg.	De Forest Richards.	John Brown.	David Rees.	Albert W. Lavender.	Number.
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WHEAT.

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d For delivery at school.
* No award.
e 6,100 pounds delivered at Lander, Wyo., at \$3, or at Casper, Wyo., at \$1.75.
f All or none.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	To—	New York.				
			H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	J. M. Slavens.	R. P. Barron.	Isaac M. Humphrey.
1	Casa Grande	Ariz.	a3.55	b3.60	c3.59		
2	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.			d5.85		
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.	e5.56				
4	Fort Mojave	Ariz.	f4.56	b4.68	f4.61		
5	Hackberry	Ariz.	a4.10	b4.20	c4.14		
6	Holbrook	Ariz.	b4.67		c4.63	g4.66	
7	Phoenix	Ariz.	b4.68	b4.74	c4.47	g4.51	
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.		b4.66			c3.74
9	Tucson	Ariz.		b3.90			
10	Williams	Ariz.	a3.55	b3.93			
11	Ager	Cal.	i3.79	b3.90			
12	Genesee	Cal.	e4.80	b5.09			
13	San Jacinto	Cal.	a2.89	b2.99			
14	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	a3.68	b3.99			
15	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.				e8.00	
16	Needles	Cal.	a3.98	b4.10	c4.34		
17	Perris	Cal.	a2.89	b3.05			
18	Porterville	Cal.	a4.14	b4.29			
19	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	e9.10				
20	San Francisco	Cal.	i3.72				
21	Ukiah	Cal.	c3.68	b3.80			
22	Fort Lewis	Colo.	i3.12	b3.39			
23	Grand Junction	Colo.	b3.41	c3.25	i3.27	g3.30	
24	Hesperus	Colo.	i3.03	b3.35			
25	Ignacio	Colo.	i3.72	b3.90	c3.83	g3.86	
26	Mancos	Colo.		b4.61	c4.43	g4.46	
27	Bismarck	N. Dak.					
28	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.			e1.93	c1.88	
29	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.			e2.53	c2.49	
30	Fort Totten	N. Dak.			e1.93	c1.88	
31	Mandan	N. Dak.			e1.51	c1.70	
32	Minot	N. Dak.	b1.67		c1.64	c1.61	
33	Rolla	N. Dak.	b1.75		c1.71	c1.69	
34	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.		b1.80		c1.84	
35	Armour	S. Dak.	b1.35	b1.07	c1.09	c1.05	
36	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	b1.41	c1.29	c1.34	c1.32	
37	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.		c1.49			
38	Eureka	S. Dak.	b1.21	b1.47	c1.19	c1.29	
39	Flattendau	S. Dak.	b1.16	c1.09	c1.11	c1.11	
40	Gettysburg	S. Dak.	b1.70	b1.49	c1.51	c1.51	
41	Highmore	S. Dak.	b1.38	b1.36		c1.33	
42	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.		b1.79	c1.60	c1.82	
43	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.		c1.49			
44	Pierre	S. Dak.	b1.51	b1.59	c1.45	c1.62	
45	Sisseton	S. Dak.	j1.11	b1.19		c1.24	
46	Springfield	S. Dak.	b1.31	c1.22		c1.24	
47	Rapid City	S. Dak.	b2.81	b2.65		c2.55	
48	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.				c1.30	
49	Blackfoot	Idaho.		c3.43	c3.47	c3.45	
50	Fort Lapwai	Idaho.		c4.73		c4.75	
51	Lewiston	Idaho.	b4.41	c4.33		c4.35	
52	Ross Fork	Idaho.	b3.49	c3.43	c3.46	c3.45	
53	Chicago	Ill.	k.75				
54	Chickasha	Ind. Ter.	b1.81	b1.87	i1.77	a1.79	
55	Marlow	Ind. Ter.	k1.69	b1.78			
56	Minco	Ind. Ter.	k1.69	b1.78			
57	Muscogee	Ind. Ter.	b2.07	a1.93		a1.95	
58	Darlington	Okla. Ter.	b1.69	b1.68	i1.65	a1.62	
59	Kildare	Okla. Ter.	b1.72	a1.65	i1.67	a1.67	
60	Kiowa Agency	Okla. Ter.	b2.10		i1.97	a1.99	
61	Shawnee	Okla. Ter.	b1.92	a1.70	i1.74	a1.72	
62	White Eagle	Okla. Ter.	b1.48	b1.48		a1.45	
63	Sioux City	Iowa.	l.81			i1.30	
64	Arkansas City	Kans.	j1.39	b1.47			
65	Baxter Springs	Kans.	j1.38	b1.47		a1.43	
66	Cale	Kans.	j1.39	b1.47	i1.46	a1.46	
67	Cedarvale	Kans.	j1.37	b1.44		a1.43	
68	Elgin	Kans.	j1.37	b1.44			
69	Hoyt	Kans.	j1.13	b1.23	i1.19	a1.19	
70	Lawrence	Kans.	j1.15	b1.15	i1.19	a1.18	
71	Netawaka	Kans.	j1.41	b1.63		a1.46	
72	White Cloud	Kans.	j1.59	b1.70	i1.64	a1.64	
73	Mount Pleasant	Mich.	k.87		i.92		
74	Clontarf	Minn.				a1.42	

a 35 days. b Time to be specified by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. c 40 days. d 40 days to Needles, thence by first boat to agency. e 60 days. f 50 days. g 45 days. h No time stated. i 30 days j 25 days. k 20 days. l 15 days.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	New York.			Chicago.							Number.	
	Isaac P. Baker.	W. J. Wiley.	De Forest Richards.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	J. M. Slavens.	R. P. Barron.	Isaac M. Humphrey.	Isaac P. Baker.	W. J. Wiley.		De Forest Richards.
				a3.48	b3.53	c3.54						1
				d5.55	e5.55	f4.31	b4.43					2
				a3.81	b3.91	c3.89	d4.38					3
				b4.34	b4.44	c4.33	d4.37	a4.39				4
				b4.34	b4.44	c4.33	d4.37	a4.31				5
	h4.43			a3.48	b3.60	c3.60	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			6
				a3.48	b3.65	c3.65	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			7
				i3.49	b3.60	c3.60	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			8
				a4.60	b4.79	c4.79	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			9
				a2.70	b2.85	c2.85	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			10
				a3.58	b3.75	c3.75	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			11
	h8.70	e8.30		a3.87	b4.00	c4.14	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			12
	h4.37			a2.70	b2.90	c2.90	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			13
				a3.92	b4.10	c4.10	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			14
				e8.80								15
				i3.51	b3.70	c3.70	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			16
				c3.51	b3.09	c3.09	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			17
				i2.92	b2.98	c2.98	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			18
				b2.98	i2.90	i2.92	a2.91					19
				i2.83	b3.00	c3.00	d4.30	e4.17	a4.31			20
	h3.87			b3.61	b3.55	c3.47	a3.49					21
	h4.47			b4.26	c4.07	a4.09						22
	i1.40											23
	h1.95					c1.58	i1.53					24
	h2.60					e2.08	i2.04					25
	h2.19					c1.58	i1.53					26
	c1.46	j1.71				c1.16	i1.48					27
	h1.70					b1.35	i1.29					28
	h1.75					b1.37	i1.34					29
	c1.50	j1.85				b1.45	i1.47					30
	h1.10					b.87	c.74	i.70				31
	h1.32					b1.01	i.94	c.98	i.98			32
	h1.62					i1.14						33
	c1.09	j1.29				b.89	b1.14	c.84	i1.17			34
	h1.10					b.83	i.74	c.78	i.78			35
	c1.29	j1.50				b1.15	b1.19	i1.21	i1.21			36
	h1.34					b1.07	b1.02	i.99	i.99			37
	c1.49	j1.80				b1.39	c1.25	i1.42	i1.42			38
	h1.62					i1.14						39
	c1.29	j1.60				b1.37	b1.24	c1.34	i1.27			40
	h1.13					j.73	b.79					41
	h1.24					b.91	i.87		i.89			42
	h2.75					i2.50	b2.32	b2.35	i2.23			43
	h1.39								i.95			44
									i2.23			45
									h.39			46
												47
												48
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												73
												74

a 35 days. b Time to be specified by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. c 40 days. d 40 days to Needles, thence by first boat to agency. e 60 days. f 50 days. g 45 days. h No time stated. i 30 days j 25 days. k 20 days. l 15 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From.....	To—	New York.		
			R. P. Barron.	J. M. Slavens.	Isaac P. Baker.
1	Detroit.....	Minn.	a 1.45	b 1.48	c 1.50
2	Duluth.....	Minn.			
3	Fosston.....	Minn.	a 1.53	b 1.57	c 1.55
4	Lathrop.....	Minn.	a 1.55	b 1.59	c 1.57
5	Morris.....	Minn.	a 1.24		a 1.24
6	Pipestone.....	Minn.			c 1.08
7	Park Rapids.....	Minn.	a 1.67		a 1.47
8	Vermilion Lake.....	Minn.	a 2.04		a 1.84
9	Kansas City.....	Mo.			
10	Seneca.....	Mo.		b 1.21	c 1.19
11	St. Louis.....	Mont.	f 3.05	f 3.12	c 3.17
12	Arlee.....	Mont.	f 3.06	f 3.26	f 2.96
13	Blackfeet Agency.....	Mont.	f 2.77	f 2.73	c 2.76
14	Crow Agency.....	Mont.	f 2.99	f 3.06	f 2.77
15	Durham Station.....	Mont.	f 2.76	f 2.93	f 2.68
16	Fort Belknap Agency.....	Mont.			f 2.34
17	Fort Peck Agency.....	Mont.	f 3.28		f 3.04
18	Fort Shaw.....	Mont.	f 3.04		f 2.84
19	Great Falls.....	Mont.		f 2.72	f 2.47
20	Harlem.....	Mont.	f 2.18	f 2.34	f 2.19
21	Poplar Station.....	Mont.	f 3.45		f 3.09
22	Red Rock.....	Mont.	f 2.40	f 2.45	f 2.35
23	Rosebud.....	Nebr.	f 1.30	b 1.34	c 1.44
24	Bloomfield.....	Nebr.			c 1.18
25	Dakota City.....	Nebr.	f 1.43	b 1.44	
26	Genoa.....	Nebr.	a 1.30		
27	Omaha.....	Nebr.	a 1.69		c 1.74
28	Rushville.....	Nebr.	a 1.35	f 1.39	
29	Santee Agency.....	Nebr.	a 1.52	b 1.56	c 1.58
30	Stuart.....	Nebr.	a 1.57	b 1.60	c 1.59
31	Valentine.....	Nebr.	a 1.67		
32	Verdigris.....	Nebr.		f 4.41	
33	Carson.....	Nev.	a 4.14	f 4.15	
34	Elko.....	Nev.	a 4.20	f 4.15	
35	Wadsworth.....	N. Mex.		f 3.07	
36	Albuquerque School.....	N. Mex.	f 3.77	f 3.73	
37	Dulce Side Track.....	N. Mex.		f 4.27	c 4.29
38	Gallup.....	N. Mex.		f 3.13	c 3.15
39	Las Cruces.....	N. Mex.		h 4.13	
40	Mescalero Agency.....	N. Mex.		h 4.37	c 4.99
41	Navajo Agency.....	N. Mex.	c 2.87	b 2.83	
42	Santa Fe.....	N. Mex.	j 4.1	i 4.4	c 4.3
43	Indian School Siding, Carlisle.....	Pa.	j 4.1		c 4.3
44	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle.....	Pa.			
45	Ouray Agency.....	Utah.	a 2.95	f 2.90	c 2.90
46	Price Station.....	Utah.			
47	Uintah Valley Agency.....	Utah.			
48	Ashland.....	Wis.	b .97		c 1.00
49	Lac du Flambeau.....	Wis.	b .93		c .95
50	Oneida.....	Wis.		b .83	c 1.39
51	Shawano.....	Wis.	b .78		c .80
52	Tomah.....	Wis.	b .72		c .74
53	Wittenberg.....	Wis.	b .84		c .87
54	*Arapahoe Issue Station.....	Wyo.			c 2.25
55	Casper.....	Wyo.			
56	Shoshone Agency.....	Wyo.			
57	Chemawa.....	Oreg.	13.75		c 3.80
58	Grande Ronde Agency.....	Oreg.	17.35		c 7.40
59	Klamath Agency.....	Oreg.	16.35		c 6.40
60	Pendleton.....	Oreg.	13.75		c 3.85
61	Sheridan.....	Oreg.	13.85		c 3.87
62	The Dalles.....	Oreg.	13.75		c 3.78
63	Toledo (Yaquina Bay).....	Oreg.	14.75		c 4.77
64	Warm Springs Agency.....	Oreg.	15.35		c 5.38
65	Gate City.....	Wash.	14.10		c 4.15
66	Oyhuut (Grays Harbor).....	Wash.	15.35		c 5.40
67	Neah Bay Agency.....	Wash.	16.10		c 6.15
68	Reservation.....	Wash.	14.10		c 4.15
69	Rockford.....	Wash.	14.15		c 4.20
70	Wilbur.....	Wash.	13.75		c 3.80
71	Tekoa.....	Wash.	14.45		c 3.80
72	Toppenish Station.....	Wash.	14.35		c 4.37
73	Tulalip.....	Wash.	15.25		c 5.30
74	Union City.....	Wash.	15.25		c 5.30
75	Whittier.....	N. C.	e 1.39		c 1.43

* On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission.
 a 35 days. c No time stated.
 d 20 days. e 15 days. f 40 days.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	New York.			Chicago.						
	De Forest Richards.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	J. M. Slavens.	Isaac P. Baker.	De Forest Richards.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	
1				m 1.10	b 1.15	c 1.15				1
2										2
3				m 1.18	b 1.21	c 1.20				3
4				m 1.15	b 1.19	c 1.18				4
5	a 1.74					m .99	d 1.29			5
6		d 1.05				c .69		d .67		6
7	a 1.77			m 1.30		m 1.12	d 1.42			7
8	a 2.14			m 1.69		m 1.49	d 1.79			8
9		e 1.40						e .48		9
10		d 1.17			b .82	c .81		d .78		10
11										11
12				b 2.70	f 2.77	c 2.83				12
13	f 3.26			b 2.80	f 2.92	b 2.62	d 2.92			13
14				b 2.45	f 2.43	c 2.46				14
15	f 3.06			b 2.62	f 2.72	b 2.42	d 2.72			15
16	f 3.05			b 2.66	f 2.58	b 2.33	d 2.70			16
17	f 2.54					b 1.89	d 2.29			17
18	f 3.34			b 2.80		b 2.69	d 2.99			18
19	f 3.14			b 2.60		b 2.49	d 2.79			19
20	f 2.77				f 2.38	b 2.16	d 2.43			20
21	f 2.59				b 1.94	b 1.84	d 2.04			21
22	f 3.50		g 3.50	b 3.20		b 2.74	d 3.24		g 3.24	22
23	f 2.50			b 2.05	f 2.10	b 2.05	d 2.15			23
24		g 1.34		b .95	b .98	c 1.09		g .99		24
25		d 1.14	g 1.26					d .74	g .96	25
26		g 1.53	a 1.41	b 1.08	b 1.10	c .76		g 1.11	m 1.06	26
27				m .95						27
28	b 1.66		g 1.70	m 1.34		c 1.37			g 1.35	28
29				m 1.00	f 1.08					29
30	b 1.55		g 1.60	m 1.17	b 1.21	c 1.19	e 1.21		g 1.20	30
31	b 1.59		g 1.60	m 1.32	b 1.26	c 1.24	e 1.24		g 1.23	31
32		g 1.71	a 1.65	m 1.32				g 1.49	m 1.30	32
33		g 4.41	f 4.37		f 4.05			g 4.09	b 4.02	33
34		g 4.18	a 4.12	m 3.79	f 3.81			g 3.90	m 3.77	34
35		g 4.17	a 4.12	m 3.87	f 3.81			g 3.81	m 3.77	35
36		b 3.03	g 3.25		f 2.68			b 2.63	g 2.80	36
37		g 3.81	g 3.93	b 3.49	f 3.43			g 3.52	g 3.63	37
38		g 4.41	g 4.39		f 3.87	e 3.91		g 3.98	g 4.09	38
39		g 3.24	g 3.29		f 2.83	c 2.85		g 2.89	g 2.99	39
40					h 3.83					40
41		g 5.10		c 2.46	h 4.53	e 4.56		g 4.71		41
42		g 2.89	g 3.03	a .79	b 2.43	g 2.51		g 2.67		42
43				a .79	i .88	c .82				43
44				c .82		c .82				44
45			h 3.87	g 2.95	k 3.87	m 2.57		g 2.59	a 3.52	45
46			k 3.87			f 2.55			m 2.52	46
47									a 3.52	47
48				i .55		c .58				48
49				i .56		c .56				49
50			d 1.37			c .81		d .78		50
51				i .43	b .47	c .45				51
52				i .37		c .38				52
53				i .49		c .51				53
54	h 3.00						h 2.60			54
55	a 1.93						e 1.68			55
56	h 3.00						h 2.60			56
57				f 3.40		c 3.45				57
58				f 7.40		f 7.10				58
59				f 6.00		c 6.10				59
60				g 3.80		c 3.45			g 3.45	60
61				f 3.50		c 3.53				61
62				g 3.89		c 3.42			g 3.54	62
63				f 4.40		c 4.42				63
64				f 5.00		c 5.10				64
65				f 3.75		c 3.80				65
66				f 5.00		c 5.10				66
67				f 5.75		c 5.80				67
68				f 3.75		c 3.80				68
69				f 3.80		c 3.85				69
70				f 3.40		c 3.45				70
71				f 3.40		c 3.45				71
72				f 4.10		c 4.18				72
73				f 4.00		c 4.05				73
74				f 4.90		c 4.98				74
75				a 1.71		c 1.74				75

g Time to be specified by the Commissioner.
 i 10 days. j 7 days.
 k 50 days. m 25 days.

h 60 days.
 k 45 days.
 n 10 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Table with columns: Number, From, To, Kansas City, Mo. (H. A. Koster, N. W. Wells, J. M. Slavens, R. P. Barron, Isaac M. Humphrey), and various rates.

a 35 days. b Time to be specified by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. c 40 days. d 40 days to Needles, thence by first boat to agency. e 60 days. f 50 days. g 20 days. h No time stated. i 30 days.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Table with columns: Kansas City, Mo. (Isaac P. Baker, DeForest Richards), Omaha, Nebr. (H. A. Koster, N. W. Wells, J. M. Slavens, R. P. Barron, Isaac M. Humphrey, Isaac P. Baker, DeForest Richards), and Number.

j 25 days. k 15 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Table with columns: Number, From, To, Kansas City, Mo. (R. P. Bar-ron, J. M. Slavens, Isaac P. Baker)

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Table with columns: Number, Kansas City, Mo. (DeForest Richards, H. A. Koster, N. W. Wells), Omaha, Nebr. (R. P. Bar-ron, J. M. Slavens, Isaac P. Baker, DeForest Richards, H. A. Koster, M. W. Wells)

* On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission. a 35 days. b 30 days. c No time stated. d 20 days. e 15 days. f 40 days.

g Time to be specified by Commissioner of Indian Affairs. h 60 days. i 10 days. j 25 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	To—	Sioux City, Iowa.			
			H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	J. M. Slavens.	R. P. Barron.
1	Casa Grande	Ariz.	a 3.21	b 3.30	c 3.31	
2	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.			d 5.60	
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.			e 5.40	
4	Fort Mohave	Ariz.	f 4.23	b 4.30	f 4.24	
5	Haakberry	Ariz.	a 3.73	b 3.85	c 3.85	
6	Holbrook	Ariz.	b 4.53		c 4.41	j 4.53
7	Phoenix	Ariz.	b 4.39	b 4.52	c 4.35	j 4.41
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.		b 4.37	e 4.32	
9	Tucson	Ariz.	a 3.21	b 3.40		
10	Williams	Ariz.	a 3.21	b 3.40		
11	Ager	Cal.	i 3.29	b 3.40		
12	Genesee	Cal.	e 4.39	b 4.55		
13	San Jacinto	Cal.	a 2.70	b 2.90		
14	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	a 3.48	b 3.64		
15	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.				
16	Needles	Cal.	a 3.67	b 3.90	c 4.25	
17	Perris	Cal.	a 2.70	b 2.95		
18	Porterville	Cal.	a 3.72	b 3.90		
19	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	e 8.60			
20	San Francisco	Cal.	i 3.25			
21	Ukiah	Cal.	c 3.39	b 3.55		
22	Fort Lewis	Colo.	i 2.86	b 3.09		
23	Grand Junction	Colo.	b 2.97	i 2.88	i 2.90	j 2.93
24	Hesperus	Colo.	i 2.77	b 3.09		
25	Ignacio	Colo.	i 3.44	b 3.65	c 3.58	j 3.64
26	Mancos	Colo.		b 4.26	c 4.17	j 4.21
27	Bismarck	N. Dak.				
28	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.			c 1.46	i 1.40
29	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.			e 2.78	i 2.75
30	Fort Totten	N. Dak.			c 1.46	i 1.40
31	Mandan	N. Dak.			c 1.27	i 1.59
32	Minot	N. Dak.	b 1.56		c 1.55	i 1.51
33	Rolla	N. Dak.	b 1.53		c 1.53	i 1.50
34	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.			b 1.51	i 1.54
35	Armour	S. Dak.	b 3.38	b 3.36	c 3.36	i 3.4
36	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	b 64	i 5.6	c 61	i 60
37	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.		i 7.6		
38	Eureka	S. Dak.	b 94	b 1.10	c 90	i 1.12
39	Flandreau	S. Dak.	b 70	i 4.9	c 54	i 5.4
40	Gettysburg	S. Dak.	b 1.15	b 1.15		i 1.18
41	Higmore	S. Dak.	b 67	b 67		i 64
42	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	b 1.40	b 1.40		i 1.42
43	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	i 7.6			
44	Pierre	S. Dak.	b 1.32	b 1.20	c 1.30	i 1.24
45	Sisseton	S. Dak.	j 9.2	b 1.03		
46	Springfield	S. Dak.	b 61	i 5.7		i 5.9
47	Rapid City	S. Dak.	b 1.57	b 1.54		i 1.49
48	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.				i 5.59
49	Blackfoot	Idaho		i 2.76	c 2.83	i 2.78
50	Fort Lapwai	Idaho		i 4.17		i 4.19
51	Lewiston	Idaho	b 3.90	i 3.79		i 3.81
52	Ross Fork	Idaho	b 2.81	i 2.76	c 2.81	i 2.78
53	Chicago	Ill.	k 5.54			
54	Chickasha	Ind. T.	b 1.47	b 1.49	i 1.40	j 1.43
55	Marlow	Ind. T.	k 1.01	b 1.30		
56	Muscoogee	Ind. T.	k 1.01	b 1.30		
57	Darlington	Ind. T.	i 1.86			
58	Kildare	Okla.	b 1.34	b 1.34	i 1.31	j 1.29
59	Kiowa Agency	Okla.	i 1.43			
60	Shawnee	Okla.	b 1.72		i 1.60	j 1.63
61	White Eagle	Okla.	i 1.41			
62	Sioux City	Iowa	b 1.31	b 1.31		j 1.25
63	Arkansas City	Kans.	j 8.5	b 93		
64	Baxter Springs	Kans.	j 7.8	b 93		j 8.6
65	Cale	Kans.	j 8.5	b 93	i 8.9	j 9.1
66	Cedarvale	Kans.	j 7.8	b 84		j 8.7
67	Elgin	Kans.	j 7.8	b 84		j 8.7
68	Hoyt	Kans.	j 5.8	b 69	i 64	j 63
69	Lawrence	Kans.	j 5.7	b 69	i 61	j 64
70	Netawaka	Kans.	j 5.3	b 65		j 5.7
71	White Cloud	Kans.	j 6.8	b 89	i 73	j 74
72	Mount Pleasant	Mich.	k 1.20			
73	Clontarf	Minn.				j 1.38

a 35 days. b Time to be specified by Commissioner of Indian Affairs. c 40 days. d No time stated. e 30 days.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Sioux City, Iowa.						St. Louis, Mo.			Number.
	Isaac P. Baker.	De Forest Richards.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	J. M. Slavens.	R. P. Barron.	Isaac M. Humphrey.	Isaac P. Baker.	De Forest Richards.	
1			a 3.29	b 3.40	c 3.39					1
2					d 5.65					2
3					e 5.45					3
4			f 4.19	b 4.30	f 4.29					4
5			a 3.69	b 3.85	c 3.74					5
6				b 4.61	c 4.50	j 4.61				6
7				b 4.47	c 4.40	j 4.53				7
8		h 4.35		b 4.49	e 4.42		c 3.45	h 4.46		8
9			a 3.29	b 3.50						9
10			a 3.29	b 3.50						10
11			i 3.49	b 3.60						11
12			e 4.51	b 4.70						12
13			a 2.91	b 3.10						13
14			a 3.57	b 3.70						14
15		e 8.35								15
16		h 4.28	a 3.77	b 3.95	c 4.30			h 4.41		16
17			a 2.91	b 3.20						17
18			a 3.81	b 4.10						18
19			e 8.90							19
20			i 3.41							20
21			c 3.42	b 3.80						21
22			i 2.92	b 3.30						22
23			b 2.99	i 2.95	i 2.97	j 2.98				23
24			i 2.83	b 3.21						24
25		h 3.59	i 3.02	b 3.90	c 3.68			h 3.77		25
26		h 4.21		b 4.49	c 4.27	j 3.77	j 4.38	h 4.35		26
27			i 1.17					i 1.06		27
28			h 1.43					i 1.80		28
29			h 2.80					i 3.15		29
30			h 1.80					i 2.00		30
31			i 1.21	l 1.57		c 1.30	i 1.67	i 1.22	l 1.62	31
32			h 2.09					h 2.35		32
33			h 1.53					i 1.75		33
34			i 1.21	l 1.50				i 1.15	l 1.49	34
35			h 3.35		b 1.44		i 1.46	i 7.5		35
36			h 5.9		b 1.73	i 1.59	c 1.63	i 1.65	h 1.62	36
37			h 8.9			i 1.79		h 1.92		37
38			i 8.0	l 1.20	b 90	b 1.08	c 84	i 1.09	i 7.4	38
39			h 5.7		b 98	i 94	c 99	i 98	h 99	39
40			i 9.0	l 1.16	b 1.09	b 1.19		i 1.21	i 94	40
41			i 6.2		b 1.80	b 1.79		i 1.76	i 1.73	41
42			i 1.10	l 1.43		b 1.44		i 1.46	i 1.14	42
43			h 8.9			i 1.79		h 1.92	l 1.45	43
44			i 9.0	l 1.25	b 1.34	b 1.24	c 1.34	i 1.26	i 94	44
45			h 94		j 1.18	b 1.27		h 1.27	l 1.25	45
46			h 5.9		h 1.70	i 1.52		h 1.54	h 1.54	46
47			h 1.55	l 1.45	b 2.54	b 2.53		i 2.55	h 2.52	47
48			h 61						l 2.50	48
49						i 3.43	c 3.45	i 3.45		49
50						i 4.73		i 4.75		50
51					b 4.41	i 4.33		i 4.35		51
52					b 3.71	i 3.43	c 3.45	i 3.45		52
53					k 5.6					53
54		h 1.43			b 1.52	b 1.63	i 1.43	j 1.50	h 1.49	54
55					k 1.21	b 1.40				55
56					k 1.21	b 1.40				56
57					b 1.81	j 1.73				57
58					b 1.45	b 1.47	i 1.42	j 1.40		58
59					b 1.53	i 1.45	i 1.49	j 1.47		59
60					b 1.74		i 1.63	j 1.87		60
61					b 1.56	j 1.50	i 1.53	j 1.52		61
62		h 1.28			b 1.25	b 1.28		j 1.20	h 1.25	62
63					i 7.2					63
64					j 9.2	b 1.27				64
65					j 9.3	b 1.27		j 9.9		65
66					j 9.2	b 1.27	i 9.9		h 9.8	66
67					j 9.3	b 1.25		j 1.01		67
68					j 9.3	b 1.25				68
69					h 64	b 1.17	i 7.7	j 7.9	h 7.6	69
70					h 64	b 93	i 6.8	j 6.8	h 67	70
71					j 9.1	b 1.24		j 9.8		71
72					j 1.10	b 1.40	i 1.13	j 1.16		72
73		h 1.24			k 1.43				h 1.47	73
74		j 1.05				k 1.40		j 1.30	k 1.50	74

d 40 days to Needles, thence by first boat to agency. e 60 days. f 50 days. g 25 days. h 20 days. l 15 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From.....	To—	Sioux City, Iowa.		
			R. P. Barron.	J. M. Slavens.	Isaac P. Baker.
1	Detroit	Minn.	m 1.08	b 1.11	c 1.10
2	Duluth	Minn.			
3	Fosston	Minn.	m 1.24	b 1.27	c 1.30
4	Lathrop	Minn.	m 1.32	b 1.35	c 1.34
5	Morris	Minn.	m 1.16		m 1.10
6	Pipestone	Minn.			c. 41
7	Park Rapids	Minn.	m 1.29		m 1.23
8	Vermilion Lake	Minn.	m 1.76		
9	Kansas City	Mo.			
10	Seneca	Mo.		b. 79	c. 76
11	St. Louis	Mo.			
12	Arlee	Mont.	b 2.80	f 2.83	c 2.83
13	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	b 2.93	f 3.03	b 2.73
14	Crow Agency	Mont.	b 1.99	f 1.97	c 1.98
15	Durham Station	Mont.	b 2.73	f 2.83	b 2.57
16	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	b 2.65	f 2.72	b 2.45
17	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.			b 2.03
18	Fort Shaw	Mont.	b 2.98		b 2.80
19	Great Falls	Mont.	b 2.78		b 2.60
20	Harlem	Mont.		f 2.49	b 2.24
21	Poplar Station	Mont.	b 2.05	f 2.10	b 1.85
22	Red Rock	Mont.	b 2.90		b 2.50
23	Rosebud	Mont.	b 2.17	f 2.07	b 1.97
24	Bloomfield	Nebr.	b. 80	b. 83	c. 92
25	Dakota City	Nebr.			c. 43
26	Genoa	Nebr.	b. 88	b. 89	
27	Omaha	Nebr.			
28	Rushville	Nebr.	m. 87		c. 88
29	Santee Agency	Nebr.	m. 65	f. 68	
30	Stuart	Nebr.	m. 71	b. 73	c. 73
31	Valentine	Nebr.	m. 73	b. 75	c. 74
32	Verdigris	Nebr.	m. 90		
33	Carson	Nev.		f 3.73	
34	Elko	Nev.	m 3.47	f 3.48	
35	Wadsworth	Nev.	m 3.53	f 3.48	
36	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.		f 2.68	
37	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	b 3.59	f 3.53	
38	Gallup	N. Mex.		f 3.97	c 4.04
39	Las Cruces	N. Mex.		f 3.08	c 3.12
40	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.		h 4.03	
41	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.		h 4.73	c 4.77
42	Santa Fe	N. Mex.	c 2.65	b 2.63	
43	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.		n 1.29	
44	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.			
45	Ouray Agency	Utah			
46	Price Station	Utah	m 2.50	f 2.46	c 2.45
47	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah			
48	Ashland	Wis.		d. 71	c. 72
49	Lac du Flambeau	Wis.			c. 99
50	Oneida	Wis.			
51	Shawano	Wis.		d. 46	c. 49
52	Tomah	Wis.		d. 86	c. 89
53	Wittenberg	Wis.			
54	*Arapahoe Issue Station	Wyo.			
55	Casper	Wyo.			c 1.65
56	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.			
57	Chemawa	Oreg.			f 3.15
58	Grande Ronde Agency	Oreg.			f 6.85
59	Klamath Agency	Oreg.			f 5.73
60	Pendleton	Oreg.			f 3.10
61	Sheridan	Oreg.			f 3.18
62	The Dalles	Oreg.			f 3.08
63	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oreg.			f 4.08
64	Warm Springs Agency	Oreg.			f 4.75
65	Gate City	Wash.			f 3.55
66	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.			f 4.85
67	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.			f 5.25
68	Reservation	Wash.			f 3.55
69	Rockford	Wash.			f 3.50
70	Wilbur	Wash.			f 3.15
71	Tekoa	Wash.			f 3.15
72	Toppenish Station	Wash.			f 3.90
73	Tulalip	Wash.			f 3.85
74	Union City	Wash.			f 4.68
75	Whittier	N. C.			a 1.98

* On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens Mission.
 a 35 days. b 30 days. c No time stated. d 20 days. e 15 days. f 40 days.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From.....	To—	Sioux City, Iowa.			St. Louis, Mo.					
			De Forest Richards.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	J. M. Slavens.	Isaac P. Baker.	De Forest Richards.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.
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g Time to be specified by Commissioner of Indian Affairs. h 60 days. m 25 days. n 10 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From.....		St. Paul, Minn.
	To—		J. M. Slavens.
1	Casa Grande	Ariz.	
2	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.	d 5.65
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.	e 5.55
4	Fort Mojave	Ariz.	
5	Hackberry	Ariz.	
6	Holbrook	Ariz.	c 4.55
7	Phoenix	Ariz.	c 4.45
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	c 4.47
9	Tucson	Ariz.	
10	Williams	Ariz.	
11	Ager	Cal.	
12	Genesee	Cal.	
13	San Jacinto	Cal.	
14	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	
15	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.	
16	Needles	Cal.	c 4.35
17	Perris	Cal.	
18	Porterville	Cal.	
19	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	
20	San Francisco	Cal.	
21	Ukiah	Cal.	
22	Fort Lewis	Cal.	
23	Grand Junction	Calo.	
24	Hesperus	Calo.	
25	Ignacio	Calo.	
26	Mancos	Calo.	c 3.78
27	Bismarck	Calo.	c 4.35
28	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.	
29	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.	c 1.23
30	Fort Totten	N. Dak.	e 1.99
31	Mandan	N. Dak.	c 1.23
32	Minot	N. Dak.	e .99
33	Rolla	N. Dak.	c 1.25
34	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.	c 1.27
35	Armour	S. Dak.	e .65
36	Chamberlain	S. Dak.	c 1.01
37	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	
38	Eureka	S. Dak.	c .92
39	Flandreau	S. Dak.	c .96
40	Gettysburg	S. Dak.	
41	Highmore	S. Dak.	
42	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	
43	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	
44	Pierre	S. Dak.	c 1.94
45	Sisseton	S. Dak.	
46	Springfield	S. Dak.	
47	Rapid City	S. Dak.	
48	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	
49	Blackfoot	Idaho	
50	Fort Lapwai	Idaho	
51	Lewiston	Idaho	
52	Ross Fork	Idaho	
53	Chicago	Ill.	
54	Chickasha	Ind. T.	f 1.43
55	Marlow	Ind. T.	
56	Minco	Ind. T.	
57	Muscogee	Ind. T.	
58	Darlington	Okla.	f 1.40
59	Kildare	Okla.	
60	Kiowa Agency	Okla.	f 1.63
61	Shawnee	Okla.	
62	White Eagle	Okla.	
63	Sioux City	Iowa	
64	Arkansas City	Kans.	
65	Baxter Springs	Kans.	
66	Cale	Kans.	
67	Cedarville	Kans.	
68	Elgin	Kans.	
69	Hoyt	Kans.	
70	Lawrence	Kans.	
71	Netawaka	Kans.	
72	White Cloud	Kans.	
73	Mount Pleasant	Mich.	
74	Clontarf	Minn.	

a 35 days. b Time to be specified by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. c 40 days. d 40 days to 15 days. e 20 days. f 10 days. g 17 days. h 50 days. i 5 days.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Paul, Minn.					San Francisco, Cal.		Number.
R. P. Barron.	Isaac P. Baker.	De Forest Richards.	N. W. Wells.	H. A. Koster.	W. J. Wiley.	J. M. Slavens.	
					k 2.10		1
					e 3.45		2
					e 3.95		3
							4
					k 2.80		5
					k 2.50		6
	a 4.60				k 2.77		7
	a 4.60				f 2.80		8
		h 4.55			k 2.40		9
					k 2.50		10
					l 1.40	f 1.54	11
					e 3.30		12
					j 1.54	f 1.89	13
					k 1.92		14
					e 3.80	m 4.25	15
					k 2.95		16
		h 4.42			k 1.46	f 1.47	17
					k 1.30	f 1.44	18
							19
							20
					n 1.46	k 1.46	21
							22
							23
	a 3.83	h 3.85					24
	a 4.39	h 4.38					25
		f .90					26
	f 1.20	h 1.25					27
	f 1.96	h 2.03					28
	f 1.20	h 1.50					29
	c 1.23						30
	e .99		i 1.30				31
	f 1.32						32
	f 1.21						33
	c 1.25						34
	f 1.25						35
	f 1.47	f 1.15	i 1.50	b 1.45			36
	f .63	h .65		b .76			37
	f 1.03	h 1.00		f .97	b 1.07		38
		h 1.30		f 1.17			39
	f 1.14	f .82	i 1.20	b 1.12			40
	f .93	h .97		f .91	b .94		41
	f 1.22	f .94	i 1.20	b 1.19			42
	f 1.08	h 1.09		b 1.12	b 1.19		43
	f 1.52	f 1.14	i 1.50	b 1.49			44
		h 1.30		f 1.17			45
	f 1.28	f .94	i 1.25	b 1.24			46
							47
	f .90	h .90		f .88	b .94		48
	f 2.57	h 2.55	i 2.50	b 2.55			49
	f .88	h .90					50
					f 2.10		51
					f 1.98		52
							53
	g 1.50	h 1.54					54
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	g 1.39						57
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	g 1.69						59
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							73
	g 1.08	g .78	f 1.28				74

Needles, thence by first boat to agency. e 60 days. f 30 days. g 25 days. h No time stated.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	To—	St. Paul, Minn.			
			P. P. Barron.	J. M. Slavens.	Isaac P. Baker.	De Forest Richards.
1	Detroit	Minn.	a.79	b.83	c.80	
2	Duluth	Minn.				
3	Fosston	Minn.	a.96	b.99	c1.00	
4	Lathrop	Minn.	a.98	b1.01	c1.03	
5	Morris	Minn.	a1.03		a.83	d1.23
6	Pipestone	Minn.				
7	Park Rapids	Minn.	a1.20		a.96	d1.36
8	Vermilion Lake	Minn.	a1.48		a1.33	d1.63
9	Kansas City	Mo.				
10	Seneca	Mo.				
11	St. Louis	Mo.				
12	Arlee	Mont.	b2.50	e2.56	c2.65	
13	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	b2.66	e2.75	b2.46	d2.76
14	Crow Agency	Mont.		e2.74	c2.77	
15	Durham Station	Mont.	b2.46	e2.55	b2.30	d2.56
16	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	b2.38	e2.43	b2.18	d2.48
17	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.			b1.86	d2.06
18	Fort Shaw	Mont.	b3.73		b2.53	d2.83
19	Great Falls	Mont.	b3.53		b2.33	d2.63
20	Harlem	Mont.		e1.23	c1.97	d2.27
21	Poplar Station	Mont.	b1.70	e1.83	b1.58	d1.88
22	Red Rock	Mont.				
23	Rosebud	Mont.	b1.85	e1.80	b1.75	d2.00
24	Bloomfield	Nebr.	b1.10	b1.12	c1.13	
25	Dakota City	Nebr.				
26	Genoa	Nebr.				
27	Omaha	Nebr.				
28	Rushville	Nebr.	a1.75		c1.80	g1.70
29	Santee Agency	Nebr.	a.82	e.86		f1.75
30	Stuart	Nebr.	a1.55	b1.58	c1.56	g1.65
31	Valentine	Nebr.	a1.60	b1.64	c1.63	g1.65
32	Verdigris	Nebr.				
33	Carson	Nev.				
34	Elko	Nev.				
35	Wadsworth	Nev.				
36	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.				
37	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	b3.79	e3.63		
38	Gallup	N. Mex.		e3.97	c4.15	
39	Las Cruces	N. Mex.		e3.13	c3.19	
40	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.		h4.23		
41	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.		h4.83	c4.91	
42	Santa Fe	N. Mex.	c2.79	b2.73		
43	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.				
44	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.				
45	Ouray Agency	Utah				
46	Price Station	Utah				j1.00
47	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah				j1.00
48	Ashland	Wis.				
49	Lac du Flambeau	Wis.				
50	Oneida	Wis.				
51	Shawano	Wis.				
52	Tomah	Wis.	d.39		c.44	
53	Wittenberg	Wis.	d.68		c.70	
54	*Arapahoe Issue Station	Wyo.				h2.85
55	Casper	Wyo.				g1.95
56	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.				h2.85
57	Chemawa	Oreg.		e3.15		
58	Grande Ronde Agency	Oreg.		e6.85		
59	Klamath Agency	Oreg.		e5.95		
60	Pendleton	Oreg.		e3.40		
61	Sheridan	Oreg.		e3.48		
62	The Dalles	Oreg.		e3.40		
63	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oreg.		e4.42		
64	Warm Springs Agency	Oreg.		e5.00		
65	Gate City	Wash.		e3.80		
66	Oybut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.		e5.00		
67	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.		e5.70		
68	Reservation	Wash.		e3.60		
69	Rockford	Wash.		e3.75		
70	Wilbur	Wash.		e3.40		
71	Tekoa	Wash.		e3.40		
72	Toppenish Station	Wash.		e4.00		
73	Tulalip	Wash.		e4.05		
74	Union City	Wash.		e4.90		
75	Whittier	N. C.		e1.70		

a 25 days. b 30 days. c No time stated. d 20 days. e 40 days. f Time to be specified * On Shoshone Reservation, at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about six miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephens mission.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	St. Paul, Minn.	San Francisco, Cal.				Price Station, Utah.	Bismarck, S. Dak.	Casper, Wyo.
		H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	W. J. Wiley.	De Forest Richards.			
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24	f1.13							
25								
26								
27								
28		f1.75						
29								
30		f1.75						
31		f1.75						
32								
33			d2.05					
34			d2.22					
35			d2.05					
36			d2.40					
37								
38			d2.85					
39			d2.80					
40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45						j1.00		
46								
47						j1.00		
48								
49								
50								
51								
52								
53								
54				h4.75			h4.75	e1.78
55				g1.95				
56				h2.85				
57					h4.75		h4.75	e1.78
58				i1.90				
59								
60					j2.65			
61				d1.86				
62				d1.48				
63				d1.40				
64				i.90				
65				d1.30				
66								
67				e1.10				
68				b1.50				
69				e3.60				
70				e3.75				
71				e3.40				
72				e3.40		b2.60		
73				e4.00				
74				e4.05				
75				e4.90				

by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. g 15 days. h 60 days. i 10 days. j 35 days.

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED.

Abstract of proposals for open-market transportation

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	
	To—	
1	Blackfoot Station	Idaho..
2	Ross Fork	Idaho..
3	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex..

TRANSPORTATION—CONTINUED.

received and awarded in Washington, D. C., June, 1897.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

San Francisco, Cal.					Number.
Isaac P. Baker.	Henry A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	W. J. Wiley.	
a 2.85	b 2.94	3.00	2.62	2.48	1
2.85	b 2.96	3.00	2.62	2.48	2
3.70	b 3.98	4.00	4.45	3.66	3

a No time stated by any of the bidders.

b All supplies that may be shipped during the fiscal year 1898.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Table with columns for Number, CLASS NO. 10, FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE, Quantity awarded, and various suppliers like H. B. Lyford, E. M. Anderson, Frank Gould, Benjamin B. Felix, Frank A. Powers, Richard F. Howe, Saml. C. Pirie, Marshall Field, and Wm. Sprague. Items include Baskets, Bedsteads, Blacking, Bowls, Brooms, Bureaus, and Chairs.

* No award. Only one submitted, and that not suitable.
Also offers 506 bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, head and foot, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside 4 feet wide, with wooden sides, woven-wire mattress, \$2.25.
Also offers 813 bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, head and foot, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside 3 feet wide, with wooden sides, woven-wire mattress, \$2.05.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Table with columns for various suppliers like Joseph Turk, Manhattan Supply Co., Fred Massbach, Fred F. Lydon, Fred R. Salisbury, Smith & Davis Mfg. Co., Thomas A. Harvey, Fred L. Keller, Southeastern Broom Mfg. Co., Illinois Broom Co., Valentine Stortz, The A. H. Andrews Co., Wm. F. Merle, S. H. Crane, Frank J. Barnes, Frank L. Hall, Frankfort Chair Co., and F. Herhold & Sons. Items include Baskets, Bedsteads, Blacking, Bowls, Brooms, Bureaus, and Chairs.

b Bids for 100 dozen only. d Oak. f A Chicago delivery. For delivery at St. Paul, Sioux City, or Carc Per gross. e Elm. l lisle, add 7 1/2 per cent to the price quoted. f Set up or knocked down. g Plain or fancy spindle, set up or knocked down. h Beds have malleable-iron corners and strong socket casters. i Malleable corner irons. j Quantity offered "only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
			Charles T. Lee.	S. H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	E. M. Andresen.	Frank Gould.
1	Churns, 5-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving. No.	28	1.82	1.90	2.18	1.73	2.05	1.80
2	Clocks, pendulum or spring lever, 8-day. do.	129	2.09	2.50			3.75	
3			2.29	2.60				
4			1.72	3.60				
5				3.80				
6	Clotheslines: Galvanized wire, not smaller than 3/8 inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet. feet.	28,700	.12	.13 1/2	.22	.24	.20	.18
7			.13 1/2	.14 1/2		.17 1/2	.18	.17
8			.16	.16 1/2		.14	.16	.16
9			.16					
10	Rope No.	174				.09 1/2	.12	.10 1/2
11						.08		.08 1/2
12	Clothespins gross.	419				.07 3/8	.25	.07
13	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated. No.	14						
14								
15								
16	Desks, school, with seats, double: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old. do.	4						3.25
17	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old. do.	4						3.25
18	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old. do.	5						3.00
19	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old. do.	8						3.00
20	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old. do.	24						2.75
21	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old. do.	3						2.75
22	Desks, school, back seats for double: No. 1. do.	7						2.75
23	No. 2. do.	6						2.75
24	No. 3. do.	3						2.75
25	Desks, school, with seats, single: No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old. do.	58						2.40
26	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old. do.	177						2.40
27	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old. do.	256						2.30
28	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old. do.	182						2.30
29	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old. do.	151						2.20
30	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old. do.	102						2.20
31	Desks, school, back seats for single: No. 1. do.	18						2.20
32	No. 2. do.	26						2.20
33	No. 3. do.	41						2.20
34	No. 4. do.	27						2.20
35	No. 5. do.	14						2.20
36	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality, bur- laped and crated. No.	47						8.00
37								8.55
38	Machines, sewing: Family, with cover and accessories. do.	93	13.00	k 16.60				7.75
39			13.50	l 16.00				6.25
40			14.00	j 16.10				e 5.20
41				k 16.10				
42	Tailor's, with attachments. do.	34	16.00					
43								

* Chicago delivery. For delivery at St. Paul, Sioux City, or Carlisle, add 7 1/2 per cent to price quoted.
 a Per dozen lines.
 b Total, 60 days.
 c Five gross in box, full count.
 d Oak.
 e Maple.
 f New York delivery.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Fred Massbach.	Geo. A. Tripp.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Geo. W. Trout.	Hollow Cable Manu- facturing Co.	Benjamin B. Felix.	The A. H. Andrews Co.	Anton Petersen.	O. C. S. Olsen & Co.	M. A. Donohue.	John B. Sherwood.	Frank H. Preston.	Allen E. Thomas.	Henry McCall.	Standard Sewing Ma- chine Co.	Chas. W. Kattell.	Points of delivery.				New York and Chicago.	Number.
																		Chicago.		Chicago.			
																		Chicago.		Chicago.			
1																						1	
2	3.85	1.93																				2	
3		2.17																				3	
4		3.47																				4	
5		3.69																				5	
6	.40	a 2.67	.18 1/2	.19	.17 1/2	558.59																6	
7			.16 1/2																			7	
8																						8	
9																						9	
10								.03 1/2														10	
11									.08													11	
12																						12	
13										15.00	9.95	17.50										13	
14										8.00	9.50	13.00										14	
15										9.00	8.55											15	
16										3.25		2.74	2.44	2.35	2.35							16	
17										3.25		2.74	2.44	2.35	2.33							17	
18										3.00		2.66	2.34	2.25	2.30							18	
19										3.00		2.66	2.34	2.25	2.28							19	
20										2.75		2.60	2.24	2.15	2.25							20	
21										2.75		2.60	2.24	2.15	2.20							21	
22										2.75		2.18	1.94	1.85	1.60							22	
23										2.75		2.18	1.94	1.85	1.55							23	
24										2.75		2.14	1.94	1.85	1.50							24	
25										2.40		2.13	1.89	1.95	1.79							25	
26										2.40		2.13	1.89	1.95	1.76							26	
27										2.30		2.10	1.86	1.85	1.72							27	
28										2.30		2.10	1.86	1.85	1.67							28	
29										2.20		2.07	1.83	1.75	1.63							29	
30										2.20		2.07	1.82	1.75	1.58							30	
31										2.20		1.76	1.54	1.50	1.35							31	
32										2.20		1.76	1.54	1.50	1.35							32	
33										2.20		1.74	1.54	1.50	1.30							33	
34										2.20		1.74	1.54	1.50	1.28							34	
35										2.20		1.72	1.54	1.50	1.25							35	
36										8.00	8.55	7.75	6.25	5.50								36	
37										7.60	6.25	e 5.20			9.55							37	
38										17.48	17.50											38	
39																						39	
40																						40	
41																						41	
42										22.48	18.50											42	
43																						43	

g Chicago delivery.
 h New England Queen, black walnut.
 i New England Queen, oak.

j Expert, black walnut.
 k Expert, oak.
 l Quantity offered "only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	St. Paul.	Chi- cago.	Oma- ha.	Chi- cago.	
1	Mattresses, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate: Double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each.....No..	1,034	2.75	2.69	2.55	3.04	b1.98	2.19
2			2.65	2.43		2.99	2.23	2.44
3				1.97		2.72	2.52	2.69
4						2.31	2.75	2.94
5	Single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each.....No..	1,257	2.25	2.16	1.95	2.51	b1.72	1.84
6			2.15	2.00		2.46	1.87	2.04
7				1.60		2.24	2.02	2.24
8						1.96	2.25	2.44
9	Measures, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased: 1-peck.....doz.....	2						
10	1/4-bushel.....do.....	2						
11	Mopsticks.....do.....	143						
12								
13	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, painted, heavy, stable pattern.....do.....	7						
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate.....No..	2,205	.65		.74	1.06		
21						.83		
22						.67		
23						.59		
24								
25	Rolling pins, 2 1/2 by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....doz.....	31						
26	Rope, manilla: 3/4-inch.....lbs.....	4,385						
27								
28								
29								
30	1/2-inch.....do.....	1,500						
31								
32								
33	1/4-inch.....do.....	10,175						
34								
35								
36	3/8-inch.....do.....	3,270						
37								
38								
39	1/2-inch.....do.....	2,490						
40								
41								
42	1-inch.....do.....	2,660						
43								
44								
45	1 1/4-inch.....do.....	1,000						
46								
47								

b If delivered in Chicago, add 10 cents each to above prices.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.													Number.		
	Chicago.															
1	2.45													1		
2														2		
3														3		
4														4		
5	1.85													5		
6														6		
7														7		
8														8		
9		1.23	1.60	1.40	1.29									9		
10		1.22			1.29									10		
11		1.50	2.25	1.60	1.48									11		
12		1.62			1.48									12		
13		.54	1.43	.60	.46		.50	.50	.48					13		
14		.50		.46				.53						14		
15		.54												15		
16		4.00	4.00	4.00	1.99									16		
17				2.50	1.80									17		
18					3.99									18		
19					4.20									19		
20		.68					.34							20		
21		.75					.48							21		
22		.80					.60							22		
23							.72							23		
24							.90							24		
25		.88	.75	.89	.54		.60							25		
26					.54									26		
27		.0609	.06 1/2	.0645	.06 1/2		.06	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	27		
28		c. 06 1/2		.0615				.061		.06 1/2	a 6.05	.0565	.06 1/2	.05 1/2	.06	28
29								.063								29
30		.0559	.06	.0595	.05 1/2		.05 1/2	.06		.05 1/2	a 5.55	.0515	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	30
31		c. 05 1/2		.0565				.056								31
32								.058								32
33		.0559	.06	.0595	.05 1/2		.05 1/2	.06		.05 1/2	a 5.55	.0515	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	33
34		c. 05 1/2		.0565				.056								34
35								.058								35
36		.0559	.06	.0595	.05 1/2		.05 1/2	.06		.05 1/2	a 5.55	.0515	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	36
37		c. 05 1/2		.0565				.056								37
38								.058								38
39		.0559	.06	.0595	.05 1/2		.05 1/2	.06		.05 1/2	a 5.55	.0515	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	39
40		c. 05 1/2		.0565				.056								40
41								.058								41
42		.0559	.06	.0595	.05 1/2		.05 1/2	.06		.05 1/2	a 5.55	.0515	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	42
43		c. 05 1/2		.0565				.056								43
44								.058								44
45		.0559	.06	.0595	.05 1/2		.05 1/2	.06		.05 1/2	a 5.55	.0515	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	45
46		c. 05 1/2		.0565				.056								46
47								.058								47

a Per 100 pounds.

c For delivery in Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.		Kansas City.	Chicago.						
1	Stools, wood.....doz..	184	3.80	3.65	3.90							
2	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by 3/4 inch each side of bundle.....doz..	222				1.29	1.99	2.50	1.98			
3						1.55	1.89		1.50			
4						1.79	1.74					
5						1.98	1.49					
6						2.23	.99					
7	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate.....No..	*180			2.25							
8					2.50							
9					1.25							
10	Washing machines, No. 3.....do...	134	1.96				1.92	2.25	1.95			
11								2.00				
12	Washtubs, cedar, 3 hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....doz..	49					6 6.00		7.50			
13	Wringers, clothes, "Universal" or equal:											
14	No. 1.....No..	145	2.83		2.83	3.79	2.00	3.85				
15	No. 2.....do...	27	1.45		1.43	2.82		2.65				
16						1.91		2.10				
17						1.44		1.45				

CLASS No. 11.—SADDLES,

18	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X. C., 2 1/2-inch: Jointed.....doz..	63			.31	.39						
19					.40							
20	Stiff.....do...	18			.31	.39						
21					.40							
22	Blankets, horse.....No..	249			.56							
23					1.22							
24					1.35							
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30	Bridles, riding.....doz..	6			9.00							
31					6.25							
32					7.00							
33												
34	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do...	22			4.40	2.75		3.65				
35					4.25	3.40		3.25				
36						3.75		3.00				
37						4.25						
38						4.75						
39						7.50						
40												
41												
42												
43												
44	Buckles, breast strap, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1 1/2-inch.....gross..	18			7.45	7.08		7.08				
45						7.08						

* No award. None suitable, all too badly made.

a Set up or knocked down.

b If this bid is not accepted, I will furnish cedar tubs, same as supplied in 1896, at \$7.25 per dozen.

c Quantity offered "only."

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.											Number.
		Chicago.			Chicago, St. Louis, or Carliste.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis.	Chicago.	
1													1
2													2
3													3
4													4
5													5
6													6
7													7
8													8
9													9
10													10
11													11
12													12
13													13
14													14
15													15
16													16
17													17

HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

18						.40 1/2	.45 1/2	.43	.36	.41	.45	.41		18
19						.40 1/2	.45 1/2	.62	.42	.41	.45	.41		19
20								.43	.42					20
21								.62						21
22								1.37			1.12			22
23								1.53			1.15			23
24								1.12			1.15			24
25								1.20			1.32			25
26											1.48			26
27											1.87			27
28														28
29														29
30								9.74	8.40	6.85	8.01	7.25	6.90	30
31								9.74	9.02	8.55	7.31	8.00	7.60	31
32								10.00	8.00	8.70	9.97	9.25	21.80	32
33								10.00				8.00		33
34									5.40	2.25	3.58	4.25		34
35									7.00	3.50	4.95	2.15		35
36										4.15	5.22	7.50		36
37										4.40	6.05			37
38										4.95	7.15			38
39										6.32	8.25			39
40														40
41														41
42														42
43														43
44								7.74	6.20	c 4.00	7.42	15.00	6.60	44
45										d 7.40	7.42	7.40		45

c 10 gross No. 1; 18 gross No. 2.
d All No. 4.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			Wm. S. Perkins.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.
			Chicago, St. Louis, or Carlsle.	Chicago.	
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X. C.:				
1	3/8-inch gross..	19	.54	.51	.48
2			.59		.54
3			.59		
4	1/2-inch do..	23	.71	.68	.64
5			.80		.73
6			.80		
7	3/4-inch do..	17	.90	.86	.81
8			.93		.84
9			.93		
10	1-inch do..	20	1.05	1.02	.95
11			1.15		1.05
12			1.15		
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:				
13	3/8-inch do..	14	.41	.39	.37
14	1/2-inch do..	35	.54	.52	.49
15	3/4-inch do..	20	.74	.72	.68
16	1-inch do..	23	.95	.92	.86
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron:				
17	1 1/2-inch do..	26	1.55	1.48	1.40
18	1 3/4-inch do..	10	1.96	1.88	1.76
19	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C., 1 1/2-inch	7	2.48	1.18	1.10
20					.99
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:				
21	3/8-inch do..	4	.42	.40	.37
22					.30
23	1/2-inch do..	23	.51	.49	.45
24					.40
25	3/4-inch do..	39	.59	.57	.52
26					.49
27	1-inch do..	27	.67	.65	.58
28					.62
29	1 1/2-inch do..	23	.97	.94	.86
30					.80
31	1 3/4-inch do..	19	1.65	1.44	1.32
32					1.28
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop Champion, X. C.:				
33	1 1/2-inch pairs..	116	.04	.04	.04
34	1 3/4-inch do..	684	.05	.04	.04
35	1 1/2-inch do..	104	.06	.05	.05
36	2-inch do..	54	.08	.07	.07
37	Chains, halter, with snap, 4 1/2-foot, No. 0	8		1.25	1.16
38				1.15	1.15
39					.90
40	Cinchas do..	23	1.89	1.64	
41					
42					1.75
43					2.00
44					2.40
45					
46					5.25
47					6.60
48					6.20
49					8.40
					8.80
					11.50
					10.30
					6.00
	Clips, trace, polished, 4 1/2-inch, malleable iron do..	157	.11	.11	.10
					.10
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:				
50	1 1/2-inch do..	45	.15	.15	.14
51	1 3/4-inch do..	88	.18	.16	.16
52	1 1/2-inch do..	15	.22	.19	.19
53	2-inch do..	29	.27	.25	.25

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Owen Gathright.	Jacob Meyer.	Albert Kuhlmeier.	Edward E. Fisher.	Philip Constan.	Geo. H. Standart.	Geo. W. Trout.	Fred Massbach.	Jos. C. Hooper.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Number.
		Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis.	Chicago.		
		.49	.58	.57	.53	.51						1
			.58			.57						2
						.57						3
		.65	.78	.77	.69	.68						4
			.78			.76						5
						.76						6
		.82	.90	.89	.87	.87						7
			.90			.90						8
						.90						9
		.95	1.13	1.12	1.03	1.00						10
			1.13			1.10						11
						1.10						12
		.38	.40	.39	.40	.40						13
		.50	.53	.51	.53	.52						14
		.68	.73	.72	.73	.71						15
		.87	.93	.91	.93	.92						16
		1.41	1.50	1.48	1.49	1.48						17
		1.77	1.90	1.88	1.89	1.88						18
		1.13		1.18		1.18						19
				.99								20
		.89	.41	.40	.41	.41						21
				.30								22
		.47	.50	.49	.50	.49						23
				.40								24
		.54	.58	.58	.58	.57						25
				.49								26
		.63	.65	.65	.65	.65						27
				.62								28
		.90	.95	.94	.95	.88						29
				.80								30
		1.37	1.45	1.44	1.45	1.44						31
				1.28								32
		.04	.02	.04	.04	.04						33
		.04	.02	.04	.04	.04						34
		.05	.03	.05	.05	.05						35
		.08	.04	.06	.07	.07						36
				1.34	1.76		1.33	.95	1.68			37
												38
		1.30	1.85	1.32		1.75				5.25		39
		1.54	2.95	1.98		2.00				6.60		40
		1.76		2.42		2.40				6.20		41
		1.98		2.42						8.40		42
		2.12		3.52						8.80		43
				2.64						11.50		44
										10.30		45
										6.00		46
												47
			.12	.10	.11	.12						48
												49
		.15	.15	.14	.16	.16					.15	50
		.18	.17	.17	.18	.18					.18	51
		.21	.22	.20	.22	.20					.22	52
		.26	.27	.25	.28	.28					.28	53

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—CONTINUED.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	Chi- cago, St. Louis, Car- lisle.	Chi- cago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.				
1	Collars, horse, by half inches: Medium, 17 to 19 inches...doz...	137½	13.70	14.34	13.55	14.15	15.75	12.96	15.54		
2			14.90	15.15	14.70	15.25	11.50	13.45	15.33		
3			16.50			16.58	12.50	14.10	14.27		
4			16.50			18.37		12.67	13.65		
5									12.17	6.89	
6	Large, 19½ to 21 inches....do...	25	15.35	14.77	14.73	14.15		14.75	15.83		
7			17.09	16.38	15.85	15.25		14.73	15.59		
8			17.09	16.94		16.58			14.53	15.25	
9						18.37			13.90	12.45	
10									7.12		
11	Collars, mules, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches....do...	46	12.70	13.26	12.55	11.42		9.90	14.90		
12			13.90	13.99	13.85	14.50		12.46	13.79		
13								12.24	13.27		
14									11.71		
15									6.90		
16	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars, dozen.....doz...	47						5.22	.88		
17									1.10		
18											
19											
20											
21	Halters.....doz...	83	6.10	6.75	7.49	10.25	10.05	9.90	4.82		
22			6.90	8.25		8.35	7.75	7.95	5.48		
23			7.20	8.25		10.00	7.50		6.14		
24			8.25	10.25		8.27			g 6.93		
25						7.57			6.31		
26	Hair, gray goat.....lbs.	250				.05			.05		
27									.06		
28											
29											
30											
31	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, high top, clip and breast ring.....pairs.	346			.42½	.46½	.48	.42½	.46		
32									.48		
33											
34			Harness, double, complete, Concord hames: With breeching.....sets...	930	14.60	16.61	14.20	18.98	14.66	14.66	17.87
35					17.85	16.71	15.80	19.98	12.70	16.10	16.90
36	18.45	18.74			16.00	19.70	16.00		18.71		
37	18.70	20.15			17.19		15.89		15.50		
38	19.90				16.80				h 16.97		
39	Without breeching.....do...	1111	13.60	14.92	12.80	14.14	12.66	14.10	16.41		
40			16.50	17.98	14.25	18.50	11.70	15.33	15.46		
41				19.13	15.20	19.90	14.81		16.90		
42					15.25		14.09		13.92		
43					15.50				15.38		
44	Harness, plow, double, with back- band and collars, Concord hames, sets.....doz...	324		10.27	6.55			6.90	11.03		
45				11.56	5.62				8.56		
46									7.83		
47									7.23		
48											
49											

Number.	Points of delivery.												Number.		
	Points of delivery.														
	Chicago, Kan. City, Omaha, St. Louis.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha.	St. Paul.	New York or Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.		Kansas City.	
1	13.00	12.25												1	
2	16.60	13.00												2	
3	19.25	14.00												3	
4		14.50												4	
5														5	
6														6	
7	21.00	13.50												7	
8	24.50	14.25												8	
9	27.00	15.25												9	
10		14.75												10	
11														11	
12														12	
13														13	
14		11.50												14	
15		12.50												15	
16		13.50												16	
17		13.00												17	
18														18	
19														19	
20								.69	.90	.70	.93	1.34		20	
21								1.04	1.35		.84	1.70		21	
22								1.28	1.20					22	
23									.85					23	
24									1.00					24	
25	7.20	6.28								10.00	4.98	a 6.25		25	
26	6.60	7.59								8.16				26	
27														27	
28														28	
29														29	
30													.06	30	
31														31	
32														32	
33														33	
34	b 20.70	13.95								17.00		c 15.75	20.44	(*)	34
35	b 26.00	19.06											21.22		35
36		19.25													36
37		18.35													37
38															38
39															39
40		11.90								15.50		e 13.75	17.86	d 17.50	40
41		17.02													41
42		16.75													42
43		16.45													43
44															44
45															45
46															46
47															47
48															48
49															49

* 60 only, with full leather traces, 1½ inch; 60 only, with 1½ inch leather traces, chain ends. Awarded 120 sets, at \$16.97.

a 10 dozen only. b Offers 300 sets only. c 30 sets only. Awarded at \$16.97. d Offers 100 sets, full leather tugs. Awarded 80 sets at \$13.92. e Offers 45 sets only. Awarded 31 sets at \$13.92. f 124 sets only. g 75 dozen to Albert Kuhlmeier. h 780 sets to Albert Kuhlmeier, 30 sets to Genoa School, and 120 sets to Carlisle School.

† All harness leather, harness, leather lines, and collars to be from oak-tanned leather, and the horse collars to be handmade and hand stuffed.
{To Genoa School 31 sets. } at \$13.92.
{To Lawrence School 80 sets. }

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.	Chicago.	All points.					
1	Leather:										
2	Calfskin.....lbs..	2,016	.74	.75	.65	.78	.55	.65			
3						.64		.60			
4								.60			
5								.57½			
6	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side)....do..	26,896		.27	.25			.57½			
7					.25½						
8					.26						
9	Kip (about 5 pounds per side).....do..	2,425	.55	.65	.55	.43	.45	.43			
10				.45	.50						
11	Lace.....per lb., sides	142	.3999								
12	Sole, hemlock.....lbs.	9,335		.21	.19½						
13				.20½	.19						
14				.17½							
15	Sole, oak.....do..	9,320	.27½	.23	.24				.23½	.22	
16			.26½		.23½				.22½	.20	
17					.22½						
18					.23						
19	Pad hooks, band, X. C.....gross..	1									
20	Pad screws, X. C.....do..	2									
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ½-inch.....lbs.	106									
27	Rings, halter.....gross..	e23									
28											
29											
30											
31											
32											
33	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:										
34	¾-inch.....gross..	9									
35	¾-inch.....do..	27									
36	1-inch.....do..	9									
37	1¼-inch.....do..	7									
38	1½-inch.....do..	27									
39	1¾-inch.....do..	50									
40	2-inch.....do..										
41	Rosettes, nickel-plate:										
42	1½-inch.....gross..	4									
43											
44	2-inch.....do..	11									
45											
46											
47											

* All harness leather, harness, leather lines, and collars to be from oak-tanned leather and the horse collars to be hand made and hand stuffed.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	George Oberne.* Jacob Meyer. Albert Kuhlmeier. Louis Weil. Charles W. Allen. Thomas A. Harvey. Harry B. Lyford. Edwin E. Little. James D. Neilson. Norman I. Rees. William S. Perkins. Edward E. Fisher. Philip Constam. Owen Gathright. Edward M. Andreeson.	Points of delivery.												
		Points of delivery.												
		Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Any point.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	St. Paul.	St. Louis.	Chicago.			
1														
2														
3														
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42														
43														
44														
45														
46														
47														

* Per foot. † Square foot.
‡ Added to rings, harness, malleable iron, X. C., 1½ inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Table with columns: Number, CLASS No. 11, SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued, Quantity awarded, Points of delivery (Chas. T. Lee, Wm. S. Perkins, Thos. A. Harvey, Jacob Meyer, Owen Gathright, John E. Oberne), and various item prices.

a Pink, per square foot. b Brown, per dozen. c Russet, per dozen. d Per foot. e Per dozen. See also Class 17.—Hardware.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Table with columns: Points of delivery (Edward M. Andresen, Albert Kniney, Joseph C. Hooper, Eugene H. Conklin, Edward E. Fisher, Philip Constam, Fred Massbach, Harry A. Hess, Chas. Kiper, Harry B. Lyford, George Oberne, Max Frank), and various item prices.

f Dozen pairs. g Per 100 balls. h Oil finish, per square foot. i Bright finish, per square foot. j Awarded at 17 per square foot.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.					
		Points of delivery.					
		Chicago.					
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch.....No..	51					
2	Axle grease, 2 dozen boxes in a case, per doz..	1,988	.43	.35	1.65	.86	.89
3			.32	.33	1.00	.31	
4			.81				
5			.27				
6							
7							
8	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen.....doz..	203					
9	Corn planters:						
10	Hand.....No..	180		.43			
11	2-horse.....do..	12					
12							
13							
14							
15							
16	Cornshellers, hand, medlum size.....do..	39	.90				
17			3.94				
18			4.31				
19	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes, packed in cases.....doz..	2		16.00			

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.					
		Points of delivery.					
		(A)	Chicago.				
20	Cultivators:						
21	1-horse, iron frame, 5-blade, with wheel.....No..	20	2.75	2.46			
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27	Riding, 2-horse.....do..	55	13.00	13.00	15.00		
28			15.00	15.00			
29							
30							
31							
32	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles. No..	204		.35	.53	.53	
33				.54		.34	
34							
35	Feed cutters.....No..	2					
36	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles, packed in cases:						
37	3 oval tines.....doz..	52		1.95	2.60	2.06	
38				2.99	1.55		
39	4 oval tines.....do..	167		2.60	3.38	2.48	
40				3.75	2.23		
41	Forks, manure, c. s., packed in cases:						
42	4 oval tines, long handles.....doz..	23		2.54	3.23	2.73	
43				3.68	2.48		
44	5 oval tines, long handles, strapped fer-rule.....doz..	62		4.12	5.38	4.73	
45						4.18	

a Per dozen. b Delivered in Chicago. c Delivered in Omaha. d Delivered in St Paul. e Delivered in Kansas City. f Delivered in St. Louis.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.															
		Points of delivery.															
		Chicago.		(A)	As stated below.	(A)	Chicago.										
1		4.20	.32	.35	h.36	h.75	.80	.31	.59	.31	a 12.00						
2			1.00			.52	.58		.33	.44							
3			1.65						.65	.29							
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9			.44		h.58						a 5.50						
10												18.00	b 17.25		23.00		
11												23.00	c 17.75				
12													d 17.75				
13													e 18.00				
14													f 18.00				
15													g 18.00				
16															4.25	6.00	4.45
17																16.00	
18																	
19			12.50														

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.															
		Points of delivery.															
		(A)	Chicago.														
20																	
21																	
22																	
23																	
24																	
25																	
26																	
27																	
28																	
29																	
30																	
31																	
32																	
33			.55		.34					h.56							
34			.65		.53												
35			.34		.57												
36																	
37																	
38																	
39																	
40																	
41																	
42																	
43																	

g Delivered in Sioux City. h Quantity offered "only." i Dark. j White. (A) St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, or Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
			Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.						
				Geo. G. Standart.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Simeon H. Crane.	Charles T. Lee.	Fred. K. Maus.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred. F. Lyden.	Edward M. Andreesen.
1	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases: Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white, dozen	915	1.44 .95	1.18	1.08	2.35 2.00 1.23 .75	.95 1.18	1.34 .96 .91	1.26 1.08 .91	g 2.25 g 1.75
4	Hay fork, 5½-foot	38			.52			.46	g .80	
7	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1	100	1.00	1.09 .88	.90	.79	.98 1.05	.96 1.57 1.05	g 1.05	
9	Handles, plow: Left-hand	50		.86			.99			
10	Right-hand	44	1.08				1.05			
11	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases: Shovel, long	13			.75			.73	g .85	
12	Spade	17		1.15				1.20	g .85	
14	Harrows, 40-tooth, ½ by 10 inches, headed, with drawbar and clevises	102	3.70							
15	Hoes, c. s.: Garden, solid shanks, 8-inch	156			1.78	2.33		1.91	g 2.25	
16	Grub, oval eye, No. 2	32		2.29	2.22	2.13	2.25	1.76 1.76 2.17	g 2.25	
18	Knives, hay	18		4.92	6.34			4.59 5.45	g 6.00	
21	Machines, mowing, singletrees, double-trees, and neck yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra sections	298								
22								24.50		
23								25.50		
24								25.50		
25								26.50		
26								26.50		
27	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cyclone stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete: Cylinder to be not less than 27 inches, with 8-horsepower	*3								
28										
29										
30	Cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10-horsepower	*1								
31										
32										
33										
34	Mattocks, ax, c. s. doz..	15	3.20	2.85	2.80	2.87	2.98		g 3.50	
35				3.04		3.10				
36	Oxbow keys, 2-inch	4		.28			.25		g .40	
37	Oxbows, 2-inch	*6							g 5.50	
38	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds	67	2.40	2.28	2.30	2.22			g 2.90	
39						2.40				

* No award.

† Will furnish four complete outfits at the maximum price of \$1,608; one single horsepower for "Three Rivers, Michigan," thrasher, \$160; maximum price for either telescope weighers, wagon loaders, or baggers, \$168. (A) St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City or Chicago

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	Point of delivery.	Point of delivery.												
		Chicago.	(A)	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.	Stated below.	St. Paul, Kansas City, or Omaha.				
		1	1.24	1.30	1.10									1
2	1.55											2		
3												3		
4				.49								4		
5												5		
6	.83	1.15	1.00	.84								6		
7	.95											7		
8												8		
9					.85							9		
10					1.00							10		
11				.71								11		
12				1.71								12		
13				1.14								13		
14					3.25	7.00	3.75					14		
15				1.96								15		
16				1.76								16		
17				2.17								17		
18				4.58								18		
19												19		
20												20		
21						24.50		26.45	20.60	28.00	17.75	20.25	a 21.00	21
22						25.50				24.00	18.75		b 22.20	22
23						25.50					22.50		c 22.20	23
24						26.50					23.50		d 22.20	24
25													e 22.20	25
26													f 22.20	26
27														27
28														28
29														29
30														30
31														31
32														32
33														33
34														34
35														35
36														36
37														37
38														38
39														39

a Chicago. b Omaha. c St. Louis. d Kansas City. e St. Paul. f Sioux City. g Quantity scheduled "only."

Prices in right-hand column are for 4½-foot cut, those in left-hand column are for 4-foot cut.

h Long.

i Short.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
			(h)	As stated below.	All points.	(g)	(h)		
						Any point in the United States.			
1	Plows, c. s., with extra share:								
2	8-inch, 1-horse.....No..	101	2.75		2.90	2.75	3.00	3.25	
3	10-inch, 2-horse.....do..	238	4.00		4.40	2.75 4.50	4.50	4.65	4.45
4	12-inch, 2-horse.....do..	193	6.00	a6.00	5.75	4.50 4.75	5.75	5.85	5.50
5				b6.15					
6				c6.15					
7				d6.25					
8				e6.25					
9				f6.25					
10	14-inch, 2-horse.....do..	91	6.50	a6.50		4.75	6.75	6.45	6.25
11				b6.65		4.75			
12				c6.65					
13				d6.75					
14				e6.75					
15				f6.75					
16									
17	Plows, "breaker," with rolling colter,								
18	gauge wheel, and extra share:								
19	12-inch.....No..	63	5.75	a6.00			6.50	7.00	
20				b6.15					
21				c6.15					
22				d6.25					
23				e6.25					
24				f6.25					
25	14-inch.....do..	40	6.25	a6.50			7.50	7.25	
26				b6.65					
27				c6.65					
28				d6.75					
29				e6.75					
30				f6.75					
31	Plows, shovel, double, with iron beam do..	.56	1.50		1.45		2.50		
32	Plow beams, sawed to shape for—								
33	8-inch plow.....do..	24			.30				
34	10-inch plow.....do..	34			.50				
35	12-inch plow.....do..	111			.55				
36	14-inch plow.....do..	149			.55				
37	Plow beams for "breaker" plow, sawed								
38	to shape:								
39	12-inch.....No..	56							
40	14-inch.....do..	86							
41	Pumps, iron, open-top, pitcher-spout, 3-								
42	inch cylinder.....No..	24							
43	Wood.....do..	21							
44	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary coup-								
	ling, per foot.....feet.	692							
	Rakes, hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth,								
	number.....	298	f10.00	a9.75					
				b10.00					
				c10.00					
				d10.25					
				e10.25					
				f10.25					

a Chicago.
b Omaha.
c St. Paul.
d Kansas City.

e St. Louis.
f Sioux City.
g F. o. b. South Bend, Ind.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.										Number.
		Chicago.			Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.	New York or Carlsale.	Chicago.	(h)	Chicago.		
1											1	
2											2	
3											3	
4											4	
5											5	
6											6	
7											7	
8											8	
9											9	
10											10	
11											11	
12											12	
13											13	
14											14	
15											15	
16											16	
17											17	
18											18	
19											19	
20											20	
21											21	
22											22	
23											23	
24											24	
25											25	
26											26	
27											27	
28											28	
29											29	
30											30	
31											31	
32											32	
33											33	
34											34	
35											35	
36											36	
37											37	
38											38	
39											39	
40											40	
41											41	
42											42	
43											43	
44											44	

h Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.

i Per 100 feet.

j 140 "only"; Chicago Hand and Self Dump, \$8.

k Quantity scheduled "only."

l 180 "only" delivered at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, or Kansas City.

m 180 "only" delivered at Omaha, Nebr.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS— continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	(e)	Chicago.	St. Paul, Kansas C., or Omaha.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Rakes, hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows.....doz..	13	.98					.79 1.18	
2	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....doz..	122	1.27					1.39	1.17
3	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	14	7.98	5.98					5.80
4	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases, doz.....	57		3.20					3.25
5	Scythe snaths.....doz..	59		3.40				4.75	4.32
6	Scythestones.....doz..	73		4.36					
7				4.52					
8				.11	.22			.13	.27
9				.20	.23			.12	.29
10				.21				.32	
11	Seed drill and cultivator, No.	*13							
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....No.	5	5.48						
23	Shovels, steel, long-handled, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied, doz.....	89	4.25	4.48					4.39
24				5.08					
25				5.88					
26	Shovels, steel, short-handled, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied, doz.....	84	4.25	4.48					4.39
27				5.08					
28				5.88					
29	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....doz..	6						1.29	
30	Spades, steel, long-handled, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	30	4.75	4.73					
31				5.33					
32				6.13					
33	Spades, steel, short-handled, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	82	4.75	4.73					
34				5.33					
35				6.13					
36	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....doz..	11		5.73				5.69	5.15
37									

* No award. b Quantity scheduled "only." c If without grass seeder, deduct \$3 each; large size plain drill, add \$3; large size fertilizer drill, add \$4 per hoe or disk.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	Chicago.	(e)	Chicago.	(f)	Chicago.	(e)	Chicago.	(f)	Chicago.	(f)	
1	.93		b. 90								2
2	.82										3
3	1.19		b1. 65								4
4	1.26										5
5	6.00		b7. 50								6
6	5.25										7
7	3.12		b3. 65								8
8	3.40										9
9	4.44		b4. 75								10
10											11
11	.19		b. 30								12
12	.14										13
13											14
14											15
15											16
16											17
17											18
18											19
19											20
20											21
21											22
22											23
23											24
24											25
25											26
26											27
27											28
28											29
29											30
30											31
31											32
32											33
33											34
34											35
35											36
36											37

e Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City. f Any point in the United States.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS— continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.																	
			Chicago.		Chicago or St. Paul.	(e)	Chicago.	St. Paul, Kansas C., or Omaha.	Chicago.											
38	Twine, binder.....lbs..	8950	.0494			.052														
39																				
40																				
41																				
42																				
43	Wheelbarrows, garden, all iron.....No..	75	3.80	3.60																
44			3.80	3.24																
45			3.74																	
46			3.25																	
	ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.																			
47	Harrows, disk.....No..	5	16.75			14.00	14.00													
48			18.75																	
49			20.75																	
50	Plows, "rod-breaker," 12- inch, iron beam, square cut.....No..	100	3.54			2.75														
51			3.34			3.25														
52	Machines, harvester and self- binder, 6-foot cut, com- plete.....No..	7	72.45			75.00	65.00													
53	Mounted power, 12-horse, complete, for "Three Riv- ers, Michigan," thrasher, No.....	*1					160.00													

* No award.

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	Fred. K. Maus.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank E. Hills.	Edward M. Andreesen.	The Superior Drill Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.	James Deering.	Fred. M. Gale.	Harry Channon.	Edwin T. Fearing.	Jno. W. Good.	Samuel I. Reed.	Frank Gould.	Benjamin B. Felix.	George B. Glessner.	Wm. R. Morgan.	Edwin E. Little.	Wm. Butterworth.	Points of delivery.									
																			Chicago.		(e)	Chicago.			(f)			
38																												
39																												
40																												
41																												
42																												
43																												
44																												
45																												
46																												
47																												
48																												
49																												
50																												
51																												
52																												
53																												

a St. Paul delivery. b Quantity scheduled "only." d Provided all rope is awarded me.

e Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City. f Any point in the United States.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Number.	CLASS NO. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES. [All wood wagon material must be clear, straight grain, free from all imperfections, tough, and thoroughly seasoned. Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, fellies, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough-finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or mortising. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.]	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
			Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Fred. K. Mans.
1	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track:			
2	2½ by 3½.....No..	39	.32	.45
3	2½ by 3½.....do..	76	.32	.47
4	2½ by 3½.....do..			.47
5	2½ by 3½.....do..	202	.34	.45
6	2½ by 3½.....do..			.47
7	3 by 4.....do..	251	.43	.52
8	3 by 4.....do..			.54
9	3½ by 4½.....do..	133	.49	.52
10	3½ by 4½.....do..			.54
11	3½ by 4½.....do..	245	.58	.62
12	3½ by 4½.....do..			.64
13	4 by 5.....do..	61	.74	.72
14	4 by 5.....do..			.74
15	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track:			
16	2½ by 3½.....do..	36	.32	.45
17	2½ by 3½.....do..			.47
18	2½ by 3½.....do..	137	.34	.45
19	2½ by 3½.....do..			.47
20	3 by 4.....do..	89	.43	.52
21	3 by 4.....do..			.54
22	3½ by 4½.....do..	97	.49	.52
23	3½ by 4½.....do..			.54
24	3½ by 4½.....do..	100	.58	.62
25	3½ by 4½.....do..			.64
26	4 by 5.....do..	51	.74	.72
27	4 by 5.....do..			.74
28	4½ by 5½.....do..	2	.82	.98
29	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, narrow track:			1.00
30	2½ by 3½.....do..	199	.18	.27
31	2½ by 4½.....do..	236	.25	.31
32	3 by 4½.....do..	420	.25	.39
33	3½ by 5.....do..	134	.36	.39
34	2½ by 3½.....do..	79	.19	.30
35	2½ by 4½.....do..	106	.19	.36
36	3 by 4½.....do..	161	.32	.41
37	3½ by 5.....do..	124	.36	.41
38	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, narrow track:			
39	2½ by 3.....do..	132	.19	.27
40	2½ by 3½.....do..	210	.18	.27
41	3 by 4.....do..	505	.24	.31
42	3½ by 4½.....do..	124	.36	.39
43	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, wide track:			
44	2½ by 3.....do..	28	.18	.30
45	2½ by 3½.....do..	52	.18	.30
46	3 by 4.....do..	188	.24	.36
47	3½ by 4½.....do..	78	.38	.39
48	Bows, farm wagon, round top, § by 1½ inches, per set of 5.....sets..	115	.34	a .36 b .42
49	Covers, 29-inch, 10-ounce, duck, free from sizing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw-rope each end, and 3 tie ropes (36 inches long) each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover.....No..	291		

a Elm. b Oak. c Chicago. d New York.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Number.	Points of delivery.								Number.	
	Chicago.		Chicago or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	As stated.	Chicago.				
	Benj. Carpenter.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Charles F. Rankin.	Wm. F. Cooper.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fred F. Lyden.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Harry Channon.		Egbert C. Cook.	Edwin E. Little.
1										1
2		.47								2
3		.47								3
4		.47								4
5		.63								5
6		.73								6
7		.78								7
8		.78								8
9		.78								9
10		.78								10
11		.78								11
12		1.13								12
13										13
14										14
15		.47								15
16		.47								16
17		.63								17
18		.73								18
19		.78								19
20		.78								20
21		.78								21
22		.78								22
23		.78								23
24		.78								24
25		1.13								25
26										26
27										27
28										28
29		.25	.147							29
30		.38	.177							30
31		.40	.207							31
32		.48	.24							32
33		.25	.156							33
34		.38	.195							34
35		.40	.226							35
36		.48	.261							36
37		.30	.131							37
38		.36	.175							38
39		.36	.187							39
40		.51	.22							40
41		.30	.141							41
42		.36	.177							42
43		.36	.205							43
44		.51	.241							44
45		.34		.42						45
46										46
47		2.75			2.41	c 2.49	2.67½	2.68	2.63	3.70
48		2.55			2.68	d 2.41				

Abstract of proposals received and contract awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.
1	Eveners, hickory, wagon, narrow track: 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3¼ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ¾-inch hole and stay-chain eyes.....No.	1,500
2	Wide track, same conditions as next above.....do.	912
3	Eveners, hickory, wagon, plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3¼ inches wide at ends:	
4	Narrow track.....No.	370
5	Wide track.....do.	140
6	Fellies, hickory, wagon, bent XXX quality:	
7	1½ by 1½ inches.....sets	66
8	1½ by 1½ inches.....do.	7
9	1½ by 1½ inches.....do.	81
10	1½ by 1½ inches.....do.	2
11	1½ by 1½ inches.....do.	16
12	2 by 2 inches.....do.	29
13	Fellies, white oak, wagon, bent:	
14	2 by 2 inches.....do.	55
15	2½ by 2½ inches.....do.	16
16	2½ by 2½ inches.....do.	13
17	Fellies, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, cased:	
18	1½ by 2 inches.....do.	265
19	2 by 2½ inches.....do.	230
20	2 by 2½ inches.....do.	55
21	2½ by 3 inches.....do.	5
22	Hounds, white oak, wagon, cased:	
23	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length.....sets	375
24	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end.....sets	780
25	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide, 11 inches from front end at curve, sets.....	588
26	Hubs, black birch, cupped, crated:	
27	7½ by 9 inches.....sets	63
28	8 by 10 inches.....do.	45
29	8½ by 11 inches.....do.	19
30	9 by 12 inches.....do.	19
31	10 by 12 inches.....do.	4
32	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding for—	
33	3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No.	1,247
34	3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No.	1,366
35	3¾-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ by 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ by 1½ inches at rear end.....No.	727

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.									Number.
	Chicago.					Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	
	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Fred. K. Mans.	Harry B. Lyford.	Francis Boyd.	Wm. F. Cooper.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Jno. W. Roelker.	Chas. F. Rankin.	
1	.22½	.27	a. 22	.24½	.24	.26½	.26	.32	.....	1
2	.24½	.27	b. 26	.25½	.26	.26½	.26	.32	.....	2
3			a. 22						.....	3
4			b. 26						.....	4
5	.11½	.11	a. 09	.11	.12	.11	.18	.14	.....	5
6	.11½	.11	b. 12	.11	.14	.11	.18	.14	.....	6
7			a. 09						.....	7
8			b. 12						.....	8
9	.53	.52	.52						.....	9
10	.62	.62	.60						.....	10
11	.70	.71	.70						.....	11
12	.85	.83	.85						.....	12
13	1.00	1.00	1.00						.....	13
14	1.30	1.24	1.30						.....	14
15	.96	.93	.98				2.06		.....	15
16	1.47	1.30	1.48						.....	16
17	1.63	1.60	1.64						.....	17
18	.97	.88	1.00				1.50		.....	18
19	1.05	.99	1.10				1.65		.....	19
20	1.18	1.10	1.18				1.82		.....	20
21	1.93	2.00	1.95						.....	21
22	.27	.25	.28			.31½	.59		.....	22
23	.16	.17½	.18			.18½	.36		.....	23
24	.20½	.21	.22			.24½	.39		.....	24
25	.63	.75	.60						.....	25
26	.68	.80	.65						.....	26
27	.75	.85	.71						.....	27
28	.84	.90	.80						.....	28
29	.98	1.00	.95						.....	29
30	.31	.31½	.37			.35½	.59		.275	30
31	.31	.31½	.37			.35½	.62		.31	31
32	.31	.31½	.37			.35½	.62		.31	32

a Elm.

b Hickory.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. [Samples of 1 set hickory, 1½-inch, and 1 set of white oak spokes, 2½-inch, required to show grade and finish.]	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
			Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Charles A. Kimbark.
1	Skeins, wagon, packed in cases or barrels:			
2	2½ by 7½ inches, not less than 34 pounds per set.....sets..	13	.77	.72
3	2½ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set.....do....	78	.88	.85
4	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set.....do....	100	.99	.96
5	3½ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set.....do....	122	1.24	1.20
6	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set.....do....	30	1.39	1.32
7	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1½-inch, "A" quality, cased.....do....	91	1.42	1.45
8	Spokes, white oak, wagon, "B select" quality, tough, cased:			
9	1½-inch.....do....	44	1.07	1.10
10	1¾-inch.....do....	106	1.07	1.10
11	2-inch.....do....	236	1.20	1.15
12	2½-inch.....do....	386	1.50	1.50
13	2¾-inch.....do....	132	1.50	1.50
14	3-inch.....do....	10	1.73	1.80
15	3-inch.....do....	8	1.73	1.80
16	3-inch.....do....	15	1.90	2.00
17	Springs, for wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 by 1½ inches, per pair.....No..	1,530	.29½	.28½
18	Springs, wagon, elliptic, per pound.....do....	19	.03½	
19	Tongues, white oak or ash, butt cut, tough, for—			
20	3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3½ inches wide and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 2½ inches square. No..	882	.70½	.59
21	3½-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch.....do....	765	.70½	.59
22	3¾-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch.....do....	362	.70½	.59
23	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-inch center, 36 inches long, cased:			
24	Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends and clamp iron with rings at center.....No..	4,066	.20	.23
25	Plain.....do....	817	.05½	.054
26	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-inch center, 38 inches long, cased:			
27	Full-iron.....No..	1,832	.24	.256
28	Plain, turned to shape and size.....do....	376	.06	.066
29	Additional for training schools.			
30	Bobaleds.....No..	35	a 8.90 a 10.00 a 9.90 a 11.25	
31	Brakes, wagon, 1½-inch, Hurlbut's or equal.....No..	50		
32	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, 3 by 4, wide.....sets..	20	b.24	
33	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed, 1½ by 2½ inches.....do....	25	1.05	.90
34	Hounds, white oak, wagon, front, bent.....do....	50	b.33	.38
35	Skeins, wagon, 3½ by 9 inches, packed in cases or barrels.....do....	10	1.35	1.13
36	Tires, wagon, round edge, ½ by 1½ inches.....do....	50	c 1.23	c 1.19

a Per set. b Each. c Per 100 pounds. d Ash. e Hickory or elm. f Hickory. g Oak. h Per pair.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	Chicago.					Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.		Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	
	Fred. K. Mans.	Edward L. Kuhns.	Simon H. Crane.	Harry B. Lyford.	Francis Boyd.	Wm. F. Cooper.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Fred. M. Gale.	John W. Roelker.	William H. Weber.		Wm. H. Tut-hill.
1	.80	.71									1
2	.94	.84									2
3	1.07	.95									3
4	1.34	1.19									4
5	1.49	1.32									5
6	1.60				1.75						6
7	1.10				1.40						7
8	1.10				1.40						8
9	1.20				1.40						9
10	1.45				1.50						10
11	1.45				1.50						11
12	1.75				1.90						12
13	1.75				2.00						13
14	1.90				2.25						14
15	.29	.36		.29			1.35			.27	15
16	.28½										16
17	.03½									k. 03½	17
18	d. 70	.69									18
19	d. 70	.69									19
20	d. 70	.69									20
21	d. 70	.69									21
22	d. 70	.69									22
23	d. 70	.69									23
24	.18	.19	.22	.20½	.19	.21½		.21			24
25	e. 04½	.09	.06½	.06	.05	.11		.20			25
26	f. 05½							.05½			26
27	e. 22	.21	.24½	.24½	.23	.25½					27
28	f. 24½		.24½	.24½				j. 26½			28
29	e. 05	.09	.07½	.06½	.06½	.07½					29
30	f. 06							j. 07			30
31											31
32						h 9.75		9.25		9.00	32
33										10.00	33
34										10.50	34
35										11.50	35
36										12.50	36
37										16.50	37
38	l.31										38
39	.33										39
40	.43										40
41	.36										41
42	1.10										42
43	.36										43
44	1.25										44
45	c 1.14										45

l 1,530 pairs only. f 38 or 40 inches. k If not under 34 inches long and made of steel not under No. 3 gauge. i Hurlbut selected.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. Bids on same articles continued on pages 104-5.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Kansas City, Mo.			
			Thomas Malone.	Chas. A. McCann.	W. F. Cooper.	Wm. P. Murray.
	Wagons, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches, hickory axletrees; bent front hounds:*					
1	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein.....No.	**1.62	30.42	32.75	29.70	30.00
2	3 by 9 inch thimble skein.....do.	333	31.67	a 34.95	31.13	31.00
3	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein.....do.	54	32.92	35.95	33.50	32.00
4	3¾ by 11 inch thimble skein.....do.	1	34.92		36.48	34.50
	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches, hickory axletrees; bent front hounds:*					
5	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein.....No.	114	30.42	32.75	30.25	30.00
6	3 by 9 inch thimble skein.....do.	123	31.67		31.60	31.00
7	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein.....do.	93	32.92	35.95	34.00	32.00
8	3¾ by 11 inch thimble skein.....do.	53	34.92		37.30	34.50
	Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chain, and tongue, and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles. Separate prices must be given for:					
9	Bows.....		1.50	b .35		.50
10	Covers (according to specification on p. 96).....					
11	Spring seats.....		1.50	b 1.75	1.40	b 1.50
12	Top boxes.....		1.50	b 2.10	1.60	b 1.60
13	Bidders are requested to quote prices for wagons with California brakes; for wagons with clipped gear and California brakes, and also for wagons adapted to the Pacific Coast climate, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco. All wagons to be delivered in San Francisco for the Pacific Coast must be provided with California brakes.			c 42.20		
	Bids will also be considered for wagons with steel tubular axles of the following sizes, with and without self-oiling attachment, with body or box brakes; also with California brake, viz:					
14	2½ by 8 inches.....					
15	2½ by 9 inches.....					
16	2½ by 10 inches.....					
17	2½ by 11 inches.....					

* Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 16-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box. All boxes to have bow staples. Wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing, and to be subject to two inspections: First, in the white, when ready for painting; second, when painted and ready for shipment.

† Carlisle School bid 350; will furnish 2 platform spring wagons, \$58; 4 elliptic spring wagons, \$58; 4 Concord spring wagons, \$75.
‡ The Standard La Belle wagon; add \$1.25 for clipped gear and \$1.50 for California brake.
** W. F. Cooper, 341 wagons, 3-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City; Ed. L. Kuhns, 241 wagons, 2½-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Chicago; Thos. Malone, 244 wagons, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, 3¾-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City; Jno. M. Studebaker,

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.												Number.	
		Kansas City, Mo.			St. Louis, Mo.				Sioux City, Iowa.						(t)
		Wm. E. McCrea.	Haskell Institute.	John W. Stillwell.	Chas. A. McCann.	W. F. Cooper.	W. P. Murray.	Wm. E. McCrea.	Thomas Malone.	Chas. A. McCann.	Thomas Malone.	W. F. Cooper.	W. P. Murray.			Wm. E. McCrea.	Carlisle School.
		430.60	40.00	231.83	133.25	28.90	29.00	430.00	23.92	133.75	30.42	29.70	30.50	430.85	1
		31.90	40.00	33.63	a 35.45	30.33	30.00	31.30	30.17	a 35.95	31.67	31.13	31.50	32.20	2
		33.15	40.00	35.39	36.45	32.68	31.00	32.50	31.42	36.95	32.92	33.50	32.50	33.45	3
		35.75		37.84		35.54	33.50	34.75	33.42		34.92	36.48	35.00	36.25	4
		30.60		31.83	33.25	29.40	29.00	30.00	28.92	33.75	30.42	30.25	30.50	30.85	5
		31.90		33.63		30.85	30.00	31.30	30.17		31.67	31.60	31.50	32.20	6
		33.15		35.39	36.45	33.18	31.00	32.50	31.42	36.95	32.92	34.00	32.50	33.45	7
		33.75		37.84		36.38	33.50	34.75	33.42		34.92	37.30	35.00	36.25	8
					b .36		.50		.50	b .36	.50		.50		9
		b 1.50		1.58	b 1.75	1.40	b 1.40	b 1.50	1.50	b 1.75	1.50	1.40	b 1.50	b 1.50	10
		b 1.70		1.88	b 2.25	1.60	b 1.50	b 1.70	1.50	b 2.35	1.50	1.60	b 1.60	b 1.70	11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16
															17

57 wagons, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in San Francisco; Haskell Institute, 50 wagons, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Kansas City.
a 100 wagons. b With wagons only.
c 100 3½ by 10 wagons.
† To be furnished if required.
‡ The Springfield Wagon Co., Missouri.
§ Troy Western wagons, Troy, Ohio.

3 A. A. Cooper, Dubuque, Iowa. For steel skeins add \$2.25 to 2½ by 8½ wagons; \$2.50 to 3 by 9 wagons; \$2.75 to 3½ by 10 wagons; \$3.00 to 3¾ by 11 wagons.
4 The Perfect Wagon, Moline Wagon Co. Add \$1.25 for clipped gear and \$1.50 for California brake.
5 The Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES— continued. Bids on same articles on pages 101-3.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
			Omaha, Nebr.			Chicago, Ill.			
			Chas. A. McCann.	W. F. Cooper.	Wm. P. Murray.	Wm. E. McCrea.	Thomas Malone.	Jno. W. Stillwell.	W. F. Cooper.
1	Wagons, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches, hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.*								
2	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein....No..	162	33.75	29.70	30.00	30.60	30.42	31.83	28.90
3	3 by 9 inch thimble skein....do...	333	35.95	31.13	31.00	31.90	31.67	33.63	30.33
4	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein....do...	54	36.95	33.50	32.00	33.15	32.92	35.39	32.68
5	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein....do...	1		36.48	34.50	35.75	34.92	37.84	35.54
6	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet, 2 inches; hickory axletrees; bent front hounds.*								
7	2½ by 8 inch thimble skein....No..	114	33.75	30.25	30.00	30.60	30.42	31.83	29.40
8	3 by 9 inch thimble skein....do...	123		31.60	31.00	31.90	31.67	33.63	30.85
9	3½ by 10 inch thimble skein....do...	93	36.95	34.00	32.00	33.15	32.92	35.39	33.18
10	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein....do...	53		37.30	34.50	35.75	34.92	37.84	36.38
11	Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chain, and tongue, and flat iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles. Separate prices must be given for:								
12	Bows		b.36		.50		n.50		
13	Covers (according to specifications on p. 96).								
14	Spring seats		b 1.75	n 1.40	b 1.50	b 1.50	n 1.50	1.58	n 1.40
15	Top boxes		b 2.25	n 1.60	b 1.60	b 1.70	n 1.50	1.88	n 1.60
16	Bidders are requested to quote prices for wagons with California brakes; for wagons with clipped gear and California brakes; and also for wagons adapted to the Pacific Coast climate, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco. All wagons to be delivered in San Francisco for the Pacific Coast must be provided with California brakes.		67.20						
17	Bids will also be considered for wagons with steel tubular axles of the following sizes, with and without self-oiling attachment, with body or box brakes; also with California brake,								
18	viz:								
19	2½ by 8 inches								
20	2½ by 9 inches								
21	2½ by 10 inches								
22	2½ by 11 inches								

* Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 16-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box. All boxes to have bow staples. Wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing, and to be subject to two inspections: First, in the white, when ready for painting; second, when painted and ready for shipment. ¹The Springfield Wagon

Company, Missouri. ²"Troy" western wagons, Troy, Ohio; \$3.95 extra for wagons with clipped gear, bolted tires, and California brakes; Chicago delivery. ³A. A. Cooper, Dubuque, Iowa; for steel skeins add \$2.25 to 2½ by 8½ wagons, \$2.50 to 3 by 9, \$2.75 to 3½ by 10, \$3 to 3½ by 11. ⁴Studebaker. ⁵California brake, cast skein wagons, adapted to California trade and climate. ⁶Studebaker standard steel skein, as made for the Pacific Coast. ⁷The standard La Belle wagon. Add \$1.25 for clipped gear and \$1.50 for California brake. ⁸The Perfect wagon, Moline Wagon Company,

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.													Number.
	Chicago, Ill.			St. Paul, Minn.			New York.	Car. lial.	San Francisco, Cal.					
	Edward L. Kuhns.	Wm. P. Murray.	Wm. E. McCrea.	Thomas Malone.	W. F. Cooper.	Wm. P. Murray.	Wm. E. McCrea.	Thomas Malone.	W. F. Cooper.	W. F. Cooper.	Jno. M. Studebaker.	W. A. Baker.	Wm. E. McCrea.	
1	26.90	29.00	30.00	28.92	29.30	29.50	30.60	30.42	31.60	31.00	54.00	63.00	82.00	1
2	30.49	30.00	31.30	30.17	30.83	30.50	31.90	31.67	33.17	32.49	56.50	64.25	85.00	2
3	35.32	31.00	32.50	31.42	33.18	31.50	33.15	32.92	35.78	35.03	59.00	64.25	87.25	3
4	37.03	33.50	34.75	33.42	36.04	34.00	35.75	34.92	38.85	38.08	62.00	68.25	87.00	4
5	26.90	29.00	30.00	28.92	29.90	29.50	30.60	30.42	32.10	31.35	54.00	64.25	85.00	5
6	30.49	30.00	31.30	30.17	31.35	30.50	31.90	31.67	33.62	32.85	56.50	64.25	85.00	6
7	35.32	31.00	32.50	31.42	33.68	31.50	33.15	32.92	36.23	35.40	59.00	64.25	87.00	7
8	37.03	33.50	34.75	33.42	36.88	34.00	35.75	34.92	39.60	38.70	62.00	66.25	86.00	8
9													170.75	9
10	n.34	b.50		n.50		.50		n.50						10
11	n.1.71	b.1.40	b.1.50	n.1.50	n.1.40	b.1.50	b.1.50	n.1.50	1.40		n.2.08	2.05	2.00	11
12	n.2.14	b.1.50	b.1.70	n.1.50	n.1.60	b.1.60	b.1.70	n.1.50	1.60		n.2.95	2.50	2.50	12
13														13
14														14
15														15
16														16
17														17
18														18
19														19
20														20
21														21
22														22
23														23
24														24
25														25
26														26
27														27
28														28
29														29

Add \$1.25 for clipped gear and \$1.50 for California brake. ⁸The Perfect wagon, Moline Wagon Company. Cast thimble skein wagons, with truss bar underneath axle. ⁹The Perfect wagon, Moline Wagon Company. Steel skein wagons, with truss bar underneath axle. ^a100 wagons. ^bWith wagons only. ^c100 3½ by 10 wagons. ^jThe Weber wagon, with California brake. ^kThe Weber wagon, with California brake and clipped gear. ^lThe Weber wagon, with California brake, clipped gear, and extra long sleeve steel skeins. ^mThe Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company,

Louisville, Ky. ⁿTo be furnished if required. ^{**}W. F. Cooper, 341 wagons, 3-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City; Edward L. Kuhns, 241 wagons, 2½-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Chicago; Thomas Malone, 244 wagons, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, 3½-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, or Kansas City; John M. Studebaker, 57 wagons, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in San Francisco; Haskell Institute, 50 wagons, 2½-inch, 3-inch, 3½-inch, narrow and wide, delivered in Kansas City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. [All glass must be, Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.]	Quantity awarded.	Delivered in Chicago.				
			John Alston.	Simeon H. Crane.	Jas. H. Rice Co.	W. C. Reynolds.	Thos. A. Harvey.
1	Borax.....lbs.	650					
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased	1,056	.11	.07			.06½
3	Coal tar.....gall.	150	.08½				
4	Glass, window, single thick:						
5	8 by 10.....boxes	103			a 682.00		1.58
6	9 by 12.....do.	31					1.58
7	9 by 14.....do.	34					1.58
8	9 by 15.....do.	5					1.58
9	9 by 16.....do.	12					1.58
10	10 by 10.....box	1					1.58
11	10 by 12.....boxes	169					1.58
12	10 by 14.....do.	73					1.58
13	10 by 16.....do.	35					1.77
14	10 by 18.....do.	18					1.77
15	10 by 20.....do.	10					1.77
16	10 by 22.....box	1					1.77
17	10 by 28.....boxes	5					1.77
18	11 by 17.....do.	2					1.77
19	12 by 14.....do.	47			b 569.00		1.77
20	12 by 16.....do.	47					1.77
21	12 by 18.....do.	41					1.77
22	12 by 20.....do.	17					1.77
23	12 by 22.....do.	22					1.77
24	12 by 24.....do.	6					1.77
25	12 by 26.....do.	6					1.77
26	12 by 28.....do.	58					1.77
27	12 by 30.....do.	26					2.31
28	12 by 32.....do.	4			c 177.00		2.31
29	12 by 34.....do.	19					2.31
30	12 by 36.....do.	26					2.31
31	13 by 15.....box	1					1.77
32	14 by 14.....boxes	2			d 5.50		1.77
33	14 by 16.....do.	21					1.77
34	14 by 18.....do.	8					1.77
35	14 by 20.....do.	16			e 94.00		1.77
36	14 by 22.....do.	7					1.77
37	14 by 24.....do.	6					2.31
38	14 by 26.....do.	15					2.31
39	14 by 28.....do.	12			f 149.50		2.31
40	14 by 30.....do.	19					2.31
41	14 by 32.....do.	11					2.31
42	14 by 34.....do.	13			g 32.50		2.37
43	14 by 36.....do.	2			h 5.25		2.54
44	15 by 26.....do.	2					2.31
45	15 by 28.....do.	9			i 40.30		2.31
46	15 by 30.....do.	6					2.31
47	15 by 32.....do.	6					2.31

a For 421 boxes.
b For 315 boxes.
c For 75 boxes.

d For 3 boxes.
e For 52 boxes.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	Delivered in Chicago.										Number.
	Fred. K. Maus.	Harry B. Lyford.	Amariah G. Cox.	A. C. White Lead and Color Co.	Harry Channon.	George A. Martin.	Wm. Sprague.	Weston G. Kimball.	Edward A. Wadhams.		
1	.05	.05½								.06½	1
2	.05½										2
3			.07½	.07		.08½					3
4					.35	.08					4
5							Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	5
6							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	6
7							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	7
8							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	8
9							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	9
10							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	10
11							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	11
12							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	12
13							1.62	2.06	1.62	2.12	13
14							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	14
15							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	15
16							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	16
17							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	17
18							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	18
19							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	19
20							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	20
21							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	21
22							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	22
23							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	23
24							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	24
25							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	25
26							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	26
27							1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43	27
28							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	28
29							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	29
30							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	30
31							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	31
32							1.80	2.98	1.81	2.43	32
33							1.80	2.98	1.81	2.43	33
34							1.80	2.98	1.81	2.43	34
35							1.80	2.98	1.81	2.43	35
36							1.80	2.98	1.81	2.43	36
37							1.80	2.98	1.81	2.43	37
38							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	38
39							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	39
40							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	40
41							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	41
42							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	42
43							2.50	3.50	2.50	3.43	43
44							2.60	3.50	2.60	3.60	44
45							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	45
46							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	46
47							2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18	47

f For 63 boxes.
g For 13 boxes.

h For 2 boxes.
i For 17 boxes.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						Jas. H. Rice Co.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Wm. Sprague.	Weston G. Kimball.	Harry B. Lyford.	Edward M. Andreesen.
			Chicago.											
			Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.	Single.	Double.						
1	Glass, window, single thick:													
2	15 by 36.....boxes..	11	a 27.50	2.43	2.50	3.35	2.50	3.43						
3	15 by 40.....do.....	7	b 18.35	2.54	2.60	3.50	2.60	3.60						
4	18 by 18.....do.....	4		1.77	1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43						
5	18 by 20.....do.....	14		1.77	1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43						
6	18 by 22.....do.....	2	c 41.50	1.77	1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43						
7	18 by 24.....do.....	3		1.77	1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43						
8	18 by 26.....box.....	1	2.35	2.31	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
9	Glass window, double thick:													
10	16 by 36.....boxes..	2	d 6.90	3.35	2.50	3.35	2.50	3.43						
11	16 by 44.....do.....	3	e 10.80	3.54	2.60	3.50	2.60	3.60						
12	18 by 18.....do.....	4		2.37	1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43						
13	18 by 20.....do.....	4	f 19.50	2.37	1.80	2.38	1.81	2.43						
14	18 by 21.....do.....	2		2.37	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
15	18 by 24.....do.....	7	g 28.70	2.37	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
16	18 by 26.....box.....	1	3.15	3.09	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
17	18 by 36.....boxes..	2	d 6.90	3.35	2.50	3.35	2.50	3.43						
18	18 by 42.....do.....	5	h 18.15	3.54	2.60	3.50	2.60	3.60						
19	20 by 24.....do.....	3		3.09	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
20	20 by 26.....do.....	5	g 28.70	3.09	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
21	20 by 30.....box.....	1		3.09	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
22	21 by 42.....boxes..	2	d 7.75	3.77	2.93	3.75	2.93	3.85						
23	22 by 28.....do.....	2	d 6.35	3.09	2.36	3.10	2.37	3.18						
24	22 by 48.....do.....	2		3.77	2.93	3.75	2.93	3.85						
25	23 by 42.....do.....	2	i 15.50	3.77	2.93	3.75	2.93	3.85						
26	24 by 30.....box.....	1	3.45	3.35	2.50	3.35	2.50	3.43						
27	24 by 34.....boxes..	11		3.53	2.60	3.50	2.60	3.60						
28	24 by 36.....do.....	10	j 76.00	3.53	2.60	3.50	2.60	3.60						
29	26 by 36.....box.....	1		3.77	2.93	3.75	2.93	3.85						
30	28 by 34.....boxes..	8		3.77	2.93	3.75	2.93	3.85						
31	28 by 36.....box.....	1	k 42.60	3.77	2.93	3.75	2.93	3.85						
32	28 by 38.....do.....	1		3.77	2.93	3.75	2.93	3.85						
33	36 by 42.....do.....	1	l 4.50	4.38	3.37	4.38	4.50	4.50						
34	36 by 48.....do.....	1		4.50	3.43	4.50	4.60	4.60						
35	40 by 42.....do.....	1	m 9.25	4.50	3.43	4.50	4.60	4.60						
36	42 by 47.....do.....	1	5.45	4.62	5.30	5.30	5.40	5.40						
37	Glaziers' glass cutters...No..	53			2.17		2.20	.06 1/2						
38					2.17		2.75	.06 1/2						
39	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.....lbs..	635			3.00									
40	Japan, in cans, cased...galls..	302												
41	Lampblack, in 1 pound papers, pounds.....	487												
42	Lead, red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box.....lbs..	7,300			74.75									
43	Lead, white, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs..	53,600			74.86									
44	Oakum.....do.....	737			.06 1/2									

a For 11 boxes.
b For 7 boxes.
c For 23 boxes.
d For 2 boxes.

e For 3 boxes.
f For 8 boxes.
g For 9 boxes.
h For 5 boxes.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	Chas. T. Lee.	Simeon H. Crane.	Fred. K. Maus.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Amariah G. Cox.	Douglas W. Hutchinson.	Alex. H. Levy.	National Lead Co.	Levi Carter.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	W. C. Reynolds.	Johnson Magneto Paint Co.	Benjamin Carpenter.	The Cleveland Var-nish Co.	John Allston.	Harry Channon.								
																	Points of delivery.							
																	Chicago.	Chic., N. Y., Carlisle.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Chicago.			
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
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44																								
45																								
46																								
47																								

i For 4 boxes.
j For 21 boxes.
k Regular size packages, 12, 25, 50, and 100 pounds.
l For 100 pounds. Delivered in Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Omaha.
m For 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.							
			John Alston.	Simeon H. Crane.	Johnson Mag-netto Co.	W. C. Reynolds.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Samuel C. Price.	
1	Ocher, rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	1,390	.05 ¹ _{.04}	.04 ¹ _{.04}	.04 ¹ _{.04}	3.90				
2	Oil:									
3	Harness, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required).....galls..	145		.40				.33		
4	Kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased (sample of 1 gallon required).....galls..	41,000		.11 ¹ _{.11}				.108		
5	Lard, good quality, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required).....galls..	1,480						.39		
6	Linseed, boiled, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required).....galls..	4,700		.40 ¹ _{.40}		.34 ¹ _{.34}		.35		
7	Linseed, raw, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required).....galls..	1,050		.38 ¹ _{.38}		.33		.34		
8	Lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required).....galls..	3,200		.17				.15		
9	Sewing machine.....bots.	1,870		.02 ¹ _{.02}				.02 ¹ _{.02}		
10	Paint, roof, in cans, cased.....galls..	3,820	.40	.35	.42	.31	.37	1.04		
11	Paper:		.33	.40	.40	.37				
12	Building.....lbs.	27,500		.45	.38					
13	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped, pounds.....	21,400					.67	.65		
14	Pitch.....lbs.	510					.83	.81		
15	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do.	5,800		.02		.0182				
16	Resin.....do.	370		.02 ¹ _{.02}				.01 ¹ _{.01}		
17	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls..	1,620		.41		.42 ¹ _{.42}		.35		
18	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs.	1,200	.08 ¹ _{.08}	.05 ¹ _{.05}	.05 ¹ _{.05}	5.20		.62 ¹ _{.52}		
19	Varnish, copal, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required):		.06 ¹ _{.06}					.52 ¹ _{.52}		
20	1-gallon cans.....galls..	200	.80	.65		.55		.62 ¹ _{.52}		
21	5-gallon cans.....do.	110	.52	.57		.49		.52 ¹ _{.52}		
22	Whiting.....lbs.	3,000	.48			.009				
23	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>									
24	Drop black, in oil.....lbs.	10	.31	.08	.10	.07 ¹ _{.07}				
25	Glue, liquid, fish.....galls.	2		1.23		1.30		1.00		
26	Ocher, rochelle, dry.....lbs.	100	.03	.01 ¹ _{.01}	.02	1.20				
27	Oil, cylinder, "Capital" or equal 5-gallon cans, cased.....galls.	105		.44				.34		
28	Paint, black, radiator.....do.	20	.88	.90	.50	.38				
29	Prussian blue, in oil.....lbs.	50	.30	.18	.22	.23				
30	Vermillion, ground, in oil.....do.	50	.12	.10	.25	.11				

NOTE.—See also Class No. 17—Hardware.
^a Per 100 crates.

^b Per 100, not crated.
^c Per 100.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	Points of delivery.													Number.
	Chicago.			N. York.	Chicago.			Chicago, N. York, Carlisle.	Chicago.					
	Chicago.	N. York.	Chicago.	Chicago, N. York, Carlisle.	Chicago.	N. York.	Chicago.	Chicago, N. York, Carlisle.	Chicago.	N. York.	Chicago.			
1	.04	.60					.04 ¹ _{.04}	.06		.04 ¹ _{.04}	.04 ¹ _{.04}			1
2														2
3							.35	.51			.30	.37		3
4							.30	.59						4
5	1167						.122							5
6														6
7							.43 ¹ _{.42}	f. 44						7
8		.41		.49 ¹ _{.49}	.37 ¹ _{.37}	e. 35		f. 40			g. 40	.35		8
9		.40		.47 ¹ _{.47}	.35 ¹ _{.35}	e. 33					g. 40	.34		9
10														10
11					.20	.19		f. 15					16	11
12					.22	.15		f. 13						12
13					.25	.14								13
14		d. 04									.43	.60	g. 38	14
15		.83	.95								.41	.50		15
16											.38			16
17														17
18														18
19														19
20														20
21		.02		.03 ¹ _{.03}							.04			21
22												.02 ¹ _{.02}	.01 ¹ _{.01}	22
23											.03			23
24		.40											.37 ¹ _{.37}	24
25		.05 ¹ _{.05}									.06 ¹ _{.06}	.07 ¹ _{.07}	.08	25
26												.06	.05 ¹ _{.05}	26
27		.61										.75	.55	27
28													.62 ¹ _{.62}	28
29		.55										.65	.50	29
30													.57	30
31												c. 65	e. 60	31
32													e. 69	32
33		.07 ¹ _{.07}									.09	.10	.11	33
34													.08	34
35													1.40	35
36		.02 ¹ _{.02}									.01 ¹ _{.01}	.01 ¹ _{.01}	.02	36
37													.01 ¹ _{.01}	37
38		.65				.25		.38			.62	1.25	.50	38
39											.67		.70	39
40		.18									.24	.22 ¹ _{.22}	.25	40
41													.18	41
42		.08 ¹ _{.08}									.91 ¹ _{.91}	.11 ¹ _{.11}	.15	42
43													.12	43

^d 2-ounce bottles.
^e 7¹/₂ pounds per gallon.

^f 1, 2, 3, or 5 gallon cans.
^g In 5-gallon jacket cans, like last order.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Geo. A. Tripp.	Chas. T. Lee.
			Chicago.	
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8..... doz.	87	7.50	6.84
2				
3				
4				
5	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size..... doz.	104	1.70	2.25
6				
7	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch..... do.	5		
8	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top..... do.	43	1.25	1.06
9				1.07
10				
11	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, solid spout and riveted handle: 2-quart..... doz.	85	1.50	1.52
12				
13	4-quart..... do.	160	2.00	1.98
14				
15	6-quart..... do.	45	3.20	2.60
16				
17	Coffee mills:			
18	Iron hopper box..... do.	42	1.75	1.50
19			3.00	2.98
20			3.35	
21	Side, No. 1, large..... do.	6	2.00	
22				
23	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds..... No.	4		
24	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:			
25	Pint..... doz.	530	.16	.32
26			.21	
27	Quart..... do.	54	.25	.68
28			.35	
29	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted..... do.	220		.68
30	Funnels, full size, plain tin:			
31	1-quart..... do.	16	.33	.25
32				
33	2-quart..... do.	5	.48	.33
34				
35	Kettles, galvanized iron:			
36	7-quart..... do.	27		2.14
37				
38	11-quart..... do.	130		3.14
39				
40	14-quart..... do.	190		3.65
41				
42	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:			
43	10-quart..... do.	62	2.00	1.54
44			2.25	1.67
45				2.17
46				2.39
47	14-quart..... do.	85	2.90	1.87
48			2.50	2.23
49			3.50	2.69
				2.97

* No samples submitted with Edward M. Andreesen's bids.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	S. H. Crane.	Robt. M. Schrayner.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank F. Claymiler.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Frank Gould.	Benjamin B. Felix.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	The Avery Stamping Co.	Not stated.	
	Chicago.										
	7.15	7.20	7.00	7.49	* 7.75			8.40			1
		7.40	7.75	7.29							2
		7.90		7.09							3
		8.60									4
	2.45		2.35		2.50	2.45		2.57			5
						2.10					6
			.38		.60						7
	1.12	1.10	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.25		1.20			8
	1.20		1.20	1.28		1.20		1.60			9
								1.50			10
	1.56		1.60	1.58	1.65			1.10			11
			1.62					1.20			12
	2.00		2.15	2.10	2.12			1.45			13
			2.20					1.60			14
	2.66		2.62	2.50	2.75			2.00			15
			2.65					3.20			16
	3.37		1.60		2.75	4.20	1.74				17
	4.50		2.90			4.05	3.74				18
			3.35			2.86	3.24				19
			3.35		3.60	4.20	3.49				20
			1.60			2.70					21
			3.55		21.50	14.67	13.99				22
											23
	.33		.40		.35			.37			24
			.34								25
	.68		.70		.78			.49			26
								1.50			27
	.68		.70		.50			1.10			28
	.27		.37	.30	.30			.40			29
			.30								30
	.38		.53	.39	.42			.90			31
			.46								32
			.76								33
	1.45		2.25		2.40			1.47	a. 49½		34
	1.75		1.50								35
	1.65		3.25		3.25			1.75	a. 58½		36
	2.10		1.75					5.23			37
			2.00								38
	1.80		4.10		3.85			2.00	a. 67		39
	2.40		2.00					5.95			40
			2.20								41
	1.75		1.70		2.80			2.50			42
	2.40		2.35								43
			2.17								44
			2.39								45
	2.20		2.10		3.10			2.84			46
	2.80		2.85								47
			2.85								48
											49

a Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15— BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
			Geo. A. Tripp.	Chas. T. Lee.
1	Soldering irons, each, per pair:			
2	1½ pounds pairs..	9	.44	
3	2 pounds do..	5	.59	
4	Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:			
5	Basting, 14-inch, forged doz..	43	.42	.81
6	Table do..	770	.12	.07½
7	Tea do..	915	.06½	.11
8	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom..... do..	35	2.25	1.82
9	Tin, sheet, charcoal, bright:		1.75	
10	10 by 14 inches, IC..... boxes..	8	4.40	
11	12 by 12 inches, IC..... do..	3	4.40	
12	14 by 14 inches, IC..... do..	2	6.16	
13	14 by 20 inches, IC..... do..	9	4.40	
14	10 by 14 inches, IX..... do..	4	5.40	
15	12 by 12 inches, IX..... do..	2	5.40	
16	14 by 14 inches, IX..... do..	6	7.56	
17	14 by 20 inches, IX..... do..	28	5.40	
18	12 by 24 inches, IX..... do..	11	4.50	
19	14 by 60 inches, boiler, IX..... do..	5	10.00	
20	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches, doz.....	290	.77	.49
21			.84	
22			.57	
23			.68	
24	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each, 19½ inches, 21½ inches, and 23½ inches in diameter, by 10½ inches deep, inside measure; with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles..... doz..	212	14.50	3.95
25			18.00	4.39
26				4.90
27				5.24
28	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9..... lbs..	16,040	5.20	
29	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>			
30	Teakettles, iron, for No. 8 stove..... No..	100	.21½	.20

* No samples with Ed. M. Andreesen's bids.
d Per set.

e 56 sheets in box.
e Per dozen nests.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

S. H. Crane.	Geo. W. Trout.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank F. Claymier.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Frank Gould.	Benjamin B. Felix.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	George D. Dana.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.									
	.49		.46½		*.25				1
	.66		.62		.33				2
	.47	.46	.47		.45	.44			3
	.18		.18		.30		.17		4
			.12				.12		5
			.14½						6
	.08		.08		.15		.07½		7
	.09½		.07				.06½		8
			.18						9
	1.87		2.00	1.74	1.75				10
			1.75	1.55					11
			4.70		4.95				12
			4.00						13
			4.70		4.95				14
			4.00						15
			6.58		6.40				16
			4.70		4.95				17
			4.00						18
			5.70		5.95				19
			4.74						20
			5.70		5.95				21
			4.74						22
			7.98		7.80				23
			5.70		5.95				24
			4.74						25
			6.00		5.95				26
			b 18.50		c 20				27
	.51		.39		.55		.70		28
			.44						29
			.97						30
			1.09						31
			.54						32
			.65						33
	14.15		4.38	d 13.98	4.50	e 13.45	f 4.58	g 1.15	34
	13.40							f 4.60	35
	5.19		5.21		5.35				36
									37
	.22½		.22		.25				38
									39
									40

b 100 sheets in box.
f Per dozen.

c Per sheet, 56 sheets to box.
g Per nest of 3.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 16— STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Geo. A. Tripp.	Chas. T. Lee.	Geo. D. Dana.	C. H. Castle.
			Chicago.	(a)	(c)	
1	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace:					
2	20 gallons, actual capacity..... No..	3				
3	40 gallons, actual capacity..... do..	2				
4	90 gallons, actual capacity..... do..	322	d1.95	.15		
5	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized..... do..					
6	Furnaces, portable caldron:					
7	For 20-gallon..... do..	2				
8	For 40-gallon..... do..	6				
9	For 90-gallon..... do..	6				
10	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:					
11	Size 6-inch..... No..	2,880	a. 04			
12			a. 05½			
13						
14	Size 7-inch..... do..	120				
15						
16						
17						
18						
19	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated..... No..	61		b. 31		
20	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape; nested in bundles, crated:					
21	6-inch..... joints..	14,920		b. 06½	.08	
22						
23	7-inch..... do..	455		b. 08½	.09½	
24						
25						
26						
27	Polish, stove..... gross..	19	4.50			
28						
29						
30						
31	Stoves, box, heating, wood:*					
32	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds... No..	221		2.14	2.35	
33						
34	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.. do...	361		2.56	2.85	
35						
36	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.. do...	316		2.95	3.10	
37						
38	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.. do...	82		3.99	4.15	
39						

* The Department reserves the right to waive specifications as to weight and size of stoves.
 a Will deliver at all points, except ovens and pipe, stove. All sizes of box stoves crated at 15 cents each. If all stoves are made Chicago delivery, deduct 5 per cent.
 b Chicago delivery.
 c Will deliver at all points. A 5 per cent discount on each article if Chicago delivery is accepted on all awarded me. Crating, 20 cents each extra.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.					
	Simeon H. Crane.	Benjamin Carpenter.	Chas. M. Goodrich.	Wm. H. Sard.	Robert M. Schroyer.	Harry B. Lyford.	Frank F. Claymier.	Lorenzo A. Bonnet.	Edward M. Andreesen.	August Brentano.	Manhattan Supply Co.		Jno. M. Dwyer.	Frank Gould.	Benjamin B. Felix.	E. C. Cole.	
	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	(f)	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	St. Louis, Kans. C., Omaha, St. Paul, or Chic.							
1	10.58					10.60	10.50										1
2	16.19					16.30	15.90										2
3	20.99					21.90	21.70										3
4	.17½					1.82				15½							4
5	.20																5
6	7.98					7.90											6
7	11.00					11.30											7
8	13.29					14.65											8
9	.06½					.05½	.04			.08½							9
10	.06					.05½	.04½										10
11						.039	.05										11
12							.05½										12
13							.08										13
14	.08½					.07	.05½			.11							14
15	.07½					.06½	.05½										15
16						.05	.06½										16
17							.06½										17
18							.11½										18
19	.32					.31½				.55							19
20	.076	.079		.071	.074	.0728				.07½							20
21						.0738											21
22						.0728											22
23						.0738											23
24	.094	.098		.08½	.09½	.0925				.08							24
25						.0948											25
26						.0925											26
27						.0948											27
28	5.18	4.80			4.80					5.38		5.40		5.00	2.69		28
29														4.75	5.28		29
30														5.12			30
31					2.25	e2.38	2.29		e2.35		2.37					2.84	31
32																3.41	32
33																5.02	33
34					2.60	e2.83	2.79		e2.65		2.79					3.41	34
35											2.83					4.21	35
36																6.07	36
37					3.00		3.19		e3.35		3.58					4.21	37
38																6.07	38
39					3.75		4.29		g4.25		4.37					8.77	39

d Per dozen.
 e Crating, 15 cents extra.
 f Will deliver at all points. If awarded all for Chicago delivery, deduct 5 per cent. Crating heaters, 15 cents extra.
 g Crating, 26 cents each extra.
 h Wired in bundles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. T. Bussey.	
			Points of delivery.	All points.
1	† Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture complete: Coal, 7-inch, ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches, to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture.....No.	20		
2	Coal, 8-inch, ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches, to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture.....No.	32	a 10. 10 b 10. 30	
3	Coal, 9-inch, ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches, to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture.....No.	33		
4	Wood, 6-inch, length of wood 20 inches, oven not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches, to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture.....No.	152		
5	Wood, 7-inch, length of wood 22 inches, oven not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches, to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture.....No.	382	a 9. 75 b 9. 95	
6	Wood, 8-inch, length of wood 24 inches, oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches, to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture.....No.	629	a 11. 10 b 11. 30 c 11. 10 d 11. 30	
7	Wood, 9-inch, length of wood 26 inches, oven not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches, to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture.....No.	123		
8	* Stoves, heating: Coal, 14 to 15 inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....do.	61		
9	Coal, 16 to 18 inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.....do.	83		
10	Wood, sheet iron, 32-inch, with outside rods.....do.	44		
11	Wood, sheet iron, 37-inch, with outside rods.....do.	24		
12	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.....do.	24		
13	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches in diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.....No.	17		

* The Department reserves the right to waive specifications as to weight and size of these stoves.

† NOTE.—Furniture for 8 inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper-bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper-bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3 quarts; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe. The weights of all stoves above specified are only approximate, and are given to show bidders about what is desired.

a All points.

b Securely crated.

c All points.

d Securely crated, } 75 only.

A All points. Cook stoves crated at 20 cents each. If all stoves are made Chicago delivery, deduct 5 per cent. If steel and tin furniture is ordered the price will be 75 cents additional for all sizes of cooking stoves.

e Bottoms crated.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.									
	(A)	Chicago.	(H)	All points.	(I)	Chicago or St. Louis.	All points.	St. Louis, Kans. C., Omaha, St. Paul, Chicago.		
1	8.70		7.95	8.25	8.49	j 7.90	8.24			1
2					8.29	j 8.00				2
3	9.50		9.80	10.00	10.84	j 8.65	10.09			3
4					10.24	j 8.75				4
5	10.70		11.40		12.29		12.27			5
6	6.82		7.15	7.00	7.34		7.17	j 7.75		6
7	8.05		9.35	9.50	8.99	j 8.00	9.53	j 10.00		7
8					9.74	j 8.10	9.87			8
9	9.25	g 11. 25	10.20	10.50	10.49	j 9.65	10.69	j 11.85		9
10		g 11. 35			10.69	j 9.75	11.09			10
11							11.23			11
12										12
13	10.00	g 12. 90	11.90	11.50	12.40	j 13. 35	12.49	j 14. 50		13
14		g 13. 00				j 13. 50	12.77			14
15	e 3.45		3.75	3.75	3.98	k 3.90	4.30		6.84	15
16									7.84	16
17	e 4.25		4.50	4.75	4.89	k 4.50	6.47		7.93	17
18									9.95	18
19	f 8.35		9.40		7.99				4.21	19
20									6.07	20
21			10.40						8.77	21
22	16.15		12.65		12.99		13.07		14.11	22
23			12.00				11.57	j 14. 50	17.84	23

f Crated.

g Crating, 20 cents extra.

H Will deliver at all points. A five per cent discount on each article if Chicago delivery is accepted on all awarded me. Crating, 20 cents each extra. Steel furniture in place of iron at 6-inch, 75 cents per set; 7-inch, at 75 cents per set; 8-inch, \$1 per set; 9-inch, \$1.25 per set.

I Will deliver at all points. If awarded all for Chicago delivery, deduct 5 per cent. Crating heaters, 15 cents extra; crating cooking stoves, 20 cents extra.

j Crating, 25 cents each extra.

k Crating, 15 cents each extra.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
			Simeon H. Crane.	Jos. J. Parkhurst.	Chas. T. Lee.	Robt. M. Abbott.	Harry B. Lyford.
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, 4½-inch, square head.....doz..	6	8.60				7.99
2			9.60				
3			9.73				
4	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound:						
5	100 pounds.....No..	3		.08½			
6	140 pounds.....do..	4		.08½			
7	200 pounds.....do..	2		.08½			
8	Augers, cast-steel, cut with nut:						
9	1-inch.....doz..	29	1.90	1.96	2.04		1.99
10	1½-inch.....do..	19	2.27	2.35	2.49		2.39
11	1¾-inch.....do..	20	3.03	2.85	2.92		2.99
12	2-inch.....do..	24	4.18	4.31	4.23		4.39
13	Augers, c. s., hollow:						
14	¾-inch.....do..	2		5.34			6.59
15	1-inch.....do..	2		6.03			7.69
16	1½-inch.....do..	2		8.25			8.79
17	Axles, c. s., assorted, patent:						
18	Saddler's.....do..	175	.05		.05		.05
19	Shoemaker's, shouldered, peg.....do..	164	.05		.02		.05
20	Shoemaker's, sewing.....do..	144	.05		.04½		.05
21	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel.....doz..	605	4.18	3.70	3.48	3.99	4.37½
22			4.48	4.85	4.50	3.74	3.57
23					5.25		3.93
24					5.95		4.35
25					4.14		4.08
26					4.14		
27	Axes, c. s.:						
28	Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head.....do..	4	13.20				13.40
29	Hunter's, inserted steel, handled.....do..	39	3.82	3.90	3.72	3.57	3.28
30			3.50				3.87
31			4.00				
32			5.00				
33	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....lbs..	590	.03½	.037			.03½
34			.04½				.05
35			.07				.06
36	Bellows, blacksmith's, standard:						
37	34-inch.....No..	3	3.90	3.95			3.50
38	38-inch.....do..	10	4.90	5.00			4.75
39	Bells:						
40	Cow, wrought.....doz..	2	2.19		1.05		2.20
41					1.30		1.85
42							1.40
43							1.10
44	Hand, No. 8, polished.....do..	4	4.62		4.79		4.40
45	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....No..	3		33.00			

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.		
	Chicago.					New York or Chicago.	Chicago.							
	Geo. W. Trout.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Roy C. Martin.	Fredk. K. Mans.	Fredk. F. Lyden.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jas. W. Soper.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Walter L. Dever.	Valentine Stortz.		Edwin E. Little.	The Manhattan Supply Co.
1	8.50			8.25		8.67		*10.50						1
2														2
3														3
4		.08	.08½	.09½		.091	.08							4
5				.09										5
6		.08	.08½	.09		.091	.08							6
7				.09										7
8		.08	.08½	.09½		.091	.08							8
9				.09										9
10	1.85					1.88		2.05		2.25	1.86			10
11											1.86			11
12	2.22					2.28		2.45		2.70	2.23			12
13											2.23			13
14	2.27					2.77		3.05		3.37½	2.79			14
15											2.79			15
16	4.07					3.96		4.45		4.95	4.09			16
17											4.09			17
18				5.33		6.42								18
19				5.97		7.49								19
20				8.49		8.56								20
21						.05½		.05						21
22						.04½		.04						22
23						.05½		.05						23
24						4.20		4.35						24
25						4.02		3.85						25
26						4.17								26
27														27
28														28
29														29
30	12.50			12.50				13.75						30
31	12.50													31
32	3.60			4.00		3.78		6.25						32
33				4.25										33
34				4.50										34
35						.03½		.04						35
36						.05½		.05						36
37							3.47				.05½			37
38								.04						38
39		3.95	4.00	3.93		3.87				b 4.00				39
40		4.95	5.00	4.93		4.93				b 5.00				40
41								1.35						41
42						2.53								42
43						2.07								43
44														44
45						4.45		4.60						45
46													30.30	46

* Only samples of five with E. M. Andreesen's bid, and for quantities called for only.
 a Peter Wright's English.
 b D. M. Scott's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
			Simeon H. Crane.	Geo. Oberne.	Wm. D. Allen.	Thos. A. Harvey.
1	Belting, leather:					
2	2-inch.....feet..	810	.063	.07	.07	.082
3	3-inch.....do..	530	.094	.11	.11	.13
4	3½-inch.....do..	180	.11½	.13	.13	.148
5	4-inch.....do..	450	.13½	.15	.15	.17½
6	5-inch.....do..	375	.16½	.19	.19	.22½
7	6-inch.....do..	175	.20	.23	.23	.27
8	Belting, rubber:					
9	3-ply, 4-inch.....do..	175	.073		.068	.07½
10	3-ply, 6-inch.....do..	785	.09		.104	.11
11	4-ply, 8-inch.....do..	275	.113		.168	.179
12	4-ply, 10-inch.....do..	6	.13½		.214	.23
13	4-ply, 12-inch.....do..	316	.18		.26	.26½
14	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:					
15	¼-inch.....doz..	43	.22			.87
16	½-inch.....do..	36	.28½			.59
17	¾-inch.....do..	52	.35			1.02
18	1-inch.....do..	30				.59
19	1¼-inch.....do..	52	.95			1.14
20	1½-inch.....do..	30				.63
21	1¾-inch.....do..	52	1.10			1.32
22	2-inch.....do..	28				.63
23	2¼-inch.....do..	32	1.20			1.44
24	2½-inch.....do..	24				.67
25	3-inch.....do..	44	1.30			1.54
26	3½-inch.....do..	18				.72
27	4-inch.....do..	44	1.40			1.68
28	4½-inch.....do..	24				.74
29	5-inch.....do..	44	1.52			1.83
30	5½-inch.....do..	18				.84
31	6-inch.....do..	44	1.65			1.98
32	6½-inch.....do..	25				.93
33	7-inch.....do..	24	1.80			2.16
34	7½-inch.....do..	25				1.02
35	8-inch.....do..	24	1.95			2.34
36	8½-inch.....do..	24				1.09
37	9-inch.....do..	77	2.25			2.67
38	9½-inch.....do..					1.36
39	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, for brace, square shank, assorted,					
40	¼ to ¾ inch, by 32ds.....sets..	77	.93			.66

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.		
	St. Louis.	Chicago.												
	M. M. Buck Mfg Co.*	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert R. Street.	Edwin E. Little.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Chas. T. Lee.	Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. W. Trout.	Fredk. K. Maus.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Edgar E. Edwards.		Walter L. Dever.	Valentine Stortz.
1	.098	.06½	.0756	.10										1
2		.08												2
3	.154	.10½	1188	.16½										3
4		.12½												4
5	.182	.12½	14	.19½										5
6		.14½												6
7	.21	.14	16½	.22½										7
8		.16½												8
9	.266	.17½	20½	.28½										9
10		.21												10
11	.322	.21	248	.35										11
12		.25												12
13	.073	.09½	0746	.12½										13
14		.113		.18½										14
15	.109	.13½	114	.30½										15
16		.18												16
17	.176	.22	18½	.38½										17
18		.22	2347											18
19	.224	.28	28½	.39										19
20		.28½												20
21	.273	.34	28½											21
22														22
23				.74	.97	.86	.81	.75		.95	.70			23
24						.89	.94			.84	.70			24
25											.81			25
26				.84	1.10	.86	.81	.85		1.08	.79			26
27						1.01	.94			.95	.79			27
28											.81			28
29				.94	1.23	.93	.86	.95		1.21	.88			29
30						1.13	1.01			1.06	.88			30
31											.87			31
32				1.09	1.42	.93	.86	1.10		1.40	1.02			32
33						1.31	1.01			1.23	1.02			33
34											.87			34
35				1.18½	1.55	.99	.93	1.20		1.52	1.11			35
36						1.43	1.08			1.34	1.11			36
37											.93			37
38				1.29	1.68	1.05	.99	1.30		1.65	1.21			38
39						1.55	1.15			1.45	1.21			39
40											.99			40
41				1.39	1.81	1.11	1.04	1.40		1.78	1.30			41
42						1.67	1.21			1.56	1.30			42
43											1.05			43
44				1.50	1.98	1.24	1.16	1.52½		1.94	1.42			44
45						1.82	1.35			1.70	1.42			45
46											1.16			46
47				1.63	2.14	1.36	1.27	1.65		2.50	1.54			47
48						1.97	1.48			1.84	1.54			48
49											1.28			49
50				1.78	2.33	1.49	1.39	1.80		2.29	1.67			50
51						2.17	1.62			2.01	1.67			51
52											1.40			52
53				1.92	2.52	1.61	1.50	1.95		2.48	1.81			53
54						2.33	1.76			2.18	1.81			54
55											1.51			55
56				2.22	2.90	1.99	1.85	2.25		2.86	2.09			56
57						2.69	2.16			2.51	2.09			57
58											1.86			58
59				1.15		.63		.92		1.03				59

*For quantities named only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
			Simeon H. Crane.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Edwin E. Little.	Chas. T. Lee.
1	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, by 32ds..... sets	32	1.50	1.39	1.65	1.40
2	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... doz.	32	.20	.20		.20
3	Bolt cutters..... No.	33		3.35		
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9	Bolts, carriage, per 100:					
10	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1..... do.	2,400	.194	.189		
11	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	5,600	.194	.189		
12	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2..... do.	7,000	.21	.204		
13	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	5,700	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.218		
14	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3..... do.	5,200	.241	.226		
15	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	3,500	.257	.249		
16	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 4..... do.	3,500	.272	.264		
17	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 2..... do.	5,400	.291	.284		
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	6,400	.319	.31		
19	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 3..... do.	7,700	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.336		
20	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 4..... do.	7,900	.40	.389		
21	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 5..... do.	6,400	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.442		
22	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 6..... do.	5,900	.51	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$		
23	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 7..... do.	4,800	.56	.548		
24	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 8..... do.	3,500	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.602		
25	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 9..... do.	3,700	.67	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$		
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 4..... do.	3,100	.66	.642		
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 5..... do.	2,000	.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.719		
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 6..... do.	3,000	.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	.79 $\frac{1}{2}$		
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 7..... do.	2,600	.89	.871		
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 8..... do.	2,500	.97	.94 $\frac{1}{2}$		
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 10..... do.	2,800	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.09		
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 11..... do.	2,400	1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.17		
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 12..... do.	3,200	1.28	1.24		
34						
35	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:					
36	5-inch..... doz.	19	.52	.56		.43
37	8-inch..... do.	18	1.20	1.18		1.17

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	Chicago.							S. Louis.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	
	Harry B. Lyford.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Fredk. K. Maus.	Jas. W. Soper.	Edward M. Andresen.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	Clarence Durborrow.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Anderson Iron and Bolt Co.		Geo. W. Trout.
1	1.42		1.43			1.52					1
2	.20				.30						2
3	3.38	2.87	2.37	3.00		2.75					3
4			3.33								4
5			2.15								5
6			3.05								6
7			2.78								7
8			3.72								8
9	.19	.20	.20		.20	.19	.20	a .18	.19		9
10	.19	.20	.19		.20	.19	.20	.18	.19		10
11	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.216	.21		.22	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1944	.20		11
12	.22	.232	.23		.23	.22	.23	.2088	.22		12
13	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.248	.24		.25	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2232	.23		13
14	.25	.264	.26		.26	.25	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2376	.25		14
15	.266	.28	.28		.28	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27		15
16	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$		.30	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27	.29		16
17	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.328	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$		.33	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2952	.31		17
18	.338	.356	.35		.36	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.3204	.33		18
19	.39	.412	.39		.41	.39	.41	.3708	.39		19
20	.444	.468	.46		.47	.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.4212	.44		20
21	.497	.524	.52		.52	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.52	.4716	.50		21
22	.55	.58	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$		.58	.55	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	.56		22
23	.604	.636	.55		.64	.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	.5724	.60		23
24	.657	.692	.63		.69	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	.6228	.66		24
25	.646	.68	.60		.68	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65		25
26	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	.76	.68		.76	.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	.72		26
27	.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.84	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$		.84	.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	.83	.75 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80		27
28	.874	.92	.72		.92	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.91	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	.92		28
29	.95	1.00	.80		.92	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.91	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	.92		29
30	1.10	1.16	.87		1.00	.95	.99	.90	.95		30
31	1.18	1.24	.95		1.16	1.10	1.14	1.0444	1.11		31
32	1.25	1.32	1.10		1.24	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.22	1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18		32
33			1.18		1.32	1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30	1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.26		33
34			1.25								34
35	.43		1.25		.50					.54	35
36	1.21				1.10					1.17	36

a These prices only for all.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
			Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Chas. T. Lee.
1	Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10-inch.....doz.	6			1.25
2	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:				
3	1/2 by 1.....No.	1,300	313	30 1/2	
4	1/2 by 1 1/4.....do.	1,500	313	30 1/2	
5	1/2 by 2.....do.	1,400	32 1/2	32	
6	1/2 by 2 1/4.....do.	1,000	34 1/2	33 1/2	
7	1/2 by 3.....do.	1,100	35 1/2	35	
8	1/2 by 3 1/4.....do.	1,400	37	36 1/2	
9	1/2 by 4.....do.	1,400	36 1/2	36	
10	1/2 by 4 1/4.....do.	1,900	36 1/2	36	
11	1/2 by 5.....do.	4,000	38 1/2	38	
12	1/2 by 5 1/4.....do.	5,200	40 1/2	40 1/2	
13	1/2 by 6.....do.	5,800	42 1/2	41 1/2	
14	1/2 by 6 1/4.....do.	4,300	44	43 1/2	
15	1/2 by 7.....do.	4,200	46	45	
16	1/2 by 7 1/4.....do.	2,800	48	46 1/2	
17	1/2 by 8.....do.	3,800	50	48 1/2	
18	1/2 by 2.....do.	2,800	46	45	
19	1/2 by 2 1/4.....do.	3,100	48 1/2	47 1/2	
20	1/2 by 3.....do.	3,400	50 1/2	49 1/2	
21	1/2 by 3 1/4.....do.	4,200	53	51 1/2	
22	1/2 by 4.....do.	3,700	55	54	
23	1/2 by 4 1/4.....do.	2,800	57 1/2	55	
24	1/2 by 5.....do.	1,700	59 1/2	58 1/2	
25	1/2 by 5 1/4.....do.	1,500	62	60 1/2	
26	1/2 by 6.....do.	1,400	64	62 1/2	
27	1/2 by 6 1/4.....do.	400	66	64 1/2	
28	1/2 by 7.....do.	500	68 1/2	67	
29	1/2 by 7 1/4.....do.	100	71	69	
30	1/2 by 8.....do.	500	73	71 1/2	
31	1/2 by 3.....do.	2,100	60	59	
32	1/2 by 3 1/4.....do.	1,600	63	62	
33	1/2 by 4.....do.	1,800	66	64 1/2	
34	1/2 by 4 1/4.....do.	1,300	69	67 1/2	
35	1/2 by 5.....do.	1,700	72	70 1/2	
36	1/2 by 5 1/4.....do.	1,300	78	76 1/2	
37	1/2 by 6.....do.	400	84	82	
38	1/2 by 6 1/4.....do.	2,400	81	79	
39	1/2 by 7.....do.	1,900	84 1/2	82 1/2	
40	1/2 by 7 1/4.....do.	2,200	88 1/2	86 1/2	
41	1/2 by 8.....do.	1,700	92	90	
42	1/2 by 8 1/4.....do.	1,300	95 1/2	93 1/2	
43	1/2 by 9.....do.	800	99	97 1/2	
44	1/2 by 9 1/4.....do.	800	1.06 1/2	1.04 1/2	
45	1/2 by 10.....do.	800	1.14	1.11 1/2	
46	1/2 by 10 1/4.....do.	1,000	1.21 1/2	1.18 1/2	
47	1/2 by 11.....do.	800	1.28	1.26	
48	Bolts, tire, 3/8 by 1 1/4, per 100.....do.	3,600	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	
	Bolts, tire, 1/2 by 1 1/4, per 100.....do.	4,000	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	Chicago.					St. Louis.					
	H. B. Lyford.	C. A. Kimbark.	F. K. Maus.	C. E. Durborrow.	T. A. Harvey.	E. M. Andreesen.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Anderson Iron and Bolt Co.	Edgar E. Edwards.		
1	1.29				1.19						1
2	.306	.314	.30 1/2	.32	.304	.32	.329	.29			2
3	.306	.314	.30 1/2	.32	.304	.32	.329	.29			3
4	.32	.329	.32	.33 1/2	.319	.34	.304	.30			4
5	.33 1/2	.344	.33 1/2	.35	.333	.35	.316	.32			5
6	.35	.359	.35	.36 1/2	.348	.37	.329 1/2	.34			6
7	.364	.373	.36	.38	.362	.38	.343 1/2	.36			7
8	.36	.37	.36	.37 1/2	.358	.38	.34	.34			8
9	.36	.37	.36	.38	.358	.38	.34	.34			9
10	.378	.389	.37 1/2	.39 1/2	.376	.40	.357	.26			10
11	.396	.407	.39 1/2	.41 1/2	.394	.42	.374	.38			11
12	.414	.425	.41 1/2	.43 1/2	.412	.43	.391	.40			12
13	.432	.444	.43	.45 1/2	.43	.46	.408	.42			13
14	.45	.46 1/2	.45	.47 1/2	.488	.48	.42 1/2	.43			14
15	.468	.481	.46 1/2	.49 1/2	.466	.50	.44 1/2	.45			15
16	.486	.50	.48 1/2	.51 1/2	.484	.51	.459	.46			16
17	.453	.466	.45	.48	.451	.48	.428	.43			17
18	.47 1/2	.488	.47 1/2	.50	.473	.50	.448 1/2	.45			18
19	.493	.51	.49 1/2	.52 1/2	.49 1/2	.52	.468	.47			19
20	.518	.52 1/2	.52	.55	.516	.54	.489 1/2	.49			20
21	.54	.55 1/2	.54	.56 1/2	.538	.57	.51	.51			21
22	.56	.577	.56	.59	.558	.59	.525 1/2	.53			22
23	.583	.60	.58	.61 1/2	.581	.62	.548 1/2	.55			23
24	.604	.621	.60 1/2	.63 1/2	.603	.64	.57	.57			24
25	.626	.644	.62 1/2	.66	.624	.66	.591	.59			25
26	.648	.666	.64 1/2	.68 1/2	.64 1/2	.68	.61 1/2	.61			26
27	.67	.688	.67	.70 1/2	.667	.70	.63 1/2	.63			27
28	.69	.70	.69	.72 1/2	.68	.73	.653 1/2	.65			28
29	.71 1/2	.73 1/2	.71	.75	.71	.75	.678	.67			29
30	.59	.607	.59	.62 1/2	.621	.63	.55 1/2	.54			30
31	.619	.636	.62	.65	.651	.65	.584 1/2	.58			31
32	.648	.666	.64 1/2	.68	.682	.68	.61 1/2	.62			32
33	.676	.69 1/2	.67 1/2	.71	.712	.71	.639	.66			33
34	.70 1/2	.72 1/2	.70 1/2	.74	.742	.74	.666	.70			34
35	.763	.784	.76	.80	.804	.81	.71	.78			35
36	.82	.844	.82	.86	.864	.87	.77 1/2	.86			36
37	.89 1/2	.814	.89	.83	.834	.84	.74 1/2	.75			37
38	.829	.841	.82 1/2	.87	.872	.87	.78 1/2	.80			38
39	.864	.888	.86 1/2	.90	.91	.91	.816	.85			39
40	.90	.92 1/2	.90	.94	.948	.95	.85	.90			40
41	.936	.962	.93 1/2	.98	.986	.99	.884	.95			41
42	.97	1.00	.97	1.01	1.02	1.03	.918	1.00			42
43	1.04	1.07	1.04 1/2	1.09	1.10	1.10	.986	1.10			43
44	1.11	1.144	1.11 1/2	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.054	1.20			44
45	1.18	1.22	1.18 1/2	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.11 1/2	1.30			45
46	1.26	1.29	1.26 1/2	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.19	1.40			46
47	.116	.124	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.116	.12		.12			47
48	.126	.13 1/2	.12	.12 1/2	.126	.13		.13			48

a Only for all.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Point of deliv'ry.					
			Chicago.					
			S. H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. B. Lyford.	C. A. Kimbark.	F. K. Maus.	C. E. Durborrow.
1	Bolts, tire, per 100:							
2	1/4 by 2.....No.	3,900	.13	.13	.13	.14	.13	
3	1/4 by 1 1/2.....do.	1,800	.15	.15	.15	.16	.15	
4	1/4 by 2.....do.	4,000	.17	.17	.17	.18	.17	
5	1/4 by 2 1/2.....do.	3,000	.19	.19	.19	.20	.19	
6	1/4 by 3.....do.	1,900	.21	.21	.21	.22	.21	
7	1/4 by 2.....do.	1,200	.23	.23	.22	.24	.22	
8	1/4 by 2 1/2.....do.	900	.25	.25	.25	.27	.24	
9	1/4 by 3.....do.	1,000	.28	.23	.28	.30	.27	
10	1/4 by 3 1/2.....do.	800	.31	.31	.31	.32	.30	
11	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob,							
12	doz.....	130	.06		.05			
13	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws:							
14	Grip.....doz.	18	3.80		3.55		3.78	
15			5.70		2.50		4.07	
16					3.90			
17	Ratchet.....do.	20	7.15		7.55		7.25	
18			8.60		4.80		7.42	
19					12.00			
20					11.90			
21	Brushes:							
22	Dust.....do.	56			1.90			
23					2.10			
24					2.50			
25					2.49			
26					3.45			
27	Marking, assorted.....do.	15			4.16			
28					1.5			
29	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:							
30	No. 1.....do.	34			2.38			
31					2.83			
32					3.45			
33	No. 3.....do.	19			2.97			
34					3.96			
35					4.45			
36	No. 5.....do.	27			4.06			
37					5.70			
38					6.19			
39	No. 2.....do.	28			1.78			
40					2.13			
41					2.47			
42	Brushes, paint, flat:							
43	3-inch.....do.	30			1.23			
44					1.98			
45					2.73			
46					2.36			
47					2.97			
48	4-inch.....do.	50			1.98			
49					3.72			
50					4.70			
51					3.96			
					5.94			
					6.93			

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.	
	Chicago.						Chicago.						
	T. A. Harvey.	E. M. Andreesen.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Chas. T. Lee.	Geo. M. Trout.	Alex. H. Levy.	N. Y., Car-lisle, Chic.	Chicago.					
1	.136	.14	.14									1	
2	.156	.16	.16									2	
3	.17	.18	.18									3	
4	.19	.20	.20									4	
5	.21	.22	.22									5	
6	.228	.24	.24									6	
7	.25	.26	.26									7	
8	.28	.29	.29									8	
9	.31	.32	.318									9	
10	.05	.06				.05						10	
11						.09						11	
12						.11						12	
13	3.63	2.65		2.08	2.50							13	
14	3.07				2.15							14	
15												15	
16												16	
17	8.25	5.75		4.85	7.65							17	
18	7.38				5.70							18	
19					4.95							19	
20												20	
21						2.25	2.85	2.50	2.70	3.38	2.70	21	
22						3.00	2.30	3.50	2.90	1.95	2.25	22	
23						3.50	1.75	4.20		2.92	2.90	23	
24						5.00				2.38	3.25	24	
25						6.50					3.55	25	
26						8.50						26	
27							.30		.16		.15	27	
28											.25	28	
29						.24					.75	29	
30						7.33	6.30		2.40	3.40	4.50	2.60	30
31							2.93		2.85	3.70	3.25	3.25	31
32							3.50		3.50	2.58	3.40	3.40	32
33						10.05	9.45		3.00	4.47	6.50	3.50	33
34							3.82		4.00	4.75	4.50	4.16	34
35							4.50		4.50	3.88	5.00	34	
36						14.94	12.60		4.10	6.50	9.00	4.90	35
37							5.40		5.75	6.90	6.25	6.00	36
38									6.25	5.33	7.18	37	
39						2.35	2.25		1.80	1.95	3.12	1.69	38
40									2.15	2.50	2.33	1.88	39
41									2.50		2.00	2.38	40
42						2.75	1.50		1.25	2.95	2.13	1.20	41
43						5.96	2.25		2.00	3.95	2.42	1.95	42
44							3.60		2.75		2.75	2.25	43
45									2.40		2.50	2.50	44
46									3.00		3.57	45	
47						4.66	2.25		2.00	4.45	3.00	1.95	46
48						9.15	4.05		3.75	6.70	3.50	3.20	47
49							7.20		4.75		4.50	3.90	48
50									4.00			4.15	49
51									6.00			6.55	50
									7.00				51

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.			
		Chicago.			
		H. B. Lyford.	S. H. Crane.	Geo. A. Tripp.	J. J. Parkhurst.
CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.					
1	94 doz.	.85			
2		.90			
3		1.05			
4	73 do.	1.00			
5		1.65			
6		2.25			
7	22 do.	1.40	1.40		
8		2.40	2.20		
9		1.38	2.20		
10	24 do.	1.49			
11		1.64			
12		2.23			
13		1.69			
14	36 dozen.	2.48			
15		5.34			
16		7.92			
17	Butts, brass, narrow:				
18	31 doz.	1.24	.13		
19	39 do.	1.19	.20		
20	53 do.	.34	.36		
21	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:				
22	43 do.	.304	.31	.35	
23	77 do.	.45	.47	.52	
24	101 do.	.494	.51	.57	
25	41 do.	.684	.71	.79	
26	42 do.	.72	.75	.83	
27	43 do.	.874	.91	1.00	
28	44 do.	.89	.93	1.03	
29	Calipers:				
30	4 do.	1.09			
31	4 do.	1.09			
32	4 do.	.63			
33	4 do.	.49			
34	4 do.	.42			
35	99 do.	.29	.29		
36		.29			
37		.26			

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.	
	Chicago.			New York, Carlisle, Chicago.	Chicago.					New York, Chicago, St. Louis.			
	Chas. T. Lee.	Geo. W. Trout.	T. A. Harvey.		Edward M. Andreesen.	Alex. H. Levy.	Benj. B. Felix.	Frank Gould.	Gorham B. Coffin.		Manhattan Supply Co.		Valentine Stortz.	Chicago Brush Co.	Frank J. Stern.
1				.95		1.00	1.25	1.10	1.10	.75	.70		1
2						1.15	1.00	1.00		.88	1.00		2
3						1.25	.90			1.33	.90		3
4						.85	.75				1.10		4
5						1.00					1.25		5
6						1.00					1.25		6
7				1.20		1.50	2.25	1.75	1.70	2.25	1.40		7
8						1.60	1.50	2.00		1.33	1.50		8
9						1.75	1.25			1.63	1.70		9
10						2.25				2.00	2.00		10
11						3.00				1.89	2.25		11
12						1.75							12
13				1.07		.90	1.15	.95		3.00	.85		13
14						1.00	.85		1.38	1.33	1.00		14
15						1.25				1.25	1.15		15
16						1.00					1.20		16
17						1.35					1.25		17
18						2.50					2.00		18
19						1.80				1.50	1.75		19
20						4.55				1.65	2.64		20
21						9.55				2.25	3.00		21
22										1.70			22
23										2.40			23
24				5.00		3.75		5.40	7.20	9.00	5.20		24
25						4.75		6.50	10.40	6.50	7.24		25
26						8.50		8.00		6.00	8.25		26
27						9.50				4.50	9.00		27
28						10.50				3.50	8.75		28
29										4.00			29
30										5.50			30
31										6.00			31
32										8.00			32
33										7.00			33
34										10.50			34
35						.14	.16						35
36						.22	.24						36
37						.41	.42						37
38						.31	.38						38
39						.47	.45						39
40						.50	.51						40
41						.70	.65						41
42						.74	.75						42
43						.90	.82						43
44						.91	.98						44
45						1.13	1.24						45
46						1.13	1.24						46
47						.55	.75			.40	.65		47
48										.49	.58		48
49						.25	.29	.30					49
50						.26							50
51													51
52													52

a Made in leather or brass binding at same price.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
			Geo. G. Standart.	S. H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. B. Lyford.
	Chains, log, 13 feet, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:					
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No.	50	.0395	.036	.0345	.034
2	Chains, log, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.	126	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.031	.03	.0284
	Chains, trace:					
3	No. 2, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size... pairs.	56	.25			.29 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	43 inches long, with hook and swivel do.	3	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$			.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Chalk, carpenter's, assorted colors lbs.	145		.07		
6						
7	Chalk lines, medium size doz.	51		.09		.10
8				.10		.14
9				.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09
10				.15		
11	Chisels, C. S., cold, octagon, $\frac{5}{8}$ by 6 inches do.	8	.75	.61		.73
12	Chisels, C. S., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled do.	8	5.46			5.02
	Chisels, C. S., socket, firmer, handled:					
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	11	1.36			1.25
15	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.	13	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.25
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	26	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.41
17	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.	25	1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.73
18	1-inch do.	25	2.05			1.88
19	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.	13	2.22			2.04
20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	15	2.39			2.20
21	2-inch do.	15	2.73			2.51
	Chisels, C. S., socket, framing, handled:					
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	8	2.05			1.88
23	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.	9	2.05			1.88
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	9	2.05			1.88
25	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.	7	2.39			2.20
26	1-inch do.	7	2.73			2.51
27	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.	6	3.07			2.82
28	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	5	3.42			3.14
29	2-inch do.	5	4.10			3.77
30	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 8 inches do.	8	3.70			3.19
31						
32						
33	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch do.	1	13.25			11.99
34						
	Compasses, carpenter's cast steel:					
35	6-inch do.	3	.80			.77
36	8-inch do.	4	1.10			1.05
37	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes, per pound... No.	61	.02	.0174		.0177
38						.0177
	Dividers, C. S., wing:					
39	8 inches long doz.	5	1.60			1.46
40	10 inches long do.	3	2.10			1.88
	Drills:					
41	Blacksmith's, horizontal No.	1		1.14		1.09
42	Breast do.	9	1.80			1.65
43						1.40
44	Hand, light, for metal do.	4	.90			.85
45	Faucets, brass, racking, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, loose key doz.	4	2.92			2.81

a Red. } Per gross.
b White. }
c Blue. }

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Point of delivery.										
	Chicago.										
	C. A. Kimbark.	T. A. Harvey.	Ed. M. Andreeson.	Chas. T. Lee.	Benj. B. Felix.	Frank Gould.	Edward E. Little.	Anderson Dupuy & Co.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Geo. W. Trout.	Fred'k K. Maus.
	.0378	.0367	.04								.0371
	.0330	.0317	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$								.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
		.09		a. 40	b. 34						
				b. 35	a. 37						
				c. 45	c. 44						
			.15	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$						
				.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$						
		.63				.75	.60		.90	.77	
		5.47	6.25								
		1.37	1.60								
		1.37	1.60								
		1.54	1.80								
		1.88	2.20								
		2.05	2.40								
		2.22	2.60								
		2.39	2.80								
		2.74	3.20								
		2.05	2.40								
		2.05	2.40								
		2.05	2.40								
		2.39	2.80								
		2.74	3.20								
		3.08	3.60								
		3.42	4.00								
		4.10	4.80								
	3.15		4.00						2.85	2.72	
										3.22	
										3.57	
		12.68	14.25						12.50	12.00	
										15.00	
		.62	1.40	.75							
		.99	1.60								
	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0187	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$				.02			.0190	
		1.39	1.75	1.55				1.69			
		1.87	2.25	2.06				2.25	2.20		
		1.72	1.80	1.82							1.15
											1.25
		.81	1.25	1.81							1.74
		2.53	2.60								1.74
									3.60		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
			S. H. Crane.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Chas. T. Lee.	Harry B. Ly-ford.
1	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....doz..	5	.45	.40	.37	
2	Files, flat, bastard:					
3	10-inch.....do..	25	.83		.84 ³ ₄	
4	12-inch.....do..	52	1.184		1.16 ¹ ₂	
5	Files, flat, wood:					
6	12-inch.....do..	6	1.184		1.21	
7	14-inch.....do..	42	1.679		1.65	
8	Files, half-round, bastard:					
9	10-inch.....do..	23	1.025		1.71	
10	12-inch.....do..	24	1.379		2.35	
11	Files, mill-saw:					
12	8-inch.....do..	60	.513		1.05	
13	10-inch.....do..	74	.672		1.44	
14	12-inch.....do..	93	.95 ¹ ₂		1.41	
15	14-inch.....do..	81	1.379		1.93	
16	Files, round, bastard:					
17	6-inch.....do..	15	.398		.41	
18	8-inch.....do..	15	.513		.55 ¹ ₂	
19	10-inch.....do..	13	.672		.52 ¹ ₂	
20	12-inch.....do..	15	.95 ¹ ₂		.71	
21	14-inch.....do..	14	1.379		.69	
22	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch.....do..	16	1.184		.94	
23	Files, taper, saw:					
24	3-inch.....do..	65	.204		.98	
25	3 ¹ / ₂ -inch.....do..	74	.204		1.34	
26	4-inch.....do..	113	.213		1.41	
27	4 ¹ / ₂ -inch.....do..	84	.248		1.93	
28	5-inch.....do..	126	.30		1.21	
29	6-inch.....do..	99	.42 ¹ ₂		1.65	
30	Flatirons, 5 to 8 lbs.....per lb., pairs..	178	.02	.017	.013	.0169
31	Gates, molasses, 2-iron.....doz..	1		1.20		1.02
32	Gauges:					
33	Marking.....do..	7	.36	.28		.57
34			.56	.55		.21
35						.36
36						.28
37	Mortise, screw slide.....do..	5	2.71	2.26		1.69
38						2.83
39						2.29
40	Slitting, with handle.....do..	1	2.76	2.79		2.45

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.	
	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	All points.		
					Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.						
1			.35		.45	.38		.23				1	
2					.21			.25				2	
3	.888	.89	.94	.94	.95	1.00	.97	1.00		1.12	.94	1.06	3
4	1.26	1.26	1.34	1.34	1.36	1.43	1.41	1.40		1.60	1.34	1.52	4
5													5
6	1.26	1.26	3.08	1.34	1.36	1.43	1.41	1.40		1.60	1.34	1.52	6
7	1.79	1.79	4.23	1.90	1.92	2.02	2.00	1.99		2.25	1.90	2.15	7
8													8
9	1.09	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.23	1.22	1.21		1.38	1.16	1.31	9
10	1.48	1.47	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.65	1.64	1.63		1.86	1.56	1.76	10
11													11
12	.55	.55	.58	.58	.58	.62	.61	.61		.69	.58	.67	12
13	.72	.72	.76	.76	.77	.81	.80	.80		.90 ¹ ₂	.76	.85	13
14	1.02	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.15	1.13	1.13		1.29	1.08	1.22	14
15	1.47	1.47	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.65	1.64	1.83		1.85 ¹ ₂	1.56	1.75	15
16													16
17	.42 ¹ ₂	.43	.45	.45	.45 ¹ ₂	.48	.48	.47		.54	.45	.50	17
18	.54 ¹ ₂	.55	.58	.58	.59	.62	.61	.61		.69	.58	.67	18
19	.72	.72	.76	.76	.77	.81	.80	.80		.90 ¹ ₂	.76	.85	19
20	1.02	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.15	1.13	1.13		1.29	1.08	1.22	20
21	1.47	1.47	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.65	1.64	1.83		1.85 ¹ ₂	1.56	1.75	21
22													22
23	.20 ¹ ₂	.21	.22	.22	.22	.24	.23	.23		.26	.22	.25	23
24	.20 ¹ ₂	.21	.22	.22	.22	.24	.23	.23		.26	.22	.25	24
25	.226	.23	.24	.24	.24	.25	.26	.25 ¹ ₂		.28 ¹ ₂	.24	.27	25
26	.263	.27	.28	.28	.28	.30	.30	.30		.33 ¹ ₂	.28	.31	26
27	.32	.32	.34	.34	.34	.36	.36	.36		.40 ¹ ₂	.34	.38	27
28	.45 ¹ ₂	.46	.48	.48	.49	.51	.51	.50		.57	.48	.54	28
29													29
30						.02							30
31						1.50	1.15						31
32													32
33						.40							33
34													34
35													35
36													36
37													37
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51													51
52													52
53													53
54													54
55													55
56													56

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. A. Tripp.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Harry B. Lyford.	Fredk. K. Maus.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Number.
			Point of delivery.						
			Chicago.						
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:								
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 2.....lbs..	1,700		1.33		1.25	1.18		1
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	900		1.33		1.25	1.12		2
3	by 1.....do..	400		1.68		1.60			3
4	by $\frac{3}{4}$.....do..	700		1.48		1.40	1.33		4
5	by $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	900		1.43		1.35			5
6	by 1.....do..	2,800		1.33		1.25	1.13		6
7	by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	3,200		1.23		1.20	1.13		7
8	by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.....do..	3,600		1.23		1.14	1.08		8
9	by 2.....do..	3,200		1.23		1.14	1.08		9
10	by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	200		1.23		1.14	1.08		10
11	by 3.....do..	800		1.23		1.14	1.08		11
12	by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	200		1.23		1.14	1.08		12
13	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 1.....do..	500		1.43		1.35	1.28		13
14	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	600		1.23		1.14	1.08		14
15	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.....do..	300		1.23		1.14	1.08		15
16	$\frac{1}{8}$ by 2.....do..	400		1.43		1.35	1.28		16
17	by 1.....do..	1,300		1.33		1.25	1.18		17
18	by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	2,900		1.23		1.14	1.08		18
19	by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.....do..	2,500		1.23		1.14	1.08		19
20	by 2.....do..	2,800		1.23		1.14	1.08		20
21	by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	600		1.23		1.14	1.08		21
22	by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.....do..	300		1.23		1.14	1.08		22
23	by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	2,400		1.23		1.14	1.08		23
24	by 2.....do..	1,500		1.23		1.14	1.08		24
25	by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.....do..	1,200		1.23		1.14	1.08		25
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:								
26	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....lbs..	1,700		1.63		1.60	1.53		26
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1,300		1.58		1.50	1.43		27
28	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	900		1.48		1.40	1.33		28
29	1-inch.....do..	500		1.48		1.40	1.33		29
30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	400		1.48		1.40	1.33		30
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:								
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$.....lbs..	800		1.63		1.70	1.64		31
32	by 1.....do..	800		1.53		1.70	1.54		32
33	sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25.....lbs..	1,000	2.78		2.85	2.99		3.20	33

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.								Number.		
			Chicago.										
			J. J. Parkhurst.	Fredk. K. Maus.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	S. H. Crane.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Chas. T. Lee.	Edward M. Andreesen.		Manhattan Supply Co.	Fred Massbach.
1	Iron, per 100 pounds:												
2	Nail-rod, ordinary size.....lbs..	500		4.25									1
3	Norway, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 in. do...	2,500	3.18	2.99									2
4	Norway, 1 inch square.....lbs..	1,200	2.98	2.99									3
5	Oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, assorted.....lbs..	1,700	3.68	1.65	1.59								4
6	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:												
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....lbs..	2,200	1.68	1.55	1.53								5
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....do...	3,100	1.58	1.45	1.43								6
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....do...	10,200	1.48	1.39	1.33								7
10	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....do...	6,500	1.43	1.34	1.28								8
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....do...	10,700	1.38	1.27	1.23								9
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....do...	4,200	1.38	1.27	1.23								10
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....do...	11,500	1.33	1.24	1.18								11
14	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....do...	7,500	1.28	1.19	1.13								12
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....do...	4,900	1.28	1.19	1.13								13
16	1-inch.....do...	7,000	1.23	1.14	1.08								14
17	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:												
18	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick...lbs..	1,600		1.84	2.08	1.82							15
19	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick...do...	400		1.60	1.74	1.82							16
20	No. 26.....do...	1,400		2.09	2.11	2.05	2.15	2.12	2.50				17
21	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:												
22	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....lbs..	600	1.48	1.39	1.33								18
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....do...	1,100	1.38	1.27	1.23								19
24	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....do...	2,000	1.33	1.24	1.18								20
25	1-inch.....do...	2,200	1.28	1.19	1.13								21
26	1-inch.....do...	900	1.33	1.14	1.08								22
27	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:												
28	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 inch...lbs..	2,700	3.18	2.99									23
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches...do...	1,800	3.08	2.99									24
30	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 inches...do...	1,500	2.98	2.99									25
31	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair.pairs..	8,675											26
32						.082	.08	.072	.08	.074	.103		27
33						.101							28
						.12							29
						.102							30
						.09							31
						.081							32
						.182							33
						.07							

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
			S. H. Crane.	Chas. T. Lee.	Harry B. Lyford.
1	Knives:				
2	Butcher, 8-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz..	267	1.55	3.15	1.49
3			1.98	2.87	
4	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair.....pairs..	146	2.50	.43	.58
5			.48		.35
6	Chopping, iron handle.....doz..	16	.83		.44
7					.48
8					.35
9					.45
10					.80
					.95
11	Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenter's:				
12	10-inch.....do..	17	3.60		3.29
13	12-inch.....do..	21	3.83		3.61
14	Knives:				
15	Horseshoeing.....do..	6		2.95	2.49
16					
17	Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3.....do..	27	.53	.74	.46
18					.57
19	Skimming, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....do..	61	1.55	1.95	1.58
20			1.72		.68
21			2.50		.68
22			2.52		
23	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....do..	2	1.65		2.25
24	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....do..	35	.32	.24	.24
25					.30
26	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	350	.04 ³		.037
27	Locks:				
28	Closet, 3 ¹ / ₄ -inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....doz..	21	1.29		.87
29	Drawer, 2 ¹ / ₂ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....do..	24	.78		.59
30	Locks, mineral knob, rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:				
31	4-inch.....do..	140	1.60		1.59
32			1.69		1.47
33	4 ¹ / ₂ -inch.....do..	118	2.19		2.13
34					2.48
35					2.43
36	5-inch.....do..	77	2.78		2.98
37					2.86
38					2.79
39	6-inch.....do..	26	4.98		2.94
40					3.57
41	Locks:				
42	Mineral knob, mortise, 3 ¹ / ₄ -inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do..	48	1.60		1.49
43			1.69		1.81
44	Pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....doz..	56	3.10	3.95	3.10
45			4.49		3.00
46					
47					
48	Mallets, carpenter's hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....do..	9	1.20	1.09	1.23

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	Chicago.		New York or Chicago.		Chicago.				Chicago, St. Louis, or New York.		
	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
1											1
2		2.53			.85	.70	.98				2
3											3
4		.58			.50	.49 ¹ / ₂	.55				4
5											5
6		.87			1.00		.80				6
7											7
8											8
9											9
10											10
11											11
12	3.68	3.55			4.20						12
13	3.92										13
14	4.12	3.90			4.60						14
	4.28										15
15	2.85	2.40	2.75		3.25						15
16	2.46		2.55								16
17			2.25								17
18			2.25								18
19		.48			.60						19
20											20
21		1.42			2.25	1.52		1.05			21
22											22
23											23
24											24
25	1.90				1.75						25
26		.31	1.32 ¹ / ₂		.40				3.38		26
27									.30		27
28											28
29		.034			.04			.04			29
30											30
31		.84			2.50						31
					.75						32
32											33
33		1.59			1.75				1.45		34
34											35
35		2.23			3.00				2.05		36
36											37
37											38
38		2.93			4.25				2.55		39
39											40
40											41
41		3.07			4.75						42
42											43
43											44
44		1.63			1.75				1.47		45
45											46
46		3.36			1.85	3.00					47
47						3.60					48
48						4.00					49
49						4.20					
						6.50					
					1.50				1.19		1.50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
			S. H. Crane.*				Harry B. Lyford.			
			Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha and Sioux City.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Sioux City, and Kansas City.	
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:									
1	Casing, 6d.....lbs.	5,000	1.75	1.80	1.93	1.94	1.74 ³	1.84	1.90	
2	Casing, 8d.....do.	7,000	1.65	1.70	1.83	1.84	1.64 ⁴	1.74	1.80	
3	Casing, 12d.....do.	3,500	1.55	1.60	1.73	1.74	1.54 ⁴	1.64	1.70	
4	6d.....do.	10,500	1.60	1.65	1.78	1.79	1.59 ⁴	1.69	1.75	
5	8d.....do.	40,800	1.50	1.55	1.68	1.69	1.49 ⁴	1.59	1.65	
6	10d.....do.	59,800	1.45	1.50	1.63	1.64	1.44 ⁴	1.54	1.60	
7	12d.....do.	9,900	1.45	1.50	1.63	1.64	1.44 ⁴	1.54	1.60	
8	20d.....do.	30,000	1.40	1.45	1.58	1.59	1.39 ⁴	1.49	1.55	
9	30d.....do.	12,600	1.40	1.45	1.58	1.59	1.39 ⁴	1.49	1.55	
10	40d.....do.	5,900	1.40	1.45	1.58	1.59	1.39 ⁴	1.49	1.55	
11	60d.....do.	9,000	1.40	1.45	1.58	1.59	1.39 ⁴	1.49	1.55	
12	Fence, 8d.....do.	900	1.50	1.55	1.68	1.69	1.49 ⁴	1.59	1.65	
13	Fence, 10d.....do.	1,900	1.45	1.50	1.63	1.64	1.44 ⁴	1.54	1.60	
14	Fence, 12d.....do.	4,000	1.45	1.50	1.63	1.64	1.44 ⁴	1.54	1.60	
15	Finishing, 6d.....do.	2,700	1.85	1.90	2.03	2.04	1.84 ⁴	1.94	2.00	
16	Finishing, 8d.....do.	4,200	1.75	1.80	1.93	1.94	1.74 ⁴	1.84	1.90	
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:									
17	No. 6.....do.	2,200	9.90				7.87			
18	No. 7.....do.	1,900	9.90				7.87			
19	No. 8.....do.	1,200	9.90				7.87			
	Nails, per 100 pounds:									
23	Wire, lath, 3d, steel.....do.	5,400	1.85	1.90	2.03	2.04	1.84 ⁴	1.94	2.00	
24	Oxshoe, No. 5.....do.	250	9.90				7.87			
25	Wire, shingle, 4d, steel.....do.	9,000	1.70	1.75	1.88	1.89	1.69 ⁴	1.79	1.85	

* 34,800 pounds nails awarded to S. H. Crane, for St. Paul delivery.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.				
	Chicago.														
	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha and Sioux City.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City.					St. Louis.			
	Isaac L. Ellwood.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. Otis Livingston.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Roy C. Martin.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Fred'k K. Maus.	Chas. T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Manu- facturing Co.					
	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.87	1.74	1.85	1.90				1.82 ⁴	1.79	21.80	1	
	1.62	1.70	1.76	1.77	1.64	1.75	1.80				1.72 ⁴	1.69	1.70	2	
	1.52	1.60	1.66	1.67	1.54	1.65	1.70				1.62 ⁴	1.59	1.60	3	
	1.57	1.65	1.71	1.72	1.59	1.70	1.75				1.67 ⁴	1.64	1.65	4	
	1.47	1.55	1.61	1.62	1.49	1.60	1.65				1.57 ⁴	1.54	1.55	5	
	1.42	1.50	1.56	1.57	1.44	1.55	1.60				1.52 ⁴	1.49	1.50	6	
	1.42	1.50	1.56	1.57	1.44	1.55	1.60				1.52 ⁴	1.49	1.50	7	
	1.37	1.45	1.51	1.52	1.39	1.50	1.55				1.47 ⁴	1.44	1.45	8	
	1.37	1.45	1.51	1.52	1.39	1.50	1.55				1.47 ⁴	1.44	1.45	9	
	1.37	1.45	1.51	1.52	1.39	1.50	1.55				1.47 ⁴	1.44	1.45	10	
	1.47	1.55	1.61	1.62	1.49	1.60	1.65				1.57 ⁴	1.54	1.55	12	
	1.42	1.50	1.56	1.57	1.44	1.55	1.60				1.52 ⁴	1.49	1.50	13	
	1.42	1.50	1.56	1.57	1.44	1.55	1.60				1.52 ⁴	1.49	1.50	14	
	1.82	1.90	1.96	1.97	1.84	1.95	2.00				1.98 ⁴	1.89	1.90	15	
	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.87	1.74	1.85	1.90				1.82 ⁴	1.79	1.80	16	
					7.75			8.00	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	7.95	8.48	17
					11.50				9.50			14.25			18
					7.75			8.00	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	7.95	8.48	19
					11.50				9.50			12.00			20
					7.75			8.00	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	7.95	8.48	21
					11.50				9.50			11.50			22
	1.82	1.90	1.96	1.97	1.84	1.95	2.00					1.97 ⁴	1.89		23
	1.50	1.55	1.68	1.69	1.50	1.60	1.65					1.60			24
	1.67	1.75	1.81	1.82	1.69	1.80	1.85			8.00		8.00			24
												1.72 ⁴	1.74	1.75	25

a Only for quantities named.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.								
			S. H. Crane.	Geo. A. Tripp.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Chas. T. Lee.	Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. W. Trout.	Chas. A. Kimbark.		
1	Nuts, iron, square:										
2	For 1/4-inch bolt..... lbs.	175					.07		.07		
3	For 3/8-inch bolt..... do.	80					.05 1/2		.07		
4	For 1/2-inch bolt..... do.	400					.04		.0399		
5	For 3/4-inch bolt..... do.	600					.027		.0269		
6	For 7/8-inch bolt..... do.	300					.02 1/2		.0249		
7	For 1-inch bolt..... do.	620					.022		.0219		
8	Oilers, zinc, medium size..... doz.	46	.43	53	.26	1.10	.45				
9			.44		.30						
10			.49		.40						
11					.45						
12					.55						
13	Oilstones, Washita..... do.	9	3.29		3.35	3.00					
14					3.00						
15	Packing, hemp..... lbs.	400					.07 1/2		.10 1/2		
16											
17	Packing:										
18	Rubber, 1/2-inch..... do.	370	.10 1/2								
19	Rubber, 3/4-inch..... do.	200	.10 1/2								
20	Rubber, 1-inch..... do.	50	.10 1/2								
21	Yarn (cotton waste)..... do.	600									
22	Paper:										
23	Emery (assorted), per quire..... qrs.	175	.12		.13 1/2	.12 1/2					
24	Sand..... do.	500	.086		.10	.09					
25	Pencils, carpenter's..... doz.	200	.12		.09	.07 1/2					
26					.11						
27	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing..... prs.	34	.34 1/2		.36	.34 3/8	.32 1/2				
28						.60 1/2					
29	Pinking irons, 1-inch..... doz.	2			.43	.39 1/2					
30	Pipe, iron:										
31	1/4-inch..... feet.	2,400		1.65							
32	1/2-inch..... do.	4,000		2.05							
33	1-inch..... do.	8,200		2.70							
34	1 1/2-inch..... do.	3,100		3.65							
35	1 3/4-inch..... do.	3,000		4.70							
36	2-inch..... do.	4,400		6.25							
37	Pipe, lead, medium weight, per pound:										
38	1/2-inch..... feet.	220				.0365					
39	1-inch..... do.	400				.0365					
40	1 1/2-inch..... do.	70				.0365					
41	1 3/4-inch..... do.	80				.0365					

* First price for nuts is for blank, second price is for threaded.
 c Per dozen.
 d Per pound.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.	
	Chicago.					St. Louis.	Chicago.						
	Fredk. K. Maus.	Wm. D. Allen.	C. E. Durborrow.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Edward M. Andresen.	Benj. B. Felix.	M. M. Back Mfg. Co.	National Tube Works Co.	Frank Gould.	Harry Channon.	Manhattan Supply Co.		Valentine Stortz.	Crane Co.
1	.0645	.06 3/4	.0699	*.073	.10								1
2	.0645	.06 3/4	.0539	.07	.10								2
3	.0345	.03 3/4	.0369	.04	.10								3
4	.0215	.02 3/4	.0229	.02 1/2	.06								4
5	.0195	.02 3/4	.0209	.02 1/2	.04								5
6	.0165	.02 3/4	.0179	.02 1/2	.03								6
7				.03									7
8				.43									8
9				3.38	.55								9
10				4.43	b.25								10
11				.08 1/2									11
12								.09 1/2	.12		.07 1/2		12
13								.05 1/2	.11		.09		13
14													14
15		.09		.09 1/2		.11					.097		15
16		.09		.09 1/2		.11					.097		16
17		.09		.09 1/2		.11					.097		17
18				.07	.14	.10 1/2					.09 1/2		18
19					.16	.10							19
20					.10	.13							20
21					.08 1/2	.13							21
22					.08 1/2	.13							22
23					.08 1/2	.13							23
24					.08 1/2	.13							24
25					.08 1/2	.13							25
26					.08 1/2	.13							26
27					.08 1/2	.13							27
28					.08 1/2	.13							28
29					.08 1/2	.13							29
30					.08 1/2	.13							30
31					.08 1/2	.13							31
32					.08 1/2	.13							32
33					.08 1/2	.13							33
34					.08 1/2	.13							34
35					.08 1/2	.13							35
36					.08 1/2	.13							36
37					.08 1/2	.13							37
38					.08 1/2	.13							38
39					.08 1/2	.13							39
40					.0158			e.01 1/2	c1.44		d.0152	.0177	40
41					.019			e.0184	c1.746		.0184	.0216	41
42					.0262			e.0255	c2.412		.0255	.0297	42
43					.0348			e.0336	c3.177		.0336	.0393	43
44					.0448			e.0363	c4.095		.0434	.0506	44
45					.0598			e.0581	c5.517		.0583	.0682	45

c Per 100 feet.
 d F. o. b.
 e Pipe iron "only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.	Chas. T. Lee.	Harry B. Lyford.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Planes, fore, 2½-inch, double-iron, C. S. No.	69	.49	.47	.73	.72
2			.70	.78	.45	
3			.86			
4	Planes, hollow and round, C. S.:					
5	1-inch pairs	6	.42		.49	.48
6	1½-inch do	2	.42		.49	.48
6	1½-inch do	4	.42		.57	.50
7	Planes, double-iron, C. S.:					
8	Jack, 2½-inch No.	172	a .35	.34	.60	.60
9			a .62	.64	.67	.374
10			a .78		.32	
11	Jointer, 2½-inch do	75	.52	.50	.81	.83
12			.78	1.85	.48	.49
13			1.00			
13	Planes, match, plated:					
14	¾-inch pairs	6	.82		.65	.76
15	1-inch do	10	.82		.65	.76
16					1.07	
17	Planes, plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set of irons, C. S., with handle No.	14	3.05	2.87	4.29	3.05
18					2.35	
19	Planes, skew-rabbit:					
20	¾-inch do	18	.28		.25	.28
21	1-inch do	13	.28		.25	.28
22	1½-inch do	17	.32		.30	.33
23	Planes, smooth, 2½-inch, double-iron, C. S. do	108	.32	.30	.53	.53
24			.62	.72	.53	.33
25					.29	
25	Pliers, C. S., heavy:					
26	Flat-nose, 7-inch doz	5	1.10		1.27	1.87
27			3.75			
28	Round-nose, 7-inch do	5	1.10		1.27	1.87
29	End-cutting, 10-inch do	7	9.00	8.99	9.50	10.38
30					10.40	
30	Punches:					
31	C. S., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 doz	11	.47	.38	.42	.47
32					.41	
33	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes do	3	4.48	3.25	4.42	4.20
34					5.48	
35					3.23	
36	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tube do	18	1.80	1.50	1.59	1.63
37	Rasps, horse:					
38	12-inch do	14	1.59		1.62	2.03
39	14-inch do	60	2.244		2.30	2.86
40					3.14	
40	Rasps, wood:					
41	Flat, 12-inch do	5	2.174		2.22	2.46
42					2.78	
43	Flat, 14-inch do	12	2.984		3.05	3.34
44					3.81	
45	Half-round, 12-inch do	5	2.174		2.22	2.46
46					2.78	
47	Half-round, 14-inch do	8	2.984		3.05	3.34
48					3.81	
48	Rivet sets:					
49	No. 2 do	2	2.10		2.30	2.28
49	No. 3 do	2	1.65		1.80	1.78

a 2½ inch.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Geo. W. Trout.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Fredk. K. Maus.	Jas. W. Soper.	Edgar E. Edwards.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Edwin E. Little.	Anton C. Bickhaus.	Points of delivery.						
											Chicago.				St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.
											Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.			
1	.60																
2																	
3																	
4	.55																
5	.55																
6	.55																
7	.40																
8																	
9																	
10	.60																
11																	
12																	
13	.75																
14																	
15	.75																
16																	
17	2.75																
18																	
19	.35																
20	.35																
21	.40																
22	.36																
23																	
24																	
25	1.75	3.90															
26																	
27	1.75	3.90															
28																	
29																	
30	.55		.52														
31																	
32	16.50		3.50														
33			4.50														
34																	
35	1.85		1.65														
36	2.50			1.98	1.93	1.82	2.92	61.89	2.00	2.43							
37					1.80		2.14										
38	3.45			2.75	2.72	2.58	4.13	2.66	2.90	3.43							
39					2.54		3.03										
40	2.60			1.65	2.32	2.48	3.08	2.58		3.33							
41																	
42	3.60			3.20	3.18	3.41	4.22	3.55		4.57							
43																	
44	2.60			2.33	2.32	2.48	3.08	2.58		3.33							
45																	
46	3.60			3.20	3.18	3.41	4.22	3.55		4.57							
47																	
48	2.25	2.30	1.35														
49	1.80	1.75	1.20														

b All "only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivering.			
			Chicago.			
			S. H. Crane.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Chas. T. Lee.	Harry B. Lyford.
1	Rivets and burs, copper, No 8:					
2	1/8-inch.....lbs.	55	.149		.15	.15
3	1/4-inch.....do.	190	.149		.15	.15
4	3/8-inch.....do.	316	.149		.15	.15
5	1/2-inch.....do.	350	.149		.15	.15
6	1-inch.....do.	160	.149		.15	.15
7	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat heads:					
8	1/8-inch.....do.	17		.038		
9	1/4-inch.....do.	18		.036		
10	3/8-inch.....do.	9		.0306		
11	1/2-inch.....do.	21		.0306		
12	Rivets, iron, flat heads:					
13	1/8 by 2 inches.....do.	260		.0288		.0258
14	1/8 by 4 inches.....do.	125		.0288		.0258
15	1/8 by 1 1/2 inches.....do.	432		.0279		.0258
16	1/8 by 2 inches.....do.	560		.0279		.0258
17	1/8 by 2 1/2 inches.....do.	415		.0279		.0258
18	1/8 by 3 1/2 inches.....do.	215		.0279		.0258
19	1/8 by 4 inches.....do.	305		.0279		.0258
20	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:					
21	10-ounce.....M.	9	.04 1/2	.04 1/2		.04 1/2
22	12-ounce.....do.	11	.05	.05		.05
23	16-ounce.....do.	15	.05 1/2	.06		.06
24	24-ounce.....do.	14	.07 1/2	.07 1/2		.07 1/2
25	32-ounce.....do.	8	.08 1/2	.12		.10
26	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass bound. doz.	40	1.68		1.83	1.62
27						1.62
28						1.73
29						2.77
30	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do.	7	2.69			2.77
31	Saw-sets:					
32	For crosscut saws.....do.	3	10.00		9.85	9.00
33	For handsaws.....do.	8	5.40		6.45	6.45
34					6.25	4.50
35	Saws:					
36	Back (or tenon), 12-inch.....do.	5	5.68			5.80
37	Bracket.....do.	1	12.00		8.74	2.80
38	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....do.	35	3.09			4.24
39			4.25			3.85
40			4.98			3.85
41			5.60			5.00
42						3.15
43						5.75
44	Saws, circular:					
45	26-inch, crosscut.....No.	13	6.07			5.84
46	26-inch, rip.....do.	2	6.07			5.88
47	30-inch, crosscut.....do.	10	7.85			7.56
48	Saws, crosscut, with handles:					
49	6-foot.....do.	112	1.48			1.46
50	5-foot.....do.	108	1.25			1.23

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivering.										
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.							
							Geo. W. Trout.	Fred'k K. Maus.	C. E. Durborrow.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Benj. B. Felix.	M. M. Buck Manufac-turing Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Jno. J. Sinzich.	Jas. W. Soper.
1	Rivets and burs, copper, No 8:												
2	1/8-inch.....lbs.	55	.15		.139	.15	.15						
3	1/4-inch.....do.	190	.15		.139	.15	.15						
4	3/8-inch.....do.	316	.15		.139	.15	.15						
5	1/2-inch.....do.	350	.15		.139	.15	.15						
6	1-inch.....do.	160	.15		.139	.15	.15						
7	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat heads:												
8	1/8-inch.....do.	17		.036		.041							
9	1/4-inch.....do.	18		.036		.038							
10	3/8-inch.....do.	9		.031		.033							
11	1/2-inch.....do.	21		.031		.033							
12	Rivets, iron, flat heads:												
13	1/8 by 2 inches.....do.	260		.0272	.028	.029	.03		.03				
14	1/8 by 4 inches.....do.	125		.0272	.028	.029	.03		.03				
15	1/8 by 1 1/2 inches.....do.	432		.0272	.028	.029	.03		.03		.02 1/2		
16	1/8 by 2 inches.....do.	560		.0272	.028	.029	.03		.03		.02 1/2		
17	1/8 by 2 1/2 inches.....do.	415		.0272	.028	.029	.03		.03		.02 1/2		
18	1/8 by 3 1/2 inches.....do.	215		.0272	.028	.029	.03		.03		.02 1/2		
19	1/8 by 4 inches.....do.	305		.0272	.028	.029	.03		.03		.02 1/2		
20	Rivets, tinned iron, in packages of 1,000:												
21	10-ounce.....M.	9	.04 1/2	.04 1/2		.04 1/2	.05		.04 1/2				
22	12-ounce.....do.	11	.05	.05		.05 1/2	.05 1/2		.05 1/2				
23	16-ounce.....do.	15	.05 1/2	.06		.06 1/2	.06		.06				
24	24-ounce.....do.	14	.07 1/2	.07 1/2		.07 1/2	.076		.076				
25	32-ounce.....do.	8	.08 1/2	.098		.10	.103		.098				
26	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass bound. doz.	40	1.68		1.83	1.62	1.90						
27						1.62							
28						1.73							
29						2.77							
30	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do.	7	2.69			2.77							
31	Saw-sets:												
32	For crosscut saws.....do.	3	10.00		9.85	9.00	7.50		4.75			9.00	
33	For handsaws.....do.	8	5.40		6.45	6.45	7.25		4.00				
34					6.25	4.50	1.00						
35	Saws:												
36	Back (or tenon), 12-inch.....do.	5	5.68			5.80	10.50		6.08		7.70	6.24	
37	Bracket.....do.	1	12.00		8.74	2.80					8.25	6.76	
38	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....do.	35	3.09			4.24						9.00	
39			4.25			3.85						4.00	
40			4.98			3.85						4.25	
41			5.60			5.00						4.50	
42						3.15						4.50	
43						5.75							
44	Saws, circular:												
45	26-inch, crosscut.....No.	13	6.07			5.84	5.87		6.50		5.60		5.99
46	26-inch, rip.....do.	2	6.07			5.88	5.87		6.50		5.60		5.99
47	30-inch, crosscut.....do.	10	7.85			7.56	7.48		8.25		7.20		7.69
48	Saws, crosscut, with handles:												
49	6-foot.....do.	112	1.48			1.46	1.37		1.75		1.40		1.37
50	5-foot.....do.	108	1.25			1.23	1.49		1.60		1.18		1.44
51							1.16						1.15
52							1.24						1.22

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
			S. H. Crane.	Harry B. Lyford.	John J. Sinzich.	Thos. A. Harvey.	
1	Saws, hand, 26 inch: 6 to 8 points to the inch	24	4.39	5.60	5.85	9.25	
2			5.48	8.65	6.65	7.75	
3			6.57	6.72	8.00	6.50	
4			8.49	4.65	10.00	6.08	
5					10.00	3.75	
6					11.50		
7		7 to 9 points to the inch	17	4.39	5.60	5.25	9.25
8				5.48	8.65	6.65	7.75
9				6.57	6.72	8.00	6.50
10				8.49	4.65	10.00	6.08
11						10.00	3.75
12						11.50	
13		8 to 10 points to the inch	9	4.39	5.60		9.25
14				5.48	8.65	5.85	7.75
15				6.57	6.72	6.65	6.50
16				8.49	4.65	10.00	6.08
17						10.00	3.75
18						11.50	
19	Saws: Keyhole, 12-inch compass	8	1.15	2.24	1.19	2.88	
20			2.20	1.20	1.87 ¹ / ₂		
21				1.18	2.25		
22	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch	3		3.60			
23			9.88	6.48	6.00	8.57	
24			10.45	10.60	7.00		
25				10.10	8.50		
26	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points	17	6.03	6.15	6.75	10.28	
27			9.33	9.50	7.60	7.52	
28					9.00	6.83	
29					11.00		
30					11.50		
31					12.50		
32	Scales: Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dish 30-pound, by ounces	5	2.37	1.82			
33				2.18			
34							
35	Counter, 62-pound	9					
36							
37	Scales, hay and cattle, Standard platform: 6-ton	5					
38							
39	10-ton	3					
40							
41	Scales, platform, counter, 240-pound	6					
42							
43	Scales, platform, drop-lever, on wheels: 1,000-pound	6					
44							
45							
46	2,000-pound	4					
47							
48	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full-size, good quality, doz	227	1.63	2.37		2.38	
49			2.24				
50	Screw-drivers, steel blade: 6-inch	20	.74	.69		.76	
51			.80	.74			
52			1.09	.97		.97	
53	8-inch	20	1.15	.98			
54			1.58	1.39		1.38	
55	10-inch	8	1.70	1.58			

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	S. H. Crane.				Harry B. Lyford.				John J. Sinzich.				Thos. A. Harvey.				
		Chicago.				Chicago.				Chicago.				Chicago.				
		Jas. W. Soper.	Geo. G. Linen.	Frank B. Gill.	Geo. W. Trout.	Edward M. Andreessen.	Chas. T. Lee.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Geo. G. Standart.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Edward E. Little.							
1	New York or Chicago.	5.25				11.50				11.48								
2		6.25				3.50				8.10								
3		8.50								6.30								
4		10.39								5.85								
5		11.70								3.38								
6		11.70																
7		5.25				11.50				11.48								
8		6.25				3.50				8.10								
9		8.50								6.30								
10		10.39								5.85								
11		11.70								3.38								
12		11.70																
13		5.25				11.50				11.48								
14		6.25				3.50				8.10								
15		8.50								6.30								
16		10.39								5.85								
17		11.70								3.38								
18		11.70																
19	1.09			1.05	2.90				1.58									
20	1.25				1.75				1.35									
21	1.25																	
22	1.38																	
23	6.30				10.50				6.95									
24	8.10																	
25	8.10																	
26	9.90																	
27	6.00				13.50				9.45									
28	7.00				4.00				7.20									
29	12.50								6.75									
30	12.26																	
31	13.00																	
32	13.25																	
33	4.69																	
34	9.50																	
35					2.75													
36																		
37		.3.25			3.25			5.48										
38		62.00	59.00		a 112.50			46.85										
39					a 157.50			51.85										
40		85.00	79.00		a 157.50			59.45										
41					a 7.50			64.00										
42		4.20						1.70										
43		14.90	14.50		a 26.50			15.00										
44		21.00	19.90		a 36.50			17.00										
45		24.60	23.30		a 43.00			17.65										
46		2.36											2.10					
47		2.42			2.00													
48				.75	.75			.67				.75			.95			
49																		
50				1.10	1.05			.94				1.00		1.30				
51																		
52				1.60	1.30			1.18				1.50		2.00				
53																		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
			S. H. Crane.	Geo. A. Tripp.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Chas. T. Lee.	Harry B. Lyford.
1	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames, dozen	13	.94	.90	.97	.92	
2	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch doz.	6	3.11		3.18	2.85	
3	Springs, door, spiral, heavy do.	52	1.18		56	1.03	
4	Squares:				1.08	.77	
5	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch do.	8	1.54		1.65	1.66	
6	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide do.	20	3.77		4.10	3.71	
7			3.95				
8			4.30				
9	Panel, 15-inch do.	2	3.38				
10	Try, 4 1/2-inch do.	7	.88		.96	.96	
11	Try, 7 1/2-inch do.	3	1.38		1.47	1.46	
12	Try, 10-inch do.	3	1.74		1.83	1.65	
13						2.17	
14	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long do.	142	.03		.02 1/2	.02 1/2	
15	Steel, cast, bar:						
16	by 3 inches lbs.	75			.05 1/2		
17	by 1 inch do.	275			.05 1/2		
18	Steel, cast, octagon:						
19	1-inch do.	360			.05 1/2		
20	1-inch do.	595			.05 1/2		
21	1-inch do.	1,109			.05 1/2		
22	1-inch do.	1,539			.05 1/2		
23	1-inch do.	1,230			.05 1/2		
24	Steel, cast, square:						
25	1-inch do.	95			.05 1/2		
26	1-inch do.	145			.05 1/2		
27	1-inch do.	265			.05 1/2		
28	1-inch do.	390			.05 1/2		
29	1-inch do.	650			.05 1/2		
30	1 1/2-inch do.	400			.05 1/2		
31	2-inch do.	135			.05 1/2		
32	Steel, plow:						
33	by 4 inches do.	100			.016		
34	by 5 inches do.	175			.016		
35	by 6 inches do.	875			.016		
36	Steel, spring:						
37	by 1 inch do.	10			.0185		
38	by 1 1/2 inches do.	670			.0165		
39	by 1 3/4 inches do.	520			.0165		
40	by 1 3/8 inches do.	290			.0165		
41	by 2 inches do.	1,750			.0165		
42	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle, dozen.	3	6.90			9.00	
43						11.00	
44	Swage blocks, blacksmith's, per lb.	5			.0195		
45	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M.	63			.26	.27	
46	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:						
47	4-ounce papers.	828			.09 1/2	.0848	
48	6-ounce do.	766			.10	.09	
49	8-ounce do.	1,654			.10 1/2	.09 1/2	
50	10-ounce do.	1,152			.11	.10 1/2	
51	12-ounce do.	768			.13 1/2	.11 1/2	

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.		
	Chi-ago.	N. Y., Chic., St. L.	Chicago.			St. Louis.	Chicago.						
	F. K. Maus.	Frank J. Stern.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Edgar E. Edwards.	M. M. Buck Mfg Co.	Anderson Du Puy & Co.	E. M. Andreesen.	Frank Gould.	Geo. G. Standart.	Chas. A. Kimbark.		Benj. B. Felix.	Wm. H. Tutthill.
1							1.00	.92					1
2			3.28				3.50						2
3													3
4							.75						4
5													5
6			1.68				2.15						6
7			2.38				4.75						7
8			3.88										8
9													9
10							1.10						10
11							1.75						11
12							2.15						12
13													13
14													14
15			.03				.04						15
16	.05 1/2	.05	.0547	.0595	.0621		.04 1/2						16
17	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0521		.04 1/2						17
18	.05 1/2	.05	.0547	.0595	.0621		.04 1/2						18
19	.05 1/2	.05	.0522	.0545	.0570		.04 1/2						19
20	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						20
21	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						21
22	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						22
23	.05 1/2	.05	.0547	.0595	.0620		.04 1/2						23
24	.05 1/2	.05	.0522	.0545	.0570		.04 1/2						24
25	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						25
26	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						26
27	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						27
28	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						28
29	.05	.05	.0497	.0495	.0520		.04 1/2						29
30	.016		.0168				.01 1/2						30
31	.016		.0168				.01 1/2						31
32	.016		.0168				.01 1/2						32
33	.017		.0163				.0165			.01 1/2		.016	33
34	.017		.0163				.0165			.01 1/2		.016	34
35	.017		.0163				.0165			.01 1/2		.016	35
36	.017		.0163				.0165			.01 1/2		.016	36
37	.017		.0163				.0165			.01 1/2		.016	37
38							11.50						38
39													39
40	.0185		.022							.0195			40
41			26 1/2				.40				.26		41
42	.095		.096				.116		.09 1/2	.10	.09 1/2		42
43	.10 1/2		.086				.09 1/2		.09 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2		43
44	.10 1/2		.10 1/2				.124		.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2		44
45	.109		.09 1/2				.10		.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2		45
46	.11 1/2		.109				.132		.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.11 1/2		46
47	.11 1/2		.099				.14		.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.11 1/2		47
48	.11 1/2		.116				.14		.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.11 1/2		48
49	.13 1/2		.106				.164		.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.13 1/2		49
50			.13 1/2						.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.13 1/2		50
51			.12 1/2						.13	.13	.13		51

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued. Bids on same articles on pages 164-5.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.			
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha and Sioux City.	Kansas City.
1	*Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; samples in one-rod lengths required: Hog fence, space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.....lbs..	98,000	1.65	1.74	1.83	1.84
2	Cattle fence, space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.....lbs..	660,000	1.65	1.74	1.83	1.84
3	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch steel, galvanized.....lbs..	26,000	1.65	1.74	1.83	1.84
4	Wire-fence stretchers.....No..	200	.30			
5	Wrenches, screw, black: 8-inch.....doz..	24	1.62			
6	10-inch.....do..	26	1.95			
7	12-inch.....do..	23	2.26			
8	15-inch.....do..	10	3.30			

*Bids for woven-wire fence will also be considered.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Chicago and as stated.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha and Sioux City.	Kansas City.	S. H. Crane.			
									Points of delivery.			
									Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha and Sioux City.	Kansas City.
1	a 1.64 b 1.69	1.687	1.65	1.74½	1.80	1.72	1.80	1.85	1.87	1		
2	a 1.64 b 1.69	1.687	1.65	1.74½	1.80	1.72	1.80	1.85	1.87	2		
3	a .017 b .01½	1.79	1.65			1.72	1.80	1.85	1.87	3		
4		.30½	.27			.25				4		
5		1.62	2.32							5		
6		3.81	1.42							6		
7		1.94	3.70							7		
8		4.65	1.71							8		
9		2.27	4.44							9		
10		5.43	3.25							10		
11		3.89	2.00							11		
12		9.30	5.18							12		
13			3.42							13		
14			8.88							14		
15										15		
16										16		
17										17		
18										18		
19										19		
20										20		

a F. o. b. Pittsburg.

b F. o. b. Cleveland.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued. Bids on same articles on pages 162-3.	Quantity awarded.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Edward M. Andreesen.	Thos. A. Harvey.	
			Points of delivery.			
			St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	
1	*Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; samples in one-rod lengths required: Hog fence, space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches.....lbs..	98,000	1.72½ 1.77½ 1.87½	1.70	1.73	1.83
2						
3						
4	Cattle fence, space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches.....lbs..	660,000	1.72½ 1.77½ 1.87½	1.70	1.73	1.83
5						
6						
7	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch steel, galvanized.....lbs..	26,000	1.70	1.70	1.78	
8	Wire-fence stretchers.....No..	200	.45	.33½		
9	Wrenches, screw, black: 8-inch.....doz..	24	3.00 1.62	1.70	1.78 3.97	
10						
11						
12	10-inch.....do..	26	3.60 1.95	2.00	2.15 4.76	
13						
14						
15	12-inch.....do..	23	4.20 2.27	2.40	2.52 5.55	
16						
17						
18	15-inch.....do..	10	7.20 3.89	4.00	4.28 9.54	
19						
20						

* Bids for woven-wire fence will also be considered.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Page Woven Wire Fence Co.	Geo. Y. Standart.	Geo. W. Trout.	Manhattan Supply Co.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred'k. K. Maus.	C. E. Durborrow.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Edwin E. Little.
	Points of delivery.									
	Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City.	All points.	Chicago.							
1	1.88	a. 041 a. 04								
2										
3										
4	1.88	a. 04 a. 039								
5										
6										
7										
8			.26½	.28½	.21					
9						1.35	1.35	3.00	1.80	1.62
10								2.38		
11								1.54		
12						1.70	1.62	3.60	2.16	1.95
13								2.85		
14								1.86		
15						1.94	1.89	4.20	2.52	2.27
16								3.32		
17								2.16		
18						3.35	3.60	7.20	4.32	3.89
19								5.70		
20								3.70		

a Woven-wire fence, as per samples shown; or, in 50,000-pound lots, of special weave to meet the requirements of the Department, on same general lines.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued. * Bids on same articles continued on pages 168-9.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.				Harry B. Lyford.			
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.		St. Paul.	Omaha, Sioux C., Kans. C.		Chicago.		St. Paul.	Omaha, Sioux C., Kans. C.
<i>Additional articles.</i>										
1	Belting, leather:									
2	1½-inch feet	50	.03½							
3	1¾-inch do.	50	.04½							
4	2-inch do.	150	.14							
5	2½-inch do.	25	.17½							
6	Belting, rubber:									
7	3-ply, 1½-inch do.	50	.02½							
8	3-ply, 2-inch do.	50	.03½							
9	3-ply, 3-inch do.	50	.05							
10	4-ply, 6-inch do.	200	.06½							
11			.08½							
12			.14							
13			.17							
14	Bolts, carriage, per 100:									
15	½ by 2 No.	200	.582	.57						
16	½ by 2½ do.	200	.582	.57						
17	½ by 3 do.	400	.582	.57						
18	½ by 3½ do.	400	.62	.60						
19	Bolts, tire, per 100:									
20	½ by 2½ do.	1,000	.15	.16						
21	Brushes, paint, full bristle, chisel point, (6 of 8, 12 of 8) No.	18			a 11.88					
22					a 8.32					
23					a 5.45					
24					b 13.68					
25					b 7.14					
26	Chain, iron, short links:									
27	½-inch feet	500	.046	g .0405						
28	¾-inch do.	500	.036	g .0316						
29	1-inch do.	300	.0315	g .0274						
30	Iron, per 100 pounds:									
31	Round, 1½-inch lbs.	200								
32	Round, 1¾-inch do.	200								
33	Sheet, galvanized, No. 26 do.	400	2.91	2.85						
34	Swede, ¼ by 1-inch do.	100								
35	Knives, butcher, 12-inch doz.	1	8.00	6.00						
36	Nails, per 100 pounds:									
37	Shingle, 3d, cut lbs.	1,000	1.94	1.78						
38	Cut, 8d do.	2,000	1.49	1.43						
39	Cut, 10d do.	600	1.44	1.38						
40	Cut, 12d do.	600	1.44	1.38						
41	Cut, 20d do.	600	1.39	1.33						
42	Wire, finishing, 10d do.	1,000	h 1.70	1.64½	1.74	1.80				
43	Horseshoe, No. 5 do.	50	9.90	7.87						
44	Horseshoe, No. 9 do.	50	9.90	7.87						
45	Nuts, iron, square, for ½-inch bolt do.	100		.021						
46	Pipe, iron:									
47	2½-inch feet	500								
48	3-inch do.	80								
49	Saws, crosscut, 4-foot, one man No.	30	1.10	1.02						
50			1.15	1.02						
51				1.02						
52				1.09						
53				1.06						
54	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch, per 100 pounds, pounds	100								
55	Washers, iron, for ½-inch bolt lbs.	100	.022	.01½						

a 8. b 8. d Only. e Only 8. f Only 8. g Per pound.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Fredk. K. Mans., William D. Allen, Thomas A. Harvey, Edward M. Andreeson, M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co., Gorham B. Coffin, Robert R. Street, George G. Standart, Frank J. Stern, J. J. Parkhurst.											Number.
	Points of delivery.											
	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago.		N. York, Chicago, St. L.	Chicago.					
1												1
2	.04	.048	d .0560	.0432								2
3	.05	.06	d .07	.054								3
4	.17	.204	d .2380	.1836								4
5	.21	.252	d .2940	.2268								5
6	.026	.03	.027	.0285								6
7	.034	.04	.0355	.0373								7
8	.06	.06½	.0630	.0658								8
9	.124	.129	.13	.136								9
10												10
11	.60	.504	.60	d .54								11
12	.57	.576	.60	d .54								12
13	.57	.592	.60	d .54								13
14	.57	.632	.64	d .58								14
15	.61											15
16	.18	.18½	.19									16
17												17
18												18
19												19
20												20
21												21
22												22
23												23
24												24
25												25
26												26
27	.0441	.0503	.0427½	.0465								27
28	.0345	.0367	.0457½	.037								28
29	.03	.0317	.0520	.03½								29
30	1.14	.0108										30
31	1.14	.0108										31
32	2.99		3.20									32
33	2.99		7.75									33
34												34
35			1.90									35
36			1.55									36
37			1.50									37
38			1.50									38
39			1.45									39
40			1.72½									40
41	8.00	11.50	9.00	d 1.70								41
42			15.00									42
43	7.95	11.50	9.00									43
44		7.75	11.00									44
45	1.85	1.90	k 32½									45
46			7.03½									46
47		.091		d .0863								47
48		.119		d 11.25								48
49			1.20	d 1.00								49
50				d 1.00								50
51												51
52												52
53												53
54												54
55	5.00	4.97	.0520									55
56	.02	.021	.02½	.02								56

h Chicago delivery, \$1.70; St. Paul delivery, \$1.75; Omaha and Sioux City, \$1.88; Kansas City, \$1.89. k Blank. l Threaded.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued. * Bids on same articles on pages 166-7.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. A. Tripp.	C. E. Durbor-	Isaac L. Ell-	Chas. A. Kim-
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
<i>Additional articles.</i>						
1	Belting, leather:					
2	1½-inch.....feet..	50				
3	1¾-inch.....do..	50				
4	2-inch.....do..	150				
5	2½-inch.....do..	25				
6	Belting, rubber:					
7	3-ply, 1½-inch.....do..	50				
8	3-ply, 2-inch.....do..	50				
9	3-ply, 3½-inch.....do..	50				
10	4-ply, 6-inch.....do..	200				
11						
12						
13	Bolts, carriage, per 100:					
14	½ by 2.....No..	200				.60
15	½ by 2½.....do..	200				.60
16	½ by 3.....do..	400				.60
17	½ by 3½.....do..	400				.64
18						
19						
20						
21	Bolts, tire, per 100:					
22	½ by 2½.....do..	1,000				.196
23	Brushes, paint, full bristle, chisel point, (6 of ½, 12 of ¾).....No..	18				
24						
25						
26						
27	Chain, iron, short links:					
28	½-inch.....feet..	500				
29	¾-inch.....do..	500				
30	1-inch.....do..	300				
31	Iron, per 100 pounds:					
32	Round, 1½-inch.....lbs..	200				
33	Round, 1¾-inch.....do..	200				
34	Sheet, galvanized, No. 26.....do..	400				
35	Sweet, ¾ by 1-inch.....do..	100				
36	Knives, butcher, 12-inch.....doz..	1				
37	Nails, per 100 pounds:					
38	Shingles, 3d, cut.....lbs..	1,000				
39	Cut, 8d.....do..	2,000				
40	Cut, 10d.....do..	600				
41	Cut, 12d.....do..	600				
42	Cut, 20d.....do..	600				
43	Wire, finishing, 10d.....do..	1,000				
44	Horseshoe, No. 5.....do..	50				1.62
45	Horseshoe, No. 9.....do..	50				
46	Nuts, iron, square, for ½-inch bolt.....do..	100				
47	Pipe, iron:					
48	2½-inch.....feet..	500	.084			
49	3-inch.....do..	80	.12½			
50	Saws, crosscut, 4-foot, one man.....No..	30				
51						
52						
53						
54						
55	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch, per 100 pounds, pounds.....	100				
56	Washers, iron, for ½-inch bolt.....lbs..	100		.025		.0195

Chicago delivery, \$1.62; St. Paul delivery, \$1.70; Omaha and Sioux City, \$1.76; Kansas City, \$1.77.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	National Tube Works Co.	John J. Sinsich.	Geo. Oberne.	Roy C. Martin.	Jas. W. Soper.	Edgar E. Edwards.	Valentine Stortz.	Anderson, Du Puy & Co.	Crane Com-pany.	Points of delivery.		
										Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
1			c. 04									1
2			c. 05									2
3			c. 17									3
4			c. 21									4
5												5
6												6
7												7
8												8
9												9
10												10
11												11
12												12
13												13
14												14
15												15
16												16
17												17
18												18
19												19
20												20
21												21
22							a 6.00					22
23							b 7.50					23
24												24
25												25
26												26
27												27
28												28
29												29
30												30
31												31
32												32
33												33
34												34
35												35
36												36
37												37
38												38
39												39
40												40
41												41
42												42
43												43
44												44
45												45
46												46
47	.08199											47
48	.10728											48
49		1.00										49
50												50
51												51
52												52
53												53
54												54
55												55
56												56

c Per running foot—oak-tanned leather,

j F. o. b. cars.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.
MEDICINES.		
Acids:		
1	Acetic, c. p., in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	352
2	Arsenious, in 1-ounce bottles.....do.	53
3	Benzoic, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.	156
4	Boracic, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.	2,304
5	Carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	2,730
6	Citric, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	528
7	Gallic, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.	156
8	Hydrocyanic, dilute, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.....do.	94
9	Hydrochloric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....do.	762
10	Nitric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....do.	368
11	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....do.	416
12	Salicylic, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	422
13	Sulphuric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....do.	400
14	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles.....lbs.	51
15	Tannic, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	332
16	Tartaric, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	59
Fluid extracts:		
17	Berberis aquifolium, in 16-ounce bottles.....lbs.	36
18	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.	464
19	Buchu, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	159
20	Cannabis indica, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.	136
21	Cascara sagrada, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	198
22	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.	592
23	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	166
24	Colchicum seed, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.	128
25	Ergot, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	1,552
26	Ginger, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	223
27	Hamamelis, in 1-pound bottles.....do.	189
28	Hyoscyamus, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.	212
29	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	858
30	Jaborandi, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	358
31	Licorice, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	389
32	Poke root, in 1-pound bottles.....do.	42
33	Rhubarb, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	656
34	Sarsaparilla, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	506
35	Seneka, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	796
36	Senna, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	52
37	Stillingia, in 1-pound bottles.....do.	85
38	Taraxacum, in 1-pound bottles.....do.	133
39	Valerian, in 1-pound bottles.....do.	38
40	Viburnum, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	1,576
41	Wild cherry, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	225
Solid extracts:		
42	Belladonna, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars.....ozs.	29
43	Cannabis indica, in 1-ounce jars.....do.	18
44	Colocynth, compound, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	97
45	Gentian, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars.....do.	17
46	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, U. S. P., in 1-ounce jars.....do.	12
47	Licorice, in paper.....do.	1,884
48	Nux vomica, alcoholic, powdered, U. S. P., in 1-ounce bottles.....do.	26

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Number.	Points of delivery.							Number.	
	Chicago.								New York.
	Peter Van Schaack.	Richardson Drug Co.	Geo. W. Mercer.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Schiffelin & Co.		
1	.01½	.011		.011			.011	.02	1
2	.15	.08		.02			.03	.04	2
3	.05	.04		.01			.06	.10	3
4	.01	.01		.01			.02	.02	4
5	.01	.02		.02			.02	.02	5
6	.03	.03		.03			.03	.03	6
7	.05	.04		.04			.06	.05	7
8	.01	.10		.08			.09	.09	8
9	.02	.02		.01			.01	.02	9
10	.01	.02		.01			.01	.02	10
11	.01	.01		.01			.01	.02	11
12	.03	.03		.03			.05	.03	12
13	.01	.02		.01			.01	.02	13
14	.50	.60	.45	.47			.50	.41	14
15	.08	.08		.06			.08	.08	15
16	.45	.43		.38			.44	.40	16
17	1.25		3.95	.39			.39	.43	17
18	.04		.03	.029			.03	.03	18
19	.75		.46	.47			.46	.53	19
20	.05		.035	.04			.04	.05	20
21	.60		.285	.28			.28	.30	21
22	.04		.023	.02			.02	.04	22
23	.90		.42	.44			.42	.61	23
24	.05		.035	.03			.03	.04	24
25	.06		.03	.03			.03	.03	25
26	.63		.57	.55			.57	.61	26
27	.45		.28	.31			.28	.31	27
28	.04		.03	.03			.03	.04	28
29	.15		.11	.12			.11	.13	29
30	.09		.04	.03			.03	.04	30
31	.45		.22	.22			.22	.31	31
32	.50		.35	.33			.35	.33	32
33	.07		.04	.04			.04	.04	33
34	.75		.35	.29			.35	.30	34
35	.08		.05	.04			.05	.04	35
36	.75		.36	.35			.35	.39	36
37	.75		.35	.36			.36	.39	37
38	.62		.30	.36			.31	.35	38
39	.55		.41	.36			.41	.46	39
40	.04		.02	.02			.02	.02	40
41	.53		.27	.34			.26	.40	41
42	.19			.25			.15	.12	42
43	.42			.40			.17	.14	43
44	.15			.20			.09	.19	44
45	.10			.10			.06	.08	45
46	.18			.20			.10	.10	46
47		.02		.01			.01	.01	47
48	.24			.24			.11	.14	48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.		Quantity awarded.
MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.		
MEDICINES—continued.		
1	Hypodermic tablets:	
2	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....tubes..	58
3	Atropia, sulph., $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....do.....	109
4	Cocaine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....do.....	215
5	Morphia, $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain, atropine, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....do.....	448
6	Morphia, sulph., $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain each, in tubes of 25.....do.....	297
7	Nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{16}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....do.....	108
8	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain, in tubes of 25.....do.....	89
Oils:		
9	Anise, in 1-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	76
10	Castor, cold-pressed, in 32-ounce bottles.....bottles.....	1,490
11	Cinnamon (cassia), in 2-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	134
12	Cloves, in 2-ounce bottles.....do.....	242
13	Cod-liver, in 1-pint bottles.....bottles.....	3,896
14	Croton, in 1-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	43
15	Cubebs, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.....	201
16	Lemon, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.....	192
17	Linseed, raw, in pint bottles.....bottles.....	743
18	Male fern, ethereal, in 2-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	124
19	Olive, in 1-pint bottles.....bottles.....	1,328
20	Origanum, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.....	268
21	Peppermint, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	303
22	Sandalwood, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.....	252
23	Sassafras, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.....	140
24	Turpentine, in 32-ounce bottles.....bottles.....	889
Pills:		
25	Aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....do.....	173
26	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....do.....	159
27	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....do.....	140
28	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, 1 grain), in bottles of 100 each.....do.....	270
29	Compound cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P.....do.....	547
30	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100.....do.....	314
31	Of mercury (green iodide), $\frac{1}{8}$ grain each, in bottles of 100.....do.....	480
32	Of sulphate of quinine (compressed tablets, 3 grains each), in bottles of 100.....do.....	1,065
Tinctures:		
33	Aconite, rad., in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	1,312
34	Arnica, in 32-ounce bottles.....bottles.....	480
35	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	588
36	Cannabis indica, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.....	192
37	Cantharides, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.....	390
38	Digitalis, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.....	884
39	Gelsemium, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.....	386
40	Gentian, comp., in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.....	496
41	Guaiac, ammoniated, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	640
42	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles.....lbs.....	228
43	Chloride of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles.....do.....	155
44	Myrrh, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	536
45	Nux vomica, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.....	1,188
46	Opium, camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.....	798
47	Opium, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-pound bottles.....do.....	326
48	Opium, deodorized, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.....	1,506
49	Veratrum viride, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.....	272

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

	Peter Van Shaack.	Richardson Drug Co.	Geo. W. Mercer.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Schieffelin & Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
	Chicago.					New York.	Chicago.	
1								1
2			.07	.06			.14	2
3			.03	.02			.06	3
4			.06	.04			.11	4
5			.045	.04			.10	5
6			.03	.03			.06	6
7			.03	.02			.06	7
8			.60	.15			.55	8
9	.20	.15			.20	.15	.13	9
10	.40	.35			.33	.31	.30	10
11	.16	.15			.15	.15	.14	11
12	.06	.06			.05	.05	.05	12
13	.25	.26		.20	.17	.13	.16	13
14	.11	.09			.10	.12	.09	14
15	.12	.07			.08	.10	.06	15
16	.12	.08			.10	.10	.07	16
17	.24	.10			.10	.15	.10	17
18	.20	.15			.13	.12	.11	18
19	.40	.25			.30	.27	.25	19
20	.10	.13			.10	.10	.10	20
21	.18	.18			.20	.12	.17	21
22	.50	.55			.57	.44	.45	22
23		.20			.15	.15	.14	23
24	.15		.09		.10		.15	24
25	.15		.10		.10		.15	25
26	.18		.10		.11		.18	26
27	.30		.16		.15		.30	27
28	.65		.47		.50		.65	28
29	.18		.10		.08		.18	29
30	.12		.075		.07		.12	30
31			.22		.25		.23	31
32	.02	.02	.025	.03	.02	.02	.02	32
33	.60	.50	.58	.58	.57	.45	.48	33
34	.03	.02	.02	.02	.02	.01	.01	34
35	.03	.03	.03	.04	.03	.08	.02	35
36	.03	.03	.031	.03	.03	.05	.03	36
37	.02	.02	.023	.03	.03	.03	.01	37
38	.03	.03	.026	.04	.03	.02	.02	38
39	.40	.27	.23	.35	.25	.25	.26	39
40	.03	.02	.02	.04	.03	.03	.03	40
41	.75	.60	.74	.84	.70	.75	.68	41
42	.45	.35	.35	.46	.33	.33	.34	42
43	.02	.03	.025	.04	.02	.03	.02	43
44	.02	.04	.02	.04	.02	.02	.02	44
45	.35	.26	.25	.31	.35	.24	.24	45
46	.50	.32	.52	.68	.65	.55	.54	46
47	.05	.02	.043	.03	.06	.03	.03	47
48	.03	.03	.02	.03	.03	.05	.02	48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.
MEDICINES—continued.		
Powdered:		
1	Aloes, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	128
2	Capsicum (cayenne pepper), in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	68
3	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	168
4	Jalap, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.	104
5	Licorice root, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	296
6	Opium, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	184
7	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	464
8	Rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles.....do.	196
Miscellaneous:		
9	Acetanilid.....do.	1,066
10	Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles, U. S. P.....bottles.	1,856
11	Alum, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	183
Ammonium:		
12	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	430
13	Carbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	1,057
14	Chloride of, pulvis, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	174
15	Amyl, nitrite, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25.....bottles.	42
16	Antimony and potassium, tartrate of, U. S. P. (tartar emetic), in 1-ounce bottles, ounces.....	28
17	Antikamia, tablets of, 5 grains each, in bottles containing 1 ounce.....bottles.	586
18	Antipyrine.....ozs.	175
19	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles.....do.	2,032
20	Borax, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	198
21	Bromine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles.....ozs.	15
Cerate:		
22	Blistering, in 1-pound tins.....do.	232
23	Resin, in 1-pound tins.....lbs.	125
24	Simple, in 1-pound tins.....do.	* 223
25	Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs.	768
26	Chloral, hydrate of, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....do.	484
27	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....do.	784
28	Chloroform, purified, in 1-pound g. s. bottles.....lbs.	240
29	Cocculus indicus.....ozs.	329
30	Cocoa butter, in 1-pound tins.....lbs.	59
31	Collodion, in 2-ounce bottles.....ozs.	315
32	Copaiba, balsam of, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs.	94
33	Copper, sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs.	272
34	Creosote, beechwood, in 1-ounce bottles.....do.	357
35	Digitalis leaves, in 1-ounce packages.....do.	135
36	Ergotine, tablets of, 2-grains, in bottles of 100.....bottles.	125
37	Ether, sulph., stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins.....lbs.	179

* No award. To be purchased in open market.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.							Number.	
	Chicago.						New York.		Chicago.
	Peter Van Shaack.	Richardson Drug Co.	Geo. W. Mercer.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Farke, Davis & Co.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Schieffelin & Co.		Chas. P. Noyes.
	.01½	.01½		.02½	.03	.02	.03	1	
	.25	.20		.22	.23	.22	.24	2	
	.11	.10		.10½	.14	.12	.12	3	
	.03	.02½		.02½	.02	.02½	.03	4	
	.01½	.01½		.01½	.01	.01½	.01½	5	
	.23	.25		.21	.24½	.25	.22	6	
	.07	.12½	.05	.04	.05	.06	.04½	7	
	.05	.04		.02½	.03	.03	.04	8	
		.02½		.02½	.07	.02½		9	
	.72	.69		.66		.70		10	
	.13	.10		.08		.10	.10	11	
		.04½	.04½	.03		.04½		12	
		.01½	.02	.01		.01½	.01½	13	
		.24	.18	.17		.19	.20½	14	
				.60	.22	.65		15	
	.05	.03		.04		.04½		16	
	.88	.87		.82		.84		17	
	1.25	1.25		1.24		1.28		18	
	.10	.12		.08		.09½		19	
	.20	.11		.10		.12	.11½	20	
	.20	.17		.16		.18		21	
	.05½	.01½		.02½	.03	.03	.03	22	
	.30	.24		.14	.28	.18	.16	23	
	.40	.02½		.17½	.41	.24	.32	24	
	.01	.01		.007		.00½		25	
	.07	.08		.07		.11		26	
	.15	.09		.05	.05	.06½	.049	27	
		.70		.70	.77			28	
	.00½	.00½		.00½		.00½		29	
	.50	.50		.42		.45		30	
	.09	.06		.05		.06	.07	31	
	.64	.55		.45		.52	.53½	32	
	.01½	.01		.01		.01½		33	
	.13	.14		.06½		.08		34	
	.01½	.01½		.00½	.01	.01		35	
	.28	.28		.28	.08			36	
	.74			.66		.74		37	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	MEDICINES—continued.	
	Miscellaneous—Continued.	
1	Glycerin, pure, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	866
2	Gum arabic, powdered, in 1-pound bottles..... do..	75
3	Gum asafetida, in tins..... ozs.	420
4	Gum camphor, in 1-pound tins..... lbs..	359
5	Hydrogen, peroxide..... do..	210
6	Iodine, in 2-ounce g. s. bottles..... ozs..	113
7	Iodoform, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	752
	Iron:	
8	Ammoniated citrate of, in 8-ounce bottles..... do..	104
9	Pyrophosphate, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	88
10	Reduced, in 1-ounce bottles..... do..	23
11	Dried sulphate of, c. p., in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	110
12	Iron and quinine, soluble citrate of, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	376
13	Lead, acetate of, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	96
14	Lithium, carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles..... ozs..	48
15	Lycopodium, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	156
	Magnesia:	
16	Carbonate, in 4-ounce papers..... do..	410
17	Heavy calcined, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	212
18	Sulphate of, in 10-pound tins..... lbs..	2,693
	Mercury:	
19	Ammoniated (white precipitate)..... ozs..	117
20	With chalk, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	154
21	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	426
22	Pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 1-pound jars..... lbs..	30
23	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 4-ounce bottles..... ozs..	728
24	Red oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles..... do..	114
25	Yellow oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles..... do..	126
26	Yellow sulph., in 1-ounce bottles..... do..	35
27	Morphia, sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	40
28	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots..... lbs..	272
29	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P., (citrine ointment), in 8-ounce pots..... ozs..	624
30	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-ounce bottles..... do..	320
31	Pepsin, pure, in 1-ounce bottles..... do..	178
32	Pepsin, sacch., in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	1,137
33	Petrolatum, 120° F., light colored, in 1-pound cans..... lbs..	2,932
34	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-ounce bottles..... ozs..	24
	Potassium:	
35	Acetate of, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	378
36	Bicarbon., in 1-pound bottles..... do..	38
37	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 1-pound bottles..... do..	170
38	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles..... ozs..	1,144
39	Canstic, in 1-ounce bottles..... do..	53
40	Chlorate of, powdered, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	133
41	Iodide of, in 1-pound bottles..... do..	163
42	Nitrate of (saltpeter), powdered, in 1-pound bottles..... do..	103
43	Permanganate of, in 2-ounce bottles..... ozs..	103
44	And sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), powdered, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	333

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.								Number.	
	Chicago.						New York.	Chicago.		
	Peter Van Schaack.	Richardson Drug Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Jac. T. Plummer.	Schieffelin & Co.	Geo. W. Mercer.		
1										1
2	.24	.20	.16	.18		.21	.16			2
3	.50	.45	.41			.47	.59			3
4	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01$\frac{1}{2}$	.02			.02 $\frac{1}{2}$				4
5	.54	.48	.43			.55				5
6	.24	.28	.20			.24 $\frac{1}{2}$				6
7	.33	.27	.25			.29				7
	.28	.26	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$			.29				8
8	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03$\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04	.06			8
9	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03$\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$			.04				9
10	.10	.12	.05$\frac{1}{2}$			.06				10
11	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01$\frac{1}{2}$			.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				11
12	.11	.09$\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.10			12
13	.23	.10	.13			.18	.19			13
14	.32	.28	.22			.27				14
15	.04	.04	.03$\frac{1}{2}$			.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06			15
16		.01				.01	.01			16
17	.01	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04			.04 $\frac{1}{2}$				17
18	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02$\frac{1}{2}$			.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$			18
19		.08	.06			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				19
20	.08	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02$\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03				20
21	.05	.05	.05$\frac{1}{2}$			.04 $\frac{1}{2}$				21
22	.53	.50	.40		.40	.48				22
23	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				23
24	.10	.06$\frac{1}{2}$	.07			.08	.10			24
25	.12	.12	.08$\frac{1}{2}$			.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12			25
26	2.05	.26	1.75			2.40	.12			26
27	.50	.42	.43		.46	.48				27
28	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.02$\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04			28
29	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.05$\frac{1}{2}$		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				29
30	.68		.35	a .35$\frac{1}{2}$		.35				30
31	.06		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				31
32		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08$\frac{1}{2}$			.09				32
33	.50	.28	.25	.27		.22				33
34										34
35	.31	.29	.22			.25	.22			35
36	.22	.23	.16$\frac{1}{2}$			.17	.18			36
37	.36	.32	.33			.34	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$			37
38	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03$\frac{1}{2}$			.03 $\frac{1}{2}$				38
39	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07			.07				39
40	.22	.16	.15$\frac{1}{2}$			.19	.17			40
41	2.60	2.80	2.78			2.88				41
42	.22	.12	.13			.14	.13			42
43	.05	.03	.03			.02 $\frac{1}{2}$				43
44	.34	.27	.26			.29	.25			44

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.	
			Peter Van Schaack.	Richardson Drug Co.
			Chicago.	
MEDICINES—continued.				
Miscellaneous—continued.				
1	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1 ounce bottles..... ozs..	1,448	.24	.25
2	Salol, in 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle)..... bottles..	278	.44	.42
3	Santonine, in 1-ounce bottles..... ozs..	39	.24	.17
4	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages..... No..	158	.25	.12
Silver, nitrate of:				
5	Fused, in 1-ounce bottles..... ozs..	39	.52	.54
6	In crystals, in 1-ounce bottles..... do..	30	.52	.54
Sodium:				
7	Bicarbonate of, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	255	.18	.09
8	Bromide, in 8-ounce bottles..... ozs..	624	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$
9	Phosphate, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	577	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Salicylate, in 8-ounce v. m. bottles..... do..	1,257	.04	.03 $\frac{3}{4}$
11	Solution of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 32-ounce g. s. bottles, bottles.....	682	.35	
Solution:				
12	Arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-ounce bottles..... ozs..	880	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Iodide of arsenic and mercury (Donovan's solution), in 8-ounce bottles..... ozs..	314	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	Subsulphate of iron, in 4-ounce bottles..... do..	124	.02	.02
Spirits:				
15	Ammonia, aromatic, in 1-pound g. s. bottles..... lbs..	138	.58	.39
16	Ether, compound, U. S. P. (Hoffman's anodyne), in 1-pound g. s. bottles..... lbs..	97	.60	.65
17	Ether, nitrous, U. S. P. (Sweet spirits of niter), in 1-pound g. s. bottles..... lbs..	336	.40	.40
18	Lavender, compound, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles..... do..	98	.35	.33
19	Strychnia, sulphate, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce bottles..... ozs..	18	1.22	1.12
20	Sulfonal, 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle)..... bottles..	217	2.00	1.85
21	Sulphur, washed, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	370	.17	.15
Syrup:				
22	Hypophos., lime, soda, iron, and potash, in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	2,234	.25	.23
23	Iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles..... do..	384	.50	.40
24	Squill, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles..... do..	1,643	.40	.24
25	Wild cherry, U. S. P., in 32-ounce bottles..... bottles..	1,297	.75	.44
26	Tolu balsam, in 4-ounce jars..... ozs..	168	.05	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Wine colchicum, rad., in 1-pound bottles..... lbs..	39	.60	.25
Zinc:				
28	Acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles..... ozs..	56	.04	.05
29	Oxide of, in 8-ounce bottles..... do..	992	.02	.01
30	Phosphide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles..... do..	19	.30	.26
31	Sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles..... do..	554	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.00 $\frac{3}{4}$
INSTRUMENTS.				
32	Aspirators..... No..	6		
Atomizers:				
33	C. & S., No. 5, with shield..... do..	16		
34	Hand..... do..	74		
35				
36				
37				
38	Bedpans..... do..	45		
39				
Binder's boards:				
40	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 12 inches..... piece..	117		
41	4 by 17 inches..... do..	115		
42	Bongies, flexible, assorted sizes..... No..	162		
43	Breast pumps..... do..	75		
Cases:				
44	Operating (minor)..... do..	6		
45	Pocket..... do..	12		
46	Stomach pump and tube..... do..	13		
47	Tooth, extracting..... do..	17		
48	Catheters, flexible, g. e., assorted sizes..... do..	340		
49	Cupping glasses, assorted sizes..... do..	41		
50	Lancet, thumb..... do..	11		
Needles:				
51	Surgical, assorted..... doz..	44		
52	Upholsterer's..... No..	22		

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	Chicago.			New York.	Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.			
	Geo. W. Mercer.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Schieffelin & Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. Reynolds.	Otto Stein.	Simpson, Egly & Co.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	
		.22		.27							1
	.28	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$		.31	.27 $\frac{3}{4}$	.30					2
		.20		.24							3
		.13		.13	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$						4
		.47 $\frac{1}{2}$		.54							5
		.46 $\frac{1}{2}$		.49							6
		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10	.07						7
		.04		.04							8
		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$							9
		.03 $\frac{3}{4}$		.05							10
		.19		.21							11
	.008	.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01	.01	.02	.02					12
	.0125	.01	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.02					13
		.01	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.03					14
	.36	.35	.39	.44	.40						15
	.60			.85							16
	.45	.43		.48	.49						17
	.33	.30		.38	.36	.38					18
		1.10		1.10							19
		1.40		1.50	1.43	1.75					20
		.09		.10	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$						21
	.18	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23	.22	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24					22
	.40	.39		.44	.47	.48					23
	.11	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	.10	.16					24
		.21	.23	.35	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29					25
		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06							26
	.25	.29		.34	.33	.37					27
											28
		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$							29
		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$							30
		.25		.26							31
		.00 $\frac{3}{4}$		.01							32
			6.18			6.40					33
			2.25	2.00		2.25					34
			.75	.65		.48	.38	.33			35
			.50	.63		.74		.96			36
						.90					37
			.60	.90	.65	1.65	.50	.58			38
			.55			1.24					39
				.01 $\frac{3}{8}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$					40
				.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	.02					41
			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			.05		.03	.03		42
			.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.13	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13			43
											44
						15.60					45
				6.90		9.00					46
			.80	.90		.92					47
						5.20					48
			.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.03	.05	.13	.03	.03		49
			.06	.06		.06					50
				.35		.35					51
			.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20		.22			.20		52
						.08					53

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Harry B. Lyford.	Seabury & Johnson.
			Chicago.	New York.
INSTRUMENTS—continued.				
1	Obstetrical forceps.....No..	9		
2				
3	Powder blower, for larynx.....do..	17		
4				
5	Probangs.....do..	152		
6	Scissors:			
7	4-inch.....do..	26	.19	
8	6-inch.....do..	31	.27	
9	Speculum for the—			
10	Ear.....do..	12		
11	Rectum.....do..	8		
12	Vagina, bivalve.....do..	15		
13	Splints:			
14	Assorted.....doz..	15		
15	Felt for.....sq. yds..	9		4.00
16	Sponge holders for throat.....No..	18		
17	Stethoscopes, Camman's double.....do..	9		
18	Syringes:			
19	Davidson's, self-injector.....do..	131		
20	Ear, glass.....doz..	63		
21	Hard-rubber, 8-ounce.....No..	16		
22	Hypodermic.....do..	36		
23				
24	Penis, glass, in cases.....do..	864		
25				
26	Vagina, rubber.....do..	68		
27	Tongue depressors.....do..	8		
28	Tourniquets:			
29	Field.....do..	3		
30	Screw, with pad.....do..	3		
31	Trusses:			
32	Double.....do..	10		
33	Single.....do..	15		
34	Urinometers.....do..	11		
35	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's.....do..	5		
36	Uterine sounds, Sim's.....do..	7		
SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ETC.				
37	Bags, rubber, 2-quart, for hot water.....No..	76		
38	Bandages:			
39	Roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; 3 dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; 3 dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes.....No..	171		2.10
40	Rubber, Esmarch's.....do..	31		
41	Suspensory.....do..	172		
42	Cotton:			
43	Absorbent.....lb..	612		.18
44	Bats.....No..	220		
45	Wadding.....sheet..	520		

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.								Number.
	Otto Stein.	Chas. Reynders.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	John T. Plummer.	Simpson, Egly & Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	
	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.		
1		2.00			3.00				1
2		3.50							2
3		.33	.29	.30	.29	.25			3
4		.36	.40						4
5		.03	.03		.03		.03½		5
6									6
7		.20			.30				7
8		.29			.35				8
9			.60				.55		9
10		1.00		.98	.90				10
11		1.20							11
12		1.00			.90				12
13		1.20							13
14		.45			.64				14
15		.65							15
16		a.40	3.40						16
17		.24		.85	.23				17
18					.80				18
19		1.03	1.30			1.05			19
20			1.09½						20
21	.44	.49	.30		.90	.35	.40		21
22	1.20	1.55	1.00						22
23		1.35							23
24	.71	.99	1.35	.60	1.25	1.27	.92	1.00	24
25		.85	.85	1.33	1.40		1.13		25
26		1.35	1.00		1.05				26
27	.02½	.027	.02		.03	.03	.03		27
28		.02½							28
29	.27	.03	.30		.30	.26	.27		29
30		.40							30
31		.48		.17	.17				31
32		.52							32
33		.65							33
34		1.20							34
35			1.25			1.85			35
36		.85	.80			.95			36
37			.70						37
38		.24	.30		.27				38
39		.90			1.05				39
40		.25			.20				40
41	.54	.45	.45	.58	.44	.42	.38		41
42				2.07					42
43		.64	1.00	.65	.50			2.10	43
44	.09	.11½	.11½		.12	.09	.13	.10	44
45		.12½					.08½		45
46			.22	.18	.18	.22	.18		46
47				.11					47
48					.02½				48

a Yucca, 16 by 18 by ¼ (not felt).

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		Seabury & Johnson.	Chas. Reynolders.
			New York.	New York.		
			SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ETC.—continued.			
1	Gauze, antiseptic (bichloride), in sealed packages.....yds..	1,466	.05			
	Ligature:					
2	Catgut, carbolyzed, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles..bottles..	59	.30			
3	Silk.....ozs..	25		.65		
4	Silver wire.....do.....	6	1.30	1.25		
	Lint:					
5	Picked.....lbs..	*21				
6	Patent.....do.....	144	.44			
7	Oakum, fine, picked.....do.....	67	.144	.09½		
8	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces.....yds..	120	.50			
9	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....doz..	332		.09½		
	Pins:					
10	Assorted.....papers..	289		.02½		
11	Safety, three sizes.....doz..	503		.03		
12				.03½		
	Plaster:					
13	Adhesive, 1 yard in a box.....yds..	105	.16			
14	Belladonna, 1 yard in a tin.....do.....	359	.48			
15	Isinglass, 1 yard in a tin.....do.....	159	.32			
16	Mustard, 4 yards in tin.....do.....	552	.10			
17	Of paris, in 5-pound tins.....lbs..	267		.02½		
18	Porous.....doz..	744	.40			
19	Rubber, adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls.....yds..	172	.20			
20	Rubber sheeting, white.....do.....	92		b. 33		
21				c. 40		
22				d. 50		
23				e. 65		
24	Sponge, small, in strings of 50.....strings..	74				
25						
26	Towels.....doz..	72		1.88		
27				1.80		
28				1.78		
29				1.98		
30				1.95		
31				2.24		
32				2.30		
33	Tubes, rubber, drainage, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....yds..	77		.10		
DISINFECTANTS.						
34	Acid, carbolic, 95 per cent for disinfection, 1-pound bottles...lbs..	1,061				
35	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wooden boxes.....do.....	1,500				
36	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 pound impervious boxes.....do.....	2,585				
37	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraques, in quart bottles..bottles..	508				
38	Sulphur, in rolls.....lbs..	800				
HOSPITAL STORES.						
39	Arrowroot, Bermuda.....lbs..	104				
40	Barley, in 1-pound packages.....do.....	325				
41	Beef extract, in ¼-pound packages.....do.....	114				
42	Cinnamon, ground, in 8-ounce w. m. bottles.....ozs..	312				
43	Cocoa, in tins.....lbs..	262				
44	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....do.....	485				
	Flaxseed:					
45	Whole.....do.....	328		.02½		
46	Meal, in tins.....do.....	2,060		.03½		
47	Gelatin.....do.....	83		.35		
48	Ginger, ground, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	544		.01½		
49	Mustard, ground, in 1-pound tins.....lbs..	310		.21		
	Soap:					
50	Carbolic, good quality, for medicinal use.....do.....	1,430		.10		
51	Castile, white.....do.....	1,960		.09½		

* No bids received.

• Bids 47 twice.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.								Number.	
	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.	Chas. P. Noyes	John T. Plummer.	Bauer & Black.	Simpson, Egly & Co.	Peter Van Schaack.	Otto Stein.		Parke, Davis & Co.
	Points of delivery.									
	Chicago.				New York or Chicago.		Chicago.			
	.07	.03½		.12					1	
	.40	.30		.40					2	
	1.25	.70							3	
		1.60	1.30						4	
									5	
	.40	.44		.44					6	
		.09½		.09½					7	
	.50	.47	a. 47	.56	.45				8	
	.09		.09½						9	
			.02½						10	
	.02½	.05	.02½			.02½			11	
									12	
		.12		.10					13	
	.29	.30		.30	.25				14	
	.24	.24		.25	.25				15	
	.13	.09		.10	.10				16	
	.62½			.02½					17	
	.35	.30		.30	.27				18	
	.17	.16		.17½	.15				19	
	c. 34	.35	.34						20	
	d. 42								21	
	e. 54								22	
	b. 25								23	
	.49		.68			.68	.75	.99	24	
						1.25			25	
	2.40								26	
	1.25								27	
									28	
									29	
									30	
									31	
									32	
		.11	.11						33	
	.24½			.32					34	
	.01½			.01½					35	
	.04½			.05					36	
	.15							.17	37	
	.01½			.02		.01½			38	
	.25			.15					39	
	.06								40	
	1.48		1.20					1.50	41	
	.017		.01½						42	
	.40								43	
	.05		.04						44	
	.02½			.02½					45	
	.03½			.04					46	
	.30			.35					47	
	.02			.01½					48	
	.21	.20		.25					49	
	.10			.10					50	
	.09½			.13		.10½	.10		51	

b ½ yards.

c 1 yard.

d 1½ yards.

e 1¼ yards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Harry B. Lyford.	Chas. T. Lee.
			Chicago.	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	Basins, wash, hand, agate or granite ware.....No..	78	.16	1.10
2				1.11½
3				1.13
4	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....do..	16		
5	Blowers for insect powder.....do..	193		
6	Boxes:			
7	Ointment, impervious.....doz..	2,020		
8	Powder.....do..	1,270		
9	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.....box..	2,200		
10	Corkscrews.....No..	63	.07½	
11			.05	
12			.03½	
13	Corks, velvet, best, assorted, Nos. 1 to 10.....gross..	940		
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23	Dippers, tin, quart.....No..	29	.03½	
24			.03½	
25	Dispensary of United States, edition of 1894.....copy..	7		
26				
27	Droppers, medicine.....No..	2,660		
28	Funnels:			
29	Glass, 8-ounce.....do..	31		
30	Tin, pint.....do..	20	.02	
31	Hones.....do..	6	.45	
32	Insect powder.....lbs..	235		
33	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, 2 sizes.....hundred..	*464		
34	Measures, graduated glass:			
35	8-ounce.....No..	36		
36	4-ounce.....do..	36		
37	Minim.....do..	44		
38	Measures, tin, pint and quart.....do..	20		
39				
40	Medicine glasses, ½-ounce, graduated.....doz..	50		
41	Mortars and pestles, wedgwood, 3¼ to 8 inches.....No..	11		
42				
43				
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				

* No bills. a Cloth. b Sheep. c 3¼ inches. d 4¼ inches. e 5 inches. f 5½ inches.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Points of delivery.								
		Otto Stein.	Chas. Reynders.	Armstrong Cork Co.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Parke, Davis & Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Simpson, Egly & Co.	J. Ellwood Lee Co.
		Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.						
			.16							
			.22							
			.24							
		.04	.39							
					.03½		.03½		.03½	
					.03½					
			.11½						.20	
			.04		.04½			.04½	.05	
			.07		.06	.07		.07	.06	
			.06		.06		.08		.06½	
			.08		.14					
			.15							
			.18		.24	.70		.30	.23	
					.24				.54	
					.28					
					.32					
					.40					
					.44					
					.56					
					.68					
					.80					
					1.04					
			.07							
					a 4.98			a 5.00		
					b 5.75					
		.01½	.01		.009		.01	.01	.01	.01
		.08	.10		.06½		.07	.07	.07	
			.04							
			.50							
					.28		.27	.27		
		.21	.19½		.19½		.19½	.20	.20	
		.16	.14		.14		.14	.14	.14	
		.12	.13		.09		.15	.12	.12	
			.16		.11½					
					.12½					
			.06							
			.09							
			.16		.20		.18	.20	.20	
			.16		.23			.20	.22	
		c. 28	c. 24				c. 24	c. 22	c. 22	
		d. 32	e. 35				e. 35	d. 30	d. 30	
		e. 42	k. 78				k. 80	e. 35	e. 35	
		f. 49						f. 56	f. 56	
		g. 62						g. 56	g. 56	
		h. 78						h. 78	h. 78	
		i. 98						i. 70	i. 70	
		j. 15						j. 80	j. 80	

g 6 inches. h 6¼ inches. i 7 inches. j 7½ inches. k 8 inches. l Assorted sizes.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.		
1	Mortars and pestles, glass, 4-inch.....No.	19
2	Paper:	
3	Filtering, round, gray, 10-inch..... packages	42
4	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books..... box	27
5	Wrapping..... quires	728
6		
7		
8		
9	Percolators, glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon.....No.	6
10	Pill boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ turned wood.....doz.	1,580
11		
12	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches.....No.	16
13		
14		
15		
16	Saddlebags, medical, convertible.....do.	7
17	Scales and weights, prescription.....do.	8
18		
19		
20	Spatulas:	
21	3-inch.....do.	25
22	6-inch.....do.	22
23	Spirit lamps.....do.	22
24		
25	Test pellets, for urinalysis, set of, in glass bottles..... bottles	34
26		
27	Test tubes, 3 to 7 inches.....nest.	60
28	Thermometers:	
29	Clinical, with certificate.....No.	130
30		
31	Mercurial.....do.	39
32		
33	Spirit.....do.	29
34		
35		
36		
37	Thread:	
38	Linen, unbleached.....oz.	82
39	Cotton, spools, assorted.....No.	210
40	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes.....gross	9
41	Twine, $\frac{1}{2}$ coarse.....oz.	1,260
42	Vials:	
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce.....do.	980
44	1-ounce.....do.	1,324
45	2-ounce.....do.	1,778
46	4-ounce.....do.	1,836
47	6-ounce.....do.	1,277
48	Wax, white, in paper.....oz.	330
49	Wire netting for splints, No. 4.....sq. ft.	120

a 5-inch.

b 6-inch.

c 7-inch.

d 8-inch.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

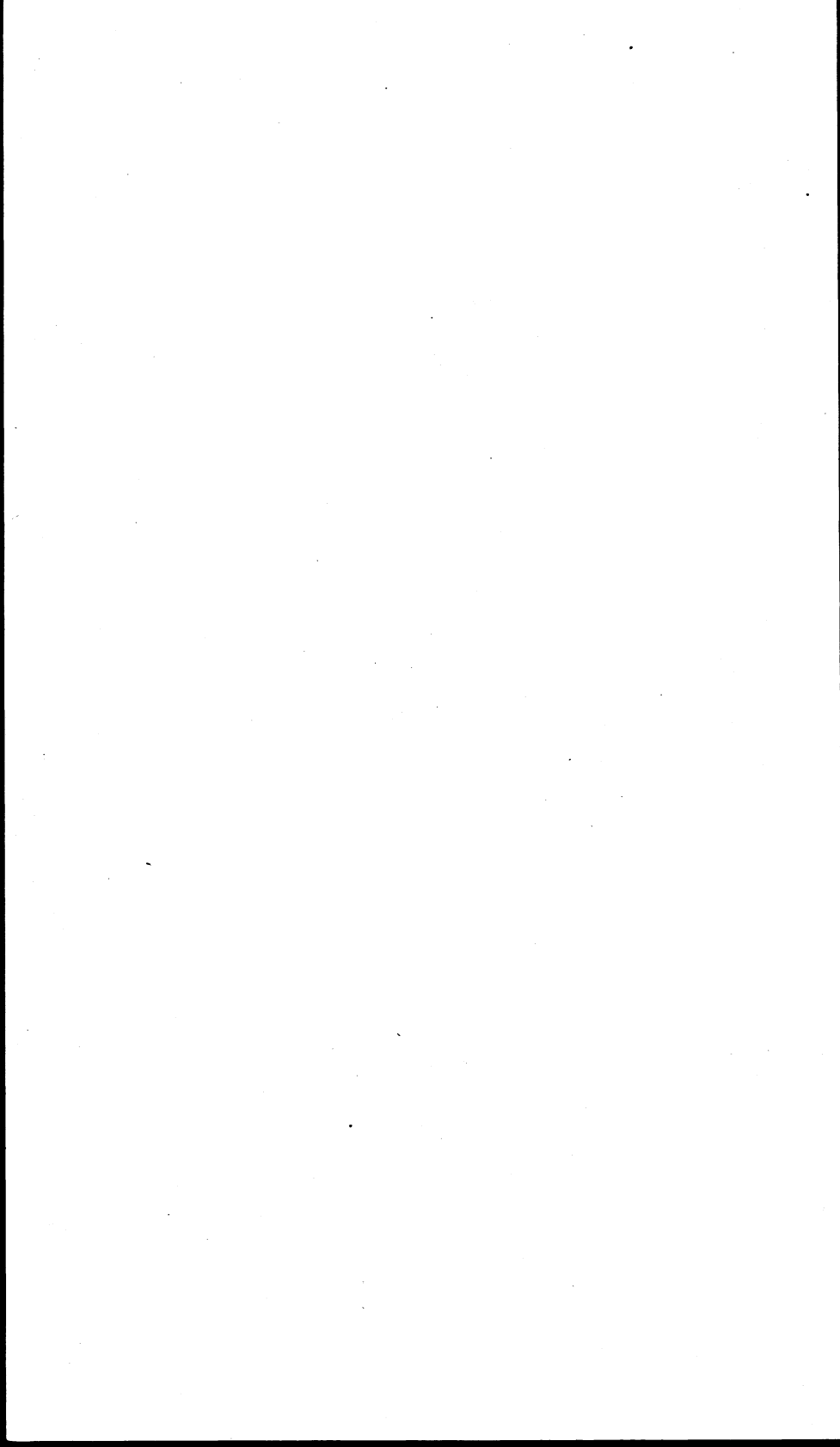
Number.	Points of delivery.							Number.	
	Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.					
	Harry B. Lyford.	Otto Stearn.	Chas. Reynders.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	Jno. T. Plummer.		Simpson, Egly & Co.
		.19	.16	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16	.16	1
		.23		.20		.20	.20	2	
		.27		.20	.22		.25	3	
			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07		.06		4
			.07					5	
			.09 $\frac{1}{2}$					6	
			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$					7	
				.24		.25	.29	8	
			.04	.04			g .04	9	
			a .30	b .30		a .35	h .02 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
			b .35	c .35		d .55		11	
			c .53	d .45		f .70		12	
			d .53	e .55				13	
			f .69	f .65				14	
				6.75				15	
				4.50		3.50		16	
				5.75				17	
				3.90	1.75			18	
		.15	.11	.12		.12	.11	19	
		.25	.17	.18		.18	.16	20	
		.12	.15	.25		.15	.15	21	
				.15				22	
				.12				23	
				.55				24	
				.85				25	
				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
				.49	.90	.45	.38	.48	27
				.50	.47	.48	.47	.45	28
				.20	.14	.15	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
		.08		.15		.17		.15	30
				.20		.08		.09	31
		.15		.11		.09		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	32
				.09				.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	33
				.04	.59		.60		34
				.072	.07		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		35
				.084	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$.08		36
				.107	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.11 $\frac{1}{2}$		37
				.142	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		38
				.166	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$.17		39
				.03	.03		.03		40
				.05			.08		41
							.17		42
							.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		43
							.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		44
							.17		45
							.08		46
							.08		47

e 9-inch.

f 10-inch.

g Paper.

h Wood.



PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN NEW YORK
CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 3, 1897,

FOR

FURNISHING SUPPLIES, ETC.,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEANS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John J. O'Rorke.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Charles D. Boyles.	Walter T. Chandler.	Herman F. Bremer.
1	Chicago.....Ill.	Pounds. 303,590	Pounds. 303,590	.0177	.01734				a. 0148 ¹ / ₂ b. 0130 ¹ / ₂	.01 ¹ / ₂	
2	St. Louis.....Mo.	275,000		.0153				.016			
3	New York.....N. Y.	303,590				.01 ¹ / ₂	.0159				

BEANS.

Number.	John J. O'Donohue, Jr.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	John Arbuckle.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Thomas Reid.	Walter C. Clements.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Wm. G. Ahrens.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. S. Wallen.	Norwood Giles.	E. H. Laing.
1												
2												
3												
4												

COFFEE.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John J. O'Rorke.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Charles D. Boyles.	Walter T. Chandler.	Herman F. Bremer.
5	Chicago.....Ill.	448,725								.13 ¹ / ₂	
6										.12 ¹ / ₂	
7										.12 ¹ / ₂	
8	Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.....	448,725								.14	
9										.13	
10										.12	
11	St. Paul, Omaha, and Sioux City.....	448,725								.14 ¹ / ₂	
12										.13 ¹ / ₂	
13										.12 ¹ / ₂	
14	New York.....N. Y.	448,725	448,725		.11 ¹ / ₂	.0977	.1381			.1343	.13 ¹ / ₂
15						.0977	.1278			.1267	.12 ¹ / ₂
16						.0899	.1182			.1243	.11 ¹ / ₂
17						.1017	.1003				
18						.1059					
19						.0979					
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											

COFFEE.

Number.	John J. O'Donohue, Jr.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	John Arbuckle.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Thomas Reid.	Walter C. Clements.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Wm. G. Ahrens.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. S. Wallen.	Norwood Giles.	E. H. Laing.
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14	.13	.13	.10 ¹ / ₂	.1398	.0974	.10	.1035					
15	.13 ¹ / ₂	.14	.10	.1003	.0963	.10 ¹ / ₂	.0985					
16	.14	.14 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂		.0949	.11 ¹ / ₂						
17	.12 ¹ / ₂	.12 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂		.0941	.09						
18	.13	.12	.13 ¹ / ₂			.11 ¹ / ₂						
19	.11 ¹ / ₂	.11 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂									
20	.13	.13 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂									
21	.13 ¹ / ₂	.13 ¹ / ₂	.09 ¹ / ₂									
22	.14 ¹ / ₂	.12										
23	.13	.12 ¹ / ₂										
24	.14	.12										
25	.14 ¹ / ₂	.14										
26	.14 ¹ / ₂	.10 ¹ / ₂										

RICE.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John J. O'Rorke.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Charles D. Boyles.	Walter T. Chandler.	Herman F. Bremer.
27	Chicago.....Ill.	94,150								.0584	
28										.0544	
29										.0447	
30										.0441	
31	New York.....N. Y.	94,150	94,150			.0383	.0376				
32						.0397	.0451				
33											
34											
35											

RICE.

Number.	John J. O'Donohue, Jr.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	John Arbuckle.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Thomas Reid.	Walter C. Clements.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Wm. G. Ahrens.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. S. Wallen.	Norwood Giles.	E. H. Laing.
27												
28												
29												
30												
31			.0394	.0386			.0399			.0471	.0407	
32										.0429		
33										.0409		
34										.0398		
35										.0369		

SUGAR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John J. O'Rorke.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Charles D. Boyles.	Walter T. Chandler.	Herman F. Bremer.
36	Chicago.....Ill.	1,019,832								.04616	
37	New York.....N. Y.	1,019,832	1,019,832			.0441	.0441			.0441	

SUGAR.

Number.	John J. O'Donohue, Jr.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	John Arbuckle.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Thomas Reid.	Walter C. Clements.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Wm. G. Ahrens.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. S. Wallen.	Norwood Giles.	E. H. Laing.
36												
37			.0441	.0441			.04 ¹ / ₂					

TEA.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John J. O'Rorke.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Charles D. Boyles.	Walter T. Chandler.	Herman F. Bremer.
38	Chicago.....Ill.	20,195								.32	
39	New York.....N. Y.	20,195	20,195			.19	.24 ¹ / ₂				
40						.20					
41						.22 ¹ / ₂					
42						.25					
43						.27					
44						.29					

TEA.

Number.	John J. O'Donohue, Jr.	Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	John Arbuckle.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Thomas Reid.	Walter C. Clements.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Wm. G. Ahrens.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. S. Wallen.	Norwood Giles.	E. H. Laing.
38												
39	.25		.23		.22 ¹ / ₂		.25	.20	.27 ¹ / ₂			
40	.22 ¹ / ₂				.21 ¹ / ₂		.29 ¹ / ₂	.21	.24 ¹ / ₂			
41	.22				.20 ¹ / ₂			.21 ¹ / ₂	.20 ¹ / ₂			
42	.21							.18 ¹ / ₂	.17 ¹ / ₂			
43	.19								.16 ¹ / ₂			
44												

a F. o. b. Chicago. Sample A, 89 cents per bushel, hand picked.
b F. o. b. Chicago. Sample B, 81 cents per bushel, screened.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			New York.			Chi- cago.	New York.	
			Edward E. Eames.	Edgar J. Amor.	Harry A. Isaacs.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Fred. Masabach.	Irving J. Blair.
1	Drawers, knit, light, for summer wear:	4,700	a .15	.25				
2	Boys', assorted sizes, 24 to 30.....pairs...		.17					
3			.19					
4			.21					
5	Men's, assorted sizes, 32 to 40 .....do...	4,150	.18	.32		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
6				.32		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
7				.35		.23		
8				.35		.27 $\frac{1}{2}$		
9	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes.....doz..	309	b 3.50		3.24	3.40		
10				3.60		3.60		
11				3.65		3.80		
12								
13	Hose, woolen, medium weight:	1,686	c 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$				d 2.25	
14			Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.do...		e 1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$			
15								
16	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.do...	1,843	d 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$					
17					1.648			
18					1.648			
19					1.648			
20	Hose, cotton, medium weight:	228	e 1.20		.845	.81		
21			Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.do...		.935	.53		
22					.98 $\frac{1}{2}$			
23								
24	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.do...	480	.85		.93			
25					1.04			
26					.77 $\frac{1}{2}$			
27					.78			
28	Hose, woolen, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye:	* 780	f 2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		h 1.428			
29			Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.doz..		i 1.925			
30								
31								
32	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10.do...	546	g 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.187		2.27	
33					2.187		2.30	
34					2.187		2.30	
35								

* Award made on sample of misses' hose, above, and added to 906 dozen, making in all 1,686 dozen.
 a 4,700 pairs only. b 309 dozen only. c 906 dozen only. d 1,843 dozen only.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.		
	New York.							New York or Carlisle.	New York.					
	Manhattan Hostery Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Wm. H. Yale.	Union Supply Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Barton F. Blake.	Thos. G. Hood.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	David Lowenstein.	Robert C. Ogden.		Henry Wertheimer.	Frank W. McNeal.
1		.30		.32	.159	.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.27		.23		.183	1
2				.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.159	.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$							2
3				.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	.147	.15	.16							3
4				.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$							4
5					.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$							5
6					.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$							6
7		.24		.33	.18	.32	.19		.25		.38		.183	7
8		.33		.32	.17	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		.34				.291	8
9				.30	.316	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$							9
10				.31	.29	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$							10
11					.29	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30							11
12				3.00	3.41	3.26	3.22	3.35			2.50			12
13				3.30	3.20	3.10	3.40				3.10			13
14				3.40	3.20	3.43	3.65				3.35			14
15				3.45	3.43	3.43	3.15				3.50			15
16					3.60	3.38	3.55							16
17					3.60	3.68								17
18		1.70	1.55		1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.60	1.65	1.60	1.90	1.92		1.72	1.8	18
19		1.85	1.75		1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.55	1.60	1.64				1.99		19
20					1.68		1.70	1.40						20
21		1.80	2.10		1.80	2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.35	1.80	2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00		1.92	1.92	21
22		1.90	1.95		2.40	2.40	2.38			1.75		1.93	2.40	22
23		2.10	1.90		1.90	1.80	2.00			1.90		2.64	2.64	23
24		2.20	2.20							2.00		2.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.18	24
25		2.30	2.05							2.38				25
26		2.33												26
27		2.35												27
28														28
29		.60	.90		.75	.58	.60	.92		.82 $\frac{1}{2}$				29
30		.63	1.05		.65	.58	.61	1.00						30
31		.65	1.12		.60	.58	.60							31
32			1.13		.59	.64	.65							32
33			1.35		.58	.74	.76							33
34			1.18											34
35			.98											35
36		.75	.85		.86	.75 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80			.82 $\frac{1}{2}$				36
37		.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	.92		.99	.75 $\frac{1}{2}$	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$							37
38		.78	1.00		.78	.75 $\frac{1}{2}$	.79							38
39			1.10		.77	.84	.85							39
40			1.35		.76	.95	.97							40
41			1.45		.86									41
42		1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.80		1.55	1.69	1.75	1.67	1.90	1.92		1.72	1.72	42
43		1.90	1.80		1.70		1.77	1.79		1.80		1.99	1.99	43
44		2.12	1.90					1.58		1.75				44
45			1.90							2.15				45
46										2.15				46
47										2.05				47
48		2.15	1.05		1.85	1.83	2.10	2.17	2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	1.02	1.90	1.90	48
49		2.22	1.34		2.20	1.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.90				1.63	2.16	2.16	49
50					1.96	1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$				1.04	1.99	1.99	50
51						2.00	1.95				1.07	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
52											1.08			52
53											1.10			53

e 228 dozen only. f 780 dozen only. g 546 dozen only.
 h 7-inch; rise and fall, 10 cents. i 7-inch; rise and fall, 15 cents. j in boxes; either pattern.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.						
				Marshall Field.	Edward E. Barnes.		Harry A. Isaacs.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Samuel C. Pirie.			
1	Hose, cotton, black fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye: Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 6½ to 8½. doz...	1,226	.....	d1.52½	1.32½	.73					
2				1.265	.88							
3				2.29			1.59				
4									92,680	b. 0721	.11½	b. 0723
5										b. 0911	.0978		b. 0798
6	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10. do...	934	.....	.0929	b. 0833	1.59				
7				b. 0953	b. 0868							
8				b. 091								
9				b. 0867								
10	Linsey, plaid..... yds.	92,680	.....	b. 0824		.....					
11				b. 0911	.0978		b. 0798					
12	Mittens, assorted sizes: Men's, woolen..... doz...	569	.....	.0929	b. 0833	.85				
13				b. 0953	b. 0868							
14				b. 091								
15				b. 0867								
16	Boys', woolen..... do...	519	.....	b. 0824		1.25					
17				.57½	1.17½		1.097	2.00				
18				1.80	1.22½		1.375					
19				2.07	1.32½		1.595	1.50				
20				2.70	1.72½		1.64½					
21		1.72½	1.646									
22	Girls', woolen..... do...	471	.....	1.81½		1.50					
23				.57½	.99		.935					
24				1.10	1.37½		.92½					
25				1.10	1.40		1.375					
26				1.35			1.649					
27	Pants, knit, light, for summer wear: Ladies', assorted sizes, 32 to 36.... pairs...	3,640	.....	1.80		.75					
28				1.85	1.17½			1.10				
29				1.90	1.57½							
30				1.50	1.00			1.35				
31				1.60	1.30							
32	1.24	1.12½										
33	Misses', assorted sizes, 24 to 30..... do...	4,285	.....			.85		
34				c. 15				1.10				
35				c. 17								
36				c. 19				1.35				
37				c. 21								
38												
39	Scarfs, knit: Small..... doz...	143	.....	d1.65		.75					
40				d2.12½				.85				
41				e3.80								
42	Large..... do...	602	.....	e5.00		1.10					
43												

a 1,226 dozen only.

b 92,680 yards only.

c 4,285 pairs only.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.			
	New York.					N. Y., Phila., Carlisle.	New York.								
	Jno. G. Carruth.	Chas. Porter.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Union Supply Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.		Thos. Achells.	Barton F. Blake.	Thos. G. Hood.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.		Robert C. Ogden.	Edgar J. Amor.	Henry Wertheimer.	Frank W. McNeal.
1					1.10		.97	.80		.80	1.05		.80		1
2					.78		.83	.99		.90			.81		2
3					.95		1.02	1.10		.84			.82		3
4					.96		1.12½	.94		.88			.85		4
5						1.45							.90		5
6						.96									6
7						1.09		1.14	1.05		1.00	1.20			7
8						1.07½		1.12½	1.17		1.12				8
9						1.15		1.12½	1.10		1.15				9
10								1.13							10
11	.0870	.0880				.0702		.087							11
12	.0835	.0840				.0885		.08½							12
13	.08	.0805				.0926		.0835							13
14	.0725	.0735				.1058		.08							14
15		.0677				.1140		.07½							15
16		.0640													16
17					1.50	1.60		1.80	1.53	1.40	1.85			1.74	17
18					1.60	1.80		1.57½	1.50	1.50	1.63			1.84	18
19					1.62	1.57		1.55	1.12½	1.55	1.65			1.84	19
20						1.60		1.53	1.40		1.17				20
21						1.55		1.57	1.83		1.68				21
22						1.45		1.37	1.59		1.60				22
23								1.70			1.70				23
24					1.50	1.25		1.30	1.33		.95			1.17½	24
25					1.60	1.60		1.52	1.35		.97			1.24	25
26						1.20		1.20	1.35		1.35			1.35	26
27						1.60		1.60	1.62		1.62			1.34	27
28						1.40		1.60	1.13		1.13				28
29								1.27	1.25		1.25				29
30					1.65	1.25		1.30	1.20	.75				.64	30
31					1.85	1.22		1.35	1.35	.85				.76½	31
32					1.90	1.27		1.50	1.18					.80	32
33					1.50	1.00		2.00	1.15					.80	33
34					1.60	1.30			1.40					.84½	34
35						1.24								.85	35
36						1.12½								.88	36
37														1.03	37
38														1.06	38
39														1.07	39
40					.13	.14½		.27	.17		.15	.30	.45	.14	40
41					.18	.15½		.143	.18					.139	41
42						.158		.266	.18½						42
43						.26½		.15½	.30						43
44						.26½		.15½	.30						44
45						.158		.16	.16½		.13	.21	.25	.14	45
46						.15½		.16	.16½					.139	46
47						.149		.15	.15						47
48															48
49					1.46½	1.43			1.45½						49
50					2.45	2.05			2.06						50
51						2.88			2.90						51
52															52

d 142 dozen only.

e 602 dozen only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.					
				Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Horace Maxwell.	John F. Roy.	Richard T. Lowndes.	Fred. Massbach.	Francis R. Masters.
1	Shawls, about $\frac{1}{2}$, black mixed and brown mixed .....No..	17,600	.85	1.15	d1.27	b1.11	.....	.79	1.00
2			1.15	1.15		b1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$		.99	1.06
3			1.45			c1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.19	1.09
4						c1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.24	1.12
5								.79	1.15
6								.94	1.18
7									1.24
8									
9	Skirts, balmoral.....do ..	19,190	.41	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	a .59	.....	.54	.....	.....
10			.49	.41	a .53				
11			.68	.49	a .44				
12				.57	a .48				
13					a .37				

a 19190 only; assorted colors, or any one color.
 b To weigh as samples.
 c To weigh 26 ounces and 24 ounces, respectively.
 d 17600 only.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.										Number.	
		New York.	N. Y., Chic., St. Paul, St. Louis, or Carlisle.	New York.	New York. Phlad- phia, Car- liste.	New York.							
						Irving J. Blair.	Herman Adler.	James C. Birdsall.	Philip H. Bruok.	William W. Foulkrod.	Thomas Achells.		Barton F. Blake.	Thomas G. Hood.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert C. Ogden.	Augustus F. Libby.	Henry S. Patterson.
1												1	
2		e1.37			1.19					f.79	.72	1.12	
3		e1.20								f.98	.95	1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4		f1.05								f.1.18	1.25	1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5		g.77 $\frac{1}{2}$								f.1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.60	1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6		h1.20								f.1.22		1.21	
7										f.1.17		1.27	
8										f.1.07		1.29	
9										f.1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$			
10		.48		.53	.38	.5018		.60	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$		j6.00		.52 $\frac{1}{2}$
11		.45			.51	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$		.64	.51		j6.35		.50
12		.43			.51						j9.90		.45
13		.65			.60								.45
					.35								.29 $\frac{1}{2}$

e 28 ounces.
 f 30 ounces.
 g 23-24 ounces.
 h 32 ounces.
 i Deliveries of shawls, per samples 7 and 8, to begin in October and completed in January, 1898.
 j Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			New York, Philadelp ^h a, Chi ^{cago} , St. Louis, Cincinnati.	New York.				
				A. W. McLellan.	Edward E. Eames.	Horse Maxwell.	Manhattan Hosiery Co.	Wm. H. Blain.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Wm. H. Yale.
1	Socks, woolen: Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....doz..	1,440	1.68	1.37½			1.30	
2				1.50			1.50	
3				1.57			1.40	
4				1.60			1.40	
5				1.61			1.80	
6				1.70			1.50	
7				1.70				
8				1.70				
9	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz..	2,258	1.59	1.67		1.60	1.68	
10				1.69		1.85	1.65	
11				1.75		1.87	2.25	
12				1.80		1.90	1.63	
13				1.80		2.00	1.95	
14				1.90		2.10	2.00	
15				1.90				
16	Socks, cotton: Boys', heavy, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....doz..	945	m. 65½			2.45	.70	
17			n. 62½			1.52		
18			o. 65			1.57½		
19			p. 73½			1.62½		
20	Men's, heavy, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz..	885	q. 69½	.57½	1.63½	4.77	.60	.92½
21			r. 65½				.65	.92½
22			s. 67½				.80	
23			t. 75				.63	
24			u. 67½					
25	Men's, medium weight, assorted sizes Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz..	677	v. 68½	1.10	1.53½	1.53	.52	.80
26			w. 62½	1.10		1.57½	.59	1.05
27			x. 57½			1.62½	.63	
28			y. 66½				.84	
29							.85	
30							.90	
31							.96	

k 677 dozen only.
l Assorted, or any one color.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.	
	New York.					New York or Carlisle.	New York.	All points.	New York.			Chicago.
	William W. Foulkrod.	Barton F. Blake.	Thomas G. Hood.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.				David Lowenstein.	Robert C. Ogden.			Jacob Kalver.	Frank W. McNeal.	Harry A. Isaacs.	Samuel C. Pirie.
1	1.20	1.76	1.40									1
2	1.75	1.25	1.75									2
3	1.39	1.40	1.30									3
4												4
5												5
6												6
7												7
8												8
9	1.75	1.75	1.90			1.66	1.24½	1.67½	1.58		1.69	9
10	1.76	1.75	1.85			1.66	1.50	1.62½	1.80		1.47	10
11	1.74	1.75	1.75			1.50	1.75	1.65	1.97			11
12	1.75	1.75	1.75			1.80	1.90	1.35	1.80			12
13	1.90	1.80	1.80			1.50	1.75	1.62½	1.97			13
14	1.80	1.90	1.77			1.48	1.90	1.52½	1.97			14
15							1.90					15
16	.58	.62	.62½	.49			.73					16
17	.59	.62	.60									17
18												18
19												19
20	.72½	.80	.72			.67½	.85	.82½		.792	.70	20
21		.83	.75			.80					.81½	21
22		.70	.80									22
23		.72	.83									23
24												24
25	.53	.70	.70		.55	.94	.56				.68	25
26	.69	.57½	.71			.94					.57½	26
27	.70		.72									27
28	.69½		.55									28
29			.59									29
30			.61									30
31												31

m No. 10. q No. 5. v No. 1. } Can give any weight, increase
n No. 11. r No. 6. w No. 2. } or decrease, at rate of 1 c. per
o No. 12. s No. 7. x No. 3. } oz., excepting samples 1, 8,
p No. 13. t No. 8. y No. 4. } and 13, which are at rate of 1½
ots. oz. } 2 pounds 8 ounces, *In bundles,
2 pounds 8 ounces,
*2 grades.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.																	
			Chicago.				New York.													
			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.													
1	Apron check, 30-inch, equal to standard sample (sample required of at least 1 linear yard).....yds.	195,000	.05675	.0558	.0565	.0574	.06	.0525												
2			.0592	.058	.0565		.054	.063												
3	Bed comforts, warranted fast colors, 64 by 64, both sides same material, filled with carded cotton, to weigh 7½ to 7¾ pounds each, to average not less than 7½ pounds.....No..	17,680	1.20	1.17½		1.11½		1.22	1.24											
4				1.23		1.12½		1.16	1.07											
5								1.10	1.11											
6									1.15											
7																				
8	Bedspreads: White, single, number.....	1,373	.60½	.60	.87½	.60½														
9				.65	.56½	.68														
10					.67½															
11					.51															
12					.52½															
13					.70															
14	White, double, number.....	905	.666	.70	.61	.70	.75½													
15			.71½	.75	.74	.72½														
16			.75½	.75	.80	.79½														
17			.82																	
18																				
19																				
20	Bedticking, blue and white stripe .yds..	3,603	.0745	.09½	.0769		.07½													
21			.0785	.08	.0624		.07½													
22			.0637	.0895	.0698															
23				.07½																
24				.06½																
25	Cambric, colored, yards.....	7,940	.081	.0812	.0298	.0309														
26					.0298															
27	Canton flannel, brown, heavy, yards.....	129,600	.0695	.0712	.0585	.0612	.05½													
28			.0746	.0762	.0688	.0678														
29					.0785	.0718														
30					.0698	.0725														
31						.0745														
32																				

* Bid of John Wanamaker marked "only" in all cases.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.																		
			Chicago.				New York.														
			Chicago.	New York.		Chicago.	New York.														
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
8																					
9																					
10																					
11																					
12																					
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16																					
17																					
18																					
19																					
20																					
21																					
22																					
23																					
24																					
25																					
26																					
27																					
28																					
29																					
30																					
31																					
32																					

a Or 30,000 yards at .0747. Sample No. 2.
b Or will deliver at warehouse, Chicago, for an additional 2 cents per bed comfort.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
			Edward E. Eames.	Henry Wertheimer.	John Wanamaker.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Thos. G. Hood.	Frank W. McNeal.
1	Canvas, tailor's, unbleached.....yds..	4,100	.071½	.07	*.11	.08	.0819	.078
2			.08½	.07½	.1200	.089	.0936	
3			.08½	.07½	.0635	.09	.098	
4			.09½	.07½	.0730	.094		
5			.09	.07	.0815	.084		
6			.09½	.07				
7			.09½	.08				
8				.07½				
9				.08				
10				.09				
11				.08½				
12				.08½				
13				.09				
14	Cheviot, cotton.....do...	18,470	.04½		.0595		.0544	
15			.06½		.0545			
16	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium, Nos. 10 to 18.....lbs..	505						
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27	Cotton bats, full net weight.....do...	720	.07½			.077		
28						.097		
29						.117		
30								
31	Crash, linen, brown, washed.....yds..	38,400	.0662		.092	.0884		
32			.0711		.104	.09555		
33			.0735		.1048			
34			.0784					
35			.0882					
36			.0956					
37								
38								
39								
40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45	Denims, blue, equal to standard sample (sample required of at least 1 linear yard).....yds..	23,625	.08½		.087	.0845	.0831	
46			.08½		.0845	.0947	.0832	
47			.08½		.0838		.0846	
48			.08½				.0746	
49			.09½				.0897	

* Bid of John Wanamaker marked "only" in all cases.
 a White.
 b Colored.
 c White; colored 5 cents per pound more.
 d White; any color than white 5 cents per pound additional.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										N. York or Carlisle.	Number.	
	Chicago.					New York.							
	Marshall Field.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Fred. Massbach.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Barton F. Blake.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert C. Ogden.	Wm. H. Blain.	Henry Kahn.			Edwin T. Fearing.
1													1
2													2
3													3
4													4
5													5
6													6
7													7
8													8
9													9
10													10
11													11
12													12
13													13
14													14
15													15
16													16
17													17
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34													34
35													35
36													36
37													37
38													38
39													39
40													40
41													41
42													42
43													43
44													44
45													45
46													46
47													47
48													48
49													49

e Black and white.
 f Brown and white.
 g Per roll.
 h 10,000 yards only.
 i 18 inch.
 j 20 inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
			Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	John Wanamaker.	Frank I. Stott.	Wm. H. Blain.	Edwin T. Fearing.	Barton F. Blake.		
			Chi- cago.	New York.							
1	Drilling:										
2	Indigo-blue yds..	8,400	.0824	.071	.082						
3			.0778	.071	.0792						
4			.0824								
5	Slate, or corset jeans do..	27,600	.0824								
6			.0483	.0458	.047	.04		.053	.0471		
7			.0435	.0420				.04975	.0545		
8	Duck, or piqué, printed do..	36,600		.061	.0825		.079				
9				.0595							
10				.0792							
11	Haircloth do..	970		.0770		.1575					
12				.171							
13	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality. Staple and fancy dress patterns desired. No unsalable or bad styles. . yds..	258,500	.043	t. 0433	.0435						
14			.031	t. 04	.0435						
15				t. 0475	.0428						
16				t. 0435	.0428						
17				u. 0473	.0398						
18				u. 0425							
19				v. 0448							
20	Handkerchiefs:										
21	3/4 T. B. hemmed, white linen, dozen	1,952	.721	.95		.721		.70			
22			.80	.95				.781			
23			.88					.901			
24			1.02					1.01			
25	Hemmed, white linen, ladies' size doz..	1,633	.80	.47		.721		a. 891			
26			.96	.50							
27				.50							
28				.64							
29				.64							
30	Kentucky jeans, dark Oxford; equal to standard sample yds..	10,550	.24		.294						
31			.294								
32	Lining, Oxford melton, not under 15-cent grade yds..	3,090			.15						
33	Linen, table, red border, 62-inch, washed damask yds..	13,830	.35					t. 321			
34			.40					f. 363			
35	Mosquito bar, blue, white, and pink, yards	6,900	.032	k. 0334							
36			.0370	l. 0349							
37			.04	m. 0374							

Owing to the unsettled state of market on account of tariff, we offer the following, which we have now on hand, viz: 69 pieces D. C. 6422, red border, 63 to 64 inches; 62 pieces D. C. 6422, gold border, 63 to 64 inches; 3 pieces D. C. 2260, gold border, 60 inches; 117 pieces D. C. 2260, red border, 60 inches; 64 pieces D. C. 5822, red border, 58 inches. Price for 6422 D. C., 62 inches, same as selected last year, 38 cents per yard, owing to fact that it will have to be imported and subject to increased tariff duty. Bid of John Wanamaker marked "only" in all cases.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.	
	Thos. G. Hood.	Henry Wert-heimer.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Rowland A. Robbins.	William W. Foukrod.	Thos. Achelia.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jos. Schloss.	Robt. C. Ogden.	Excelsior Duck Co.	Joseph Cavanaugh.		Henry Kahn.
	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.								
1													1
2			.0796										2
3													3
4													4
5													5
6													6
7													7
8													8
9													9
10													10
11			.1719	.12	.20								11
12				.16									12
13				.181									13
14				.20									14
15													15
16			.0457		.0398	.0456	.0433	.0398	.0379	.041			16
17			.041		.0522	.054			.0436				17
18			.0379		.0398	.071			.0384				18
19													19
20													20
21													21
22													22
23			b. 85		.901	.55			.82		.90		23
24			c. 901		1.08	.65			.90		.95		24
25			d. 651		1.28	.75			1.05		.93		25
26			e. 741		1.46	.98			1.16		.80		26
27			f. 86		1.57				.92		.90		27
28			g. 931		1.871				.99		.85		28
29									1.08				29
30			.551		.661	.50					.70		30
31					.83	.52					.75		31
32					.97	.62					.80		32
33					1.08	.73					.60		33
34					1.23	.84							34
35					1.36								35
36			.241		.241								36
37			.294										37
38													38
39			.3228										39
40			.31										40
41			.318										41
42					.036						n. 291		42
43					.039						o. 311		43
44					.041						p. 311		44
45											q. 331		45
46											r. 331		46
47											s. 36		47

a 370 dozen only. b 500 dozen only. c 350 dozen only. d 575 dozen only. e 120 dozen only. f 440 dozen only. g 675 dozen only. h 33 inches wide. i 1,352 1/2 yards only. j 4,158 1/2 yards only. k White. l Blue. m Pink. n 7-4 white. o 8-4 white. p 7-4 blue. q 8-4 blue. r 7-4 pink. s 8-4 pink. Per piece of 8 yards. t All. u 200,000 yards. v 150,000 yards

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
			Chicago		New York.		Chicago		New York.		
1	Oilcloth, table, $\frac{1}{2}$, light color.....yds..	8,100	.10	.11			.1037				
2				.11 $\frac{1}{2}$							
3	Sateen, black, 36-inch, for body linings of uniform coats, not under 18-cent grade.....yds..	5,700		.18	.18	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17				
4				.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18		.18				
5				.21 $\frac{1}{2}$			.18 $\frac{1}{2}$				
6							.21				
7	Sheeting:										
8	$\frac{1}{2}$, bleached, standard.....do..	43,700	.0598	.06	.0585	.0623		.052			
9			.0623	.0537	.0572	.0614		.05			
10			.0573	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0545	.0548					
11			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.057						
12			.06		.0595						
13			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0605						
14	$\frac{1}{2}$, brown, standard, heavy....do..	272,000	.0487	.0471	.047	.0487		a. 04 $\frac{1}{2}$			
15			.0483	.0458	.0465						
16			.0485	.0458	.047						
17				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0484						
18				.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0545						
19	$\frac{1}{2}$, brown, standard, heavy....do..	42,000	.0892	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.083	.0849					
20			.0849	.0819							
21				.09 $\frac{1}{2}$							
22				.10							
23				.10							
24	Shirting, calico, 64 by 64.....do..	28,600	.0349	.0385	.038						
25											
26	Sleeve lining, twilled, 40-inch: For cassimere coats, not under 12-cent grade.....yds..	3,200		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1205		.12				
27				.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			.12				
28				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$			.12				
29							.12				
30							.13 $\frac{1}{2}$				
31	For jeans coats, not under 8-cent grade.....yds..	955		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0835		.08				
32				.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.08 $\frac{1}{2}$				
33	Wadding, cotton, slate color.....doz.	237	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18							
34											
35	Warp:										
36	Cotton, loom, blue.....lbs.	575	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17							
37	Cotton, loom, white.....do..	750	.13	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$							
38	Wigan, black.....yds.	2,775		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05				
39				.046	.0515	.06					
40				.0515							
41				.0565							
42	Additional for training schools.										
43	Buckram.....yds.	50			.13						
44	Seersucker, blue and white striped, good quality.....yds.	4,000	.074	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0598	.0765				.0747	
45					.0745						
46	Sheeting, $\frac{1}{2}$, bleached, standard, heavy.....yds.	200	.1785	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1665	.1774		.19			
47			.1571	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		.1485					
48				.18							
49	Silena, $\frac{1}{2}$ black, $\frac{1}{2}$ gray.....do..	3,325		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0894	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
50				.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0785	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06			
51				.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.067	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$			
52					.0648	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			
53					.08	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$				
					.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07					

* Marked "only" in all cases.

• Delivered in New York or St. Louis.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.
	New York.											
1												1
2												2
3												3
4												4
5												5
6												6
7												7
8												8
9												9
10												10
11												11
12												12
13												13
14												14
15												15
16												16
17												17
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41												41
42												42
43												43
44												44
45												45
46												46
47												47
48												48
49												49
50												50
51												51
52												52
53												53

• Delivered in New York, Chicago, or East St. Louis, as required. c Marbled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent advance.

Abstract of proposals received in New York City, under advertisement

[NOTE.—See page 340 for letting held

CLOTHING.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING.	Quantity offered.*	Points of delivery.						
			New York.						
			Randall P. Barron.	Jno. W. Simpson.	Elceisor Duck Co.	David D. Adams.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Wm. H. Blain.	Martin Singer.
1	Coats, men's: Oxford satinnet (cloth full 12½ ounces to the yard, all wool filling; warp 1,800 ends, No. 14 black cotton; picks 38 to the inch), s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, five buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.....No..	7,894	2.50	2.73 3.27	2.65	3.32	2.59	2.33	2.77
2	Oxford Kentucky jeans, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, five buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, quilted, 38 to 46.....No..	985			2.60		2.62	2.85	
3	Oxford Kentucky jeans, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, five buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.....No..	1,510			2.45		2.50		
4	10-ounce dark-brown duck, s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, five patent buttons riveted on, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, 38 to 46.....No..	4,680							
5	Dark-blue beaver, Middlesex quality, 24 ounces, s. b. sack, straight front, blouse military collar, five gilt eagle buttons, body lining, quilted, two gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, red cloth piping down front and at cuffs, at shoulder two gilt eagle buttons on strap; assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers', number.....No..	99					8.63		
6	Dark-blue beaver, Middlesex quality, 24 ounces, s. b. sack, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'; same as preceding in every particular except unlined French breast.....No..	40					8.14		
7	Dark-blue kersey, s. b. sack, straight front, blouse military collar, five gilt eagle buttons, two gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, body lining, quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	851				6.17 6.02	6.37		
8	Dark-blue kersey, s. b. sack; same as preceding in every particular except unlined French breast, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	423					6.27		

* No awards. For second letting held in New York under advertisement of June 17, 1897, see p. 340.

of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

under advertisement of June 17, 1897.]

CLOTHING.

Number.	Points of delivery.													Chicago.	Number.		
	New York.																
	Union Supply Co.	Stiegrted Schoenwaler.	H.owitz.	Maryland Shirt Co.	Max L. Levenson.	Rufus L. McDonald.	Benj. Greenwald	Emil Weil Co.	Jno. I. McDonald.	Joseph U. Hoexter.	Wm. Loebel.	Morton Wolfshelmer.	Chas. B. Sanders.			Lama Woolen Co.	Adolph Nathan.
1	2.69	2.75	1.30														1
2																	2
3	2.30	2.63		2.55	2.53												3
4	2.15	2.55		2.37	2.29	2.48 2.28											4
5							1.26	1.32	1.28 1.24 1.18	1.22½	1.35	1.25	1.32 1.27 1.20				5
6																	6
7																	7
8																	8
9	8.29											7.50		8.42			9
10	7.79											7.00		7.87			10
11	6.23											6.00		6.29	6.15		11
12																	12
13	6.13											5.50		6.19			13

Abstract of proposals received in New York City, under advertisement

[NOTE.—See page 340 for letting held

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.*	Points of delivery.					
			Marshall Field.		Rufus L. McDonald.		Samuel C. Pirie.	
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
15	Overalls: Boys', 10 to 18 years, blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on, to be delivered in bundles of 10..pairs..	8,320	.31 .33½ .34	.35 .37	a. 35	.37 .39	b. 33 b. 33	.34½ .33½ .36
16 17 18	Mens', blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on, 32 to 46 waist, 29 to 34 inseam, to be delivered in bun- dles of 10.....pairs..	12,550	.35 .36½ .37½	.35 .38 .42	a. 36½	.36½ .40 .43	b. 35 b. 35	.36 .39½
19 20 21	Overcoats, youths', Oxford satinet (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard, all- wool filling, warp 1,800 ends; No. 14 black cotton, picks 38 to the inch), d. b. sack, body lining, quilted, five black buttons, vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reen- forced at bottom and under arms, for large boys, 19 to 24 years.....No..	629						

*No awards. For second letting held in New York under advertisement of June 17, 1897, see page 340.

a "Only."

b Either style of make and either denim, as preferred.

of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

under advertisement of June 17, 1897.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Joseph U. Hoexter.	Jno. W. Simpson.	Excelsior Duck Co.	David D. Adams.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Wm. H. Blain.	Martin Singer.	Union Supply Co.	Siegfried Schoenwalter.										
											Points of delivery.									
											New York.									
15	.41	.35½									15									
16	.43										16									
17											17									
18	.40	.89									18									
19	.42										19									
20	.44										20									
21			4.68	3.56	4.48	3.63	3.37	3.91	3.60	3.83	21									

Abstract of proposals received in New York City, under advertisement

[NOTE.—See page 340 for letting held

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.*	Point of delivery.					
			New York.					
			Jno. W. Simpson.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Excelsior Duck Co.	Emil Weil Co.	David D. Adams.	Jno. I. McDonald.	Joseph U. Hoexter.
1	Overcoats, boys': Oxford satinnet (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard; all-wool filling, warp 1,800 ends, No. 14 black cotton, picks 38 to the inch), D. B. sack, 10 to 18 years; same as preceding in every particular.....No.	1,820	4.52	3.21	4.22			
2	10-ounce dark-brown duck, D. B. sack, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, storm collar, circular breast pocket, 5 patent riveted buttons, 10 to 18 years.....No.	383	1.83	1.86	1.85	1.80	1.80	
3	Overcoats, men's: Oxford satinnet (cloth full 15 ounces to the yard; all-wool filling, warp 1,800 ends, No. 14 black cotton, picks 38 to the inch), D. B. sack, body lining, quilted, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reinforced at bottom and under arms, 38 to 46.....No.	5,880	5.17	3.86	4.77			
4	10-ounce dark-brown duck, D. B. sack, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, storm collar, circular breast pocket, 5 patent riveted buttons, 38 to 46.....No.	3,536	1.95	1.98	2.15	2.05	1.92	
5	Pants, boys', Oxford Kentucky jeans: Lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys, 6 to 10 years.....pairs..	2,488		.86				
6	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, 6 to 10 years.....pairs..	396		.78				
7	Lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	3,430		1.06				
8	Same as preceding in every particular except unlined, for boys, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	820		.99				
9	Pants: Boys', 10-ounce dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons, for boys 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	390	.93	.96	1.02	.97	.85	
10	Men's, Oxford satinnet (cloth full 12 1/2 ounces to the yard, all-wool filling, warp 1,800 ends, No. 14 black cotton, picks 38 to the inch), lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	7,570		1.47	1.70			

* No awards. For second letting held in New York under advertisement of June 17, 1897, see page 340.

of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

under advertisement of June 17, 1897.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Point of delivery.												Number.			
	New York.															
	Keystone Clothing Co.	Wm. Loebl.	Wm. H. Blain.	Martin Singer.	Union Supply Co.	Stieglried Schoenwaler.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Edwin H. Heidelberg.	Rufus I. McDonald.	Samuel Kaufman.	Solomon Kaufman.	Wm. B. Klee.		Frank W. DuBree.	Randall P. Barron.	H. Howitz.
1	3.27		3.00	3.47	3.24	3.37										1
2		1.92														2
3																3
4																4
5	3.94		3.63	4.23	3.91	4.10										5
6		2.10														6
7																7
8																8
9	.84		.92	.90	1.07	.89	1.11	.76	.93	1.04	.97	.76	.95			9
10							1.03		.83	1.12	1.13					10
11							.95			.96	1.05					11
12																12
13	.76		.82	.80	.90	.79	1.06	.68	.90	.99	.92	.69	.85			13
14							.98		.80	1.07	1.08					14
15							.90			.91	1.00					15
16	1.00		1.16	1.15		1.10	1.16	.89	1.10	1.09	1.02	.91	1.15			16
17							1.08		.98	1.17	1.18					17
18							1.00			1.01	1.10					18
19	.94		1.04	1.02		1.00	1.11	.80	1.04	1.04	.97	.83	1.05			19
20							1.03		.94	1.12	1.13					20
21							.95			.96	1.05					21
22	1.02									.94	.95					22
23																23
24																24
25	1.42		1.30	1.55	1.49	1.49	1.30			1.28	1.27		1.36	1.05		25
							1.26			1.31	1.32					

Abstract of proposals received in New York City, under advertisement

[NOTE.—See page 340 for letting held

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.*	Points of delivery.	
			Edward E. Eames.	Sam'l C. Pirie.
			N. Y.	Chio.
1	Shirts, woven cotton chevrot: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No.	8,562	.21	.....
2 3 4 5 6	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No.	8,500	.25½	e.35
7 8 9 10	Shirts, hickory: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches.....No.	6,650	.21½	.....
11 12 13	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No.	8,900	.27	.....
14				

*No awards. For second letting held in New York under advertisement of June 17, 1897, see page 340.

e "Only."

of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

under advertisement of June 17, 1897.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Wm. Loehl.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Moses Wallach.	Emil Weil Co.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Robt. C. Ogden.	W. H. Rosenstein.	Number.
	Point of delivery.							
	New York.							
1	.22	.189	.24½	.22½	.27½	.23	a.21½	1
2	.22½		.25	.23	.33	.22	b.22½	2
3					.32	.22		3
4					.33	.28		4
5					.27½	.26		5
6	.26½	.25½	.29	.27½	.32½	.29	.27	6
7	.27		.29½	.27½	.37½	.27		7
8					.36½	.27		8
9					.32½	.30		9
10						.31		10
11	.22½	.219	.24½	.23	.35	.24	.22½	11
12	.23		.24½	.23½			.23	12
13	.27	.27	.29½	.28	.40	.32	.27½	13
14	.27½		.29½	.28½			.28½	14

a 6,000 only.

b All.

Abstract of proposals received in New York City, under advertisement

[NOTE.—See page 340 for letting held

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.*	Point of delivery.		
			New York.		
			Edward E. Eames.	Wm. Loebel.	Rowland A. Robbins.
1	Shirts, gray flannel: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13¼ inches.....No..	7,350	.81	.80 .89 .84½ .93½	.67½
2					
3					
4					
5	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	13,290	1.02	1.01 1.11½ 1.08 1.20	.93
6					
7					
8					
9	Shirts, Oxford melton: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13¼ inches.....No..	1,836	.55	.61 .69½	.34
10					
11	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	3,795	.63	.82½ .92½	.50
12					
13	Shirts, fancy flannel: Boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13¼ inches.....No..	6,340	.43	.52½ .55 .57½	.43½
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19	Men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	4,125	.53	.62 .63½ .66	.93
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					

* No awards. For second letting held in New York under advertisement of June 17, 1897, see page 340.

of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

under advertisement of June 17, 1897.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Point of delivery.							Number.	
	New York.								
	Solomon Wertheim.	Moses Wallach.	Emil Weil Co.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Jos. U. Hoexter.	Robt. C. Ogden.	Wm. H. Rosenstein.		
1								1	
2		.87	.81	.88		.73½	d .79½	2	
3		.90	.90			.77		3	
4			.87					4	
5			.96					5	
6		1.05	1.03½	1.12½		.90½	d .99	6	
7		1.12	1.15	a 1.15		.98		7	
8			1.14½					8	
9			1.20½					9	
10						.73½	d .55	10	
11		.66	.62½			.53	d .57	11	
12			.70					12	
13			.88½	.87½		.88	d .70½	13	
14			.93½	.93½		.65	d .73½	14	
15		.35	.54½	.51	b .62½	.42	.50	15	
16		.38½	.57	.57½		.36½	.55	16	
17		.45½				.43½	.53	17	
18						.37	.32	18	
19						.47½		19	
20						.41½		20	
21		.43½	.65	.62½	c .72½	.54½	.55	e .64½	21
22		.48½	.66½	.64½	c .90	.46½	.65	f .63½	22
23		.57				.55½	.62½	g .60½	23
24						.47	.38	g .73	24
						.61			25
						.51½			26

a With pocket. b 3,000 only. c 1,800 only. d "Only." e 2,800 only. f 1,325 only. g All.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
			New York.	St. Paul.	New York.					
1	Boots:									
2	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	2,000	1.22	1.35	1.55					
3										
4	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11.....do....	1,530	1.45	1.75	1.75					
5			1.35							
6	Men's, rubber, Nos. 7 to 11.....do....	877	2.09	1.77 ¹ / ₂		1.90	1.77			
7			1.97	1.86						
8	Overshoes, arctics:									
9	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....do....	2,112	.84	.71		.77	.70 ¹ / ₂			
10			.80	.74						
11	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....do....	1,175	.65	.52 ¹ / ₂		.58	.53			
12				.56						
13	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....do....	1,860	.84	.68		.74	.68			
14				.71						
15	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11.....do....	1,270	1.08	.89		.97	.88			
16				.95 ¹ / ₂						
17	Overshoes, rubber:									
18	Boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....do....	595	.38	.33		.35	.32 ¹ / ₂			
19			.40	.34 ¹ / ₂						
20	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....do....	301	.24	.20		.21	.20 ¹ / ₂			
21			.26	.21 ¹ / ₂						
22	Women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....do....	1,152	.30	.26 ¹ / ₂		.28 ¹ / ₂	.26 ¹ / ₂			
23			.32	.27 ¹ / ₂						
24	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11.....do....	785	.47	.41 ¹ / ₂		.44 ¹ / ₂	.41			
25			.49	.43 ¹ / ₂						
26	Shoes, boys', sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6, pairs.....	15,903	.95	.90	.95					
27			.98	.97 ¹ / ₂	1.10					
28			.85	1.02 ¹ / ₂	.95					
29					.85					
30					1.00					
31					.97 ¹ / ₂					
32					1.00					
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										
39										
40										
41										
42										
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48										
49										
50										
51										
52										
53										

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Number.	Points of delivery.													Number.				
	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	All points.	New York.	Not stated.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.			New York or Chicago.	N. Y., Chic., or St. L.		All points.			
		1.27 ¹ / ₂	1.30			2.00	1.40	1.37							1			
		1.32 ¹ / ₂				1.60	1.33	1.30							2			
			1.80				1.25	1.22							3			
		1.62 ¹ / ₂				2.25	1.75	1.71							4			
		1.67 ¹ / ₂				1.85	1.69	1.63							5			
							1.55	1.51							6			
	1.89		2.03	2.14	1.97 ¹ / ₂					2.10					7			
	1.89		1.87	1.92						2.00					8			
	.78		.82	.86	.82 ¹ / ₂					.84					10			
			.75	.86						.75					11			
				.77											12			
	.59		.61	.64	.63					.63					14			
			.58	.64						.57					15			
			.58	.58											16			
	.74		.78	.82	.77 ¹ / ₂					.81					17			
			.74	.82						.73					18			
				.74											19			
	.97		1.02	1.07	.99					1.05					20			
			.96	1.07						.95					22			
				.96											23			
				.96											24			
				.96											25			
	.36		.37	.39	.38					.39					26			
				.39						.35					27			
				.35											28			
				.35											29			
	.22		.24	.25	.24					.25					30			
			.22	.25						.22					31			
			.22	.22											32			
			.22	.22											33			
	.29		.30	.32	.31					.32					34			
			.28	.32						.29					35			
			.29	.29											36			
			.29	.29											37			
	.45		.47	.50	.48					.50					38			
			.44	.50						.45					39			
				.45											40			
				.45											41			
	1.02	.90	1.00			1.20	.99	.97		.98	.77 ¹ / ₂	.89	.90	a .95	.98 ¹ / ₂	1.07	1.00	42
		.92 ¹ / ₂				1.15	.95	.98		1.04	.92 ¹ / ₂	.88	.90	a .97 ¹ / ₂	.91		1.00	43
		.95									.76	.92 ¹ / ₂		a .97 ¹ / ₂			1.00	44
		.97 ¹ / ₂									.74	.92 ¹ / ₂		a .97 ¹ / ₂				45
		.97 ¹ / ₂										.74		a .97 ¹ / ₂				46
		1.00												a .97 ¹ / ₂				47
														a .97 ¹ / ₂				48
														a .97 ¹ / ₂				49
														a .97 ¹ / ₂				50
														a .97 ¹ / ₂				51
														a .95				52
														a .82 ¹ / ₂				53

a Will make pegged or screw fastened; half double soles or single sole and top on all at same price.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			New York.					
			Egbert E. St. John.	Randaill P. Barron.	Fred. F. Lyden.	John Wanamaker.	Edwin L. Sanborn.	Jesse St. John.
1	Shoes, sole-lined: Children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13.....pairs..	4,080	.70	.68	.80	.69	.62½	.62½
2				.87½	.62	.65	.65	.65
3				.85	.62	.65	.67½	.67½
4				.87	.62	.65	.65	.72½
5				.70	.62	.65	.65	
6	Men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11, pairs.....	14,560	1.10	1.11	.92½	1.03	1.00	1.02½
7			1.05	1.14½	.92½	1.01	1.05	1.12½
8			1.08		1.12½	.87	1.05	1.17½
9			1.00			.84	1.07½	
10			1.20					
11			1.15					
12			1.10					
13			1.10					
14			1.30					
15			1.12					
16								
17								
18	Misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2, pairs.....	8,378	.72½	.70½	.95	.76	.72½	.72½
19			.67½		.90	.71	.75	.75
20			.65		.71	.75	.77½	.77½
21							.82½	.82½
22	Women's, assorted sizes, No. 3 to 3, pairs.....	20,240	.82½	.82½	.92½	.86	.82½	.82½
23			.95		.80	.82	.85	.85
24			.75		.80	.82	.85	.87½
25						.82		.92½
26	Shoes, good quality for Sunday wear: Boys', Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	5,040	.92½	.93½	.85	.90	.87½	1.02½
27			1.00		.95	.88	.92½	1.05
28							.95	
29							1.00	
30							1.00	
31	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11.....do..	1,295	.92½	1.05½	.95	1.03	1.00	1.15
32			.97½	1.10	1.05	1.01	1.05	1.17½
33							1.05	1.20
34							1.07½	
35							1.15	
36								
37	Children's, Nos. 11 to 13... ..do..	1,263	.72½		.90	.96	.85	.75
38						.87	.85	.85
39						.76	.90	.90
40	Misses', Nos. 13 to 2.....do..	2,008	.77½		.97½	1.04	.95	.85
41						.93	.95	.95
42						.85	.95	1.00
43						1.04	1.00	
44						.93		
45						.85		
46	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8.....do..	3,444	.93	1.13	.92½	1.13	1.05	.95
47					1.15½	1.07	1.10	1.10
48						.96	1.10	1.15
49								
50								
51								
52								
53								
54								

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.												Number.
	Points of delivery.												
	Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	All points.	New York.	Chicago.	All points.	Not stated.	N. Y., Chic., or St. L.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. York.	St. Paul.	
1	.64	.70	.80	.65	.67	.67							1
2		.72½		.67½	.57	.57							2
3		.75											3
4													4
5													5
6	1.08	1.00	1.10	1.25	1.10	1.07	1.12	1.35	1.13½	a 1.07½	1.00		6
7		1.02½			1.09	1.07	1.12	1.25	1.06	1.10	1.25		7
8		1.05			1.05	1.03	1.12			1.05	1.00		8
9		1.07½			.97	.95				1.10	.90		9
10		1.07½								1.07½	1.10		10
11		1.10								1.10	1.10		11
12		1.10								.97½			12
13		1.30								1.10			13
14		1.12								1.10			14
15										1.10			15
16										1.10			16
17										.95			17
18	1.07	.80	.90	.75		.77		1.15		.82½			18
19		.82½		.77½		.67		1.10		.82½			19
20		.85											20
21													21
22	.79	.90	1.00	.85		.87	1.25	.80	.92½				22
23		.95		.87½		.77	1.35	.98	.92½				23
24		.75						1.00					24
25													25
26	.83	.95	1.15	1.00	1.08	1.05	1.00	1.50	.91		1.00		26
27	.99	.97½		1.00	1.07	1.04	1.00	1.30	.98½		.90		27
28		1.07½			1.02	1.00			1.25				28
29		1.10											29
30													30
31	1.04	1.07½	1.20	1.15	1.23	1.20	1.12	1.77½	1.06		1.10		31
32		1.10		1.15	1.20	1.17	1.12		1.13½		1.00		32
33		1.20			1.12½	1.10			1.20				33
34		1.25							1.20				34
35									1.50				35
36									1.50				36
37	.72		.90		.80			1.25		.90			37
38	.74				.90			1.35		.77½			38
39										.90			39
40	1.04		1.00		.90				1.06	.90			40
41	1.05				1.00					.90			41
42										1.00			42
43										1.00			43
44										1.00			44
45										1.00			45
46	1.04		1.10		1.17½			1.50	1.00	1.00			46
47					1.17½				1.23	1.10			47
48					1.12½				1.20	1.10			48
49									1.40	1.20			49
50										1.20			50
51										1.00			51
52										1.10			52
53										1.10			53
54										1.10			54

a Sole leather counter 2½ cents more than molded counters; tips 5 cents extra or 5 cents less on samples shown.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		Edward E. Eames.	Saml. C. Pirie.
			New York.	Chicago.		
			1	Shoe laces, linen, best quality, in yard strings, per gross ... gross..			1,995	.29$\frac{1}{2}$	.21
2			.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32		
3				.54		
4				.43		
5				.29		
6				.51		
7	Shoe nails, Swede, assorted sizes .....lbs..	650				
8	Shoe packs:					
9	Boys', assorted sizes .....pairs..	485				
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19	Men's, assorted sizes .....do...	4,995				
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30	Women's, assorted sizes .....do...	2,475				
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36						
37						
38						
39						
40						
41	Shoe pegs, assorted sizes .....galls.	61				
	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>					
42	Bristles, Russia, XXX, heavy .....lb.	1				
43	Burnishing ink, quarts, Miller's or equal .....doz.	6				
44						

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.								Number.
	New York.			St. Paul.	All points.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	
	1	.18	.29	.26				.20		.15	1
2	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25				.26	.23	2
3	.30	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19				.29	.19	3
4		.29 $\frac{1}{2}$					.70		4
5		.20 $\frac{1}{2}$							5
6		.31	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$						6
7									7
8			.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	.70	.73			8
9			.74						9
10			.75						10
11			.78 $\frac{1}{2}$						11
12			.79						12
13			.66						13
14			.67						14
15			.69						15
16			.70						16
17			.71						17
18			.72						18
19			.91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85			19
20			.94		.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$			20
21			.95		1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.96			21
22			.97 $\frac{1}{2}$		.97 $\frac{1}{2}$				22
23			.99						23
24			.82 $\frac{1}{2}$						24
25			.87 $\frac{1}{2}$						25
26			.88						26
27			.89						27
28			.90						28
29			.92 $\frac{1}{2}$						29
30			.73 $\frac{1}{2}$		.70	.759			30
31			.74						31
32			.75						32
33			.78 $\frac{1}{2}$						33
34			.79						34
35			.66						35
36			.67	.20					36
37			.69						37
38			.70						38
39			.71						39
40			.72						40
41									41
42				6.25					42
43				7.50					43
44				1.20					44

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
			Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Fred Massbach.	R. A. Robbins.	Union Supply Co.				
								Chi- cago.	New York.		
1	Braid:										
2	Dress, black.....yds..	24,570	a. 31	.01	.003	.011	.01				
3			a. 40		.004		.011				
4			b. 01 ¹⁵ / ₁₆				.01				
5			b. 01 ¹⁵ / ₁₆				.011				
6	Red worsted, 1/4-inch.....do..	5,410	.003	.003 ²⁸ / ₁₀₀	.003	.003	.011				
7			.003								
8	Brushes:										
9	Hair.....doz..	296	2.35	3.21	2.66	1.60					
10			2.75	3.44	3.24 ¹ / ₂	1.80					
11			3.25	3.48	1.74	2.10					
12			3.30	3.98	2.10 ¹ / ₂	2.45					
13			3.30	3.37	2.47 ¹ / ₂	2.90					
14			3.50	3.23	2.70	3.35					
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20	Tooth.....do..	710	1.75	j. 94 ¹ / ₂	.78						
21				k. 85 ¹ / ₂	.82						
22				l. 1.12 ¹ / ₂	1.16						
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30											
31	Buttons:										
32	Coat, black vegetable ivory, 30-line .gross..	708	.55	.50	.45						
33			.30								
34	Uniform, coat, gilt eagle, 30-line.....do..	156		.82 ¹ / ₂	2.00						
35				1.37 ¹ / ₂							
36				2.20							
37	Dress, vegetable ivory.....do..	1,365	.22 ¹ / ₂	.20	.20						
38				.24							
39				.27 ¹ / ₂							
40	Dress, smoked pearl, 26 to 28 line.....do..	847	.77	.82 ¹ / ₂	.85						
41			.95	1.05	.95						
42				.80							
43				.93							
44											
45	Pants, metal, suspender and fly front .do..	1,470	.05	.02 ¹ / ₂	.054						
46			.06	.03	.04 ¹ / ₂						
47				.05	.029						
48				.06	.02 ¹ / ₂						
49											
50											

a Per dozen pieces.
 b Per yard.
 c 48-yard pieces.
 d Per dozen pieces, 2 1/2 yards to piece.
 e Per dozen pieces, 3 yards to piece, 1/2 cent yard in bulk.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS.

Number.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Saml. C. Pirie.	W. H. Horstmann Co.	James F. Knapp.	Valentine Stortz.	Otto Stein.	Robt. C. Ogden.	Dan Frost.	Frank W. McNeal.	Maryland Shirt Co.	Barton F. Blake.					
														Points of delivery.				
														New York.		Chi- cago.	New York.	
1	c. 003	d. 29	.003															
2	c. 003	e. 39	.01															
3		f. 003																
4																		
5																		
6	.004	.003	.003	.003	g 1.20													
7					g 1.35													
8	3.37	1.75	2.00	.96		3.75	2.50	3.27	2.75	2.17	2.80							
9	3.12	2.25	2.20	1.37 ¹ / ₂		3.50	2.75	3.59	1.50	2.81	3.05							
10	3.38	2.40	2.50	1.65		3.00	3.81	1.25	3.29	3.27								
11	3.13	3.00	2.90	2.45		3.50	3.21	2.00	h 3.29									
12	2.87	3.30	3.20	3.40		3.75	2.74	2.50		2.22								
13		3.50	3.50	3.30		3.67	1.81	3.00										
14						3.83		3.00										
15						4.50												
16						4.25												
17						4.50												
18						5.50												
19						5.50												
20	1.70		.90	.50		.75	.74	.80	.85									
21	m. 73		.94	.63		.87	.73	.80	.99									
22	.83		1.00	.87 ¹ / ₂		1.00	.71	.80										
23	.80		.78	.84		1.00	.91	.95										
24	.85		1.25	1.37 ¹ / ₂		1.13	1.13	.70										
25	m. 87 ¹ / ₂		1.75	1.70		1.38	1.02	.84										
26						1.25												
27						1.33												
28						1.50												
29						1.75												
30						.88												
31	.441	.55	.49	.19				.48			.20							
32	.24		.50								.30							
33											.35							
34	1.93 ¹ / ₂	2.00	2.39	1.87 ¹ / ₂	1.90			1.95			2.25	1.90 ¹ / ₂						
35		2.20																
36	.203	.22	.22 ¹ / ₂	.22 ¹ / ₂				.22										
37	.24	.25	.29															
38	.225 ¹ / ₂	.30	.30															
39	.92 ¹ / ₂		.85	.84				.75			.97							
40	1.03		.95					.90										
41			.86															
42			.96															
43			1.12															
44	.044	.03	n. 03	.03 ¹ / ₂				n. 02 ¹ / ₂			.04 ¹ / ₂							
45	.05 ¹ / ₂	.04	n. 05	.03 ¹ / ₂				n. 05			.07							
46	.043	.05	o. 04	.05 ¹ / ₂				n. 05										
47	.0515	.05 ¹ / ₂	o. 06 ¹ / ₂	.06 ¹ / ₂				o. 03 ¹ / ₂										
48			.05 ¹ / ₂	.05 ¹ / ₂				o. 05 ¹ / ₂										
49			.06	.06				o. 05 ¹ / ₂										
50																		

f In bulk 1/2 cent per yard.
 g Per gross yards.
 h 24 dozen only.
 i 156 dozen only.
 j 710 dozen only.

k 100 dozen only.
 l 420 dozen only.
 m 288 dozen only.
 n Fly.
 o Suspender.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			Marshall Field.		Edward E. Eames.		Samuel C. Pirie.	
			Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.
1	Buttons:							
2	Overcoat, black vegetable ivory, 40-	188	1.10	1.05	.26	.90	.45	
3	line.....gross.....		1.90	1.76		1.85	.50	
4							.70	
5							.90	
6	Shirt, agate.....do.....	1,410	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Vest, gilt eagle, 24-line.....do.....	138		.44	1.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04	1.75	
8				.69				
9	Vest.....do.....	490	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10	.17		.18	
10				.27			.25	
11				.33			.23	
12				.33				
13				.33				
14				.33				
15				.39				
16	Yonths' agate.....do.....	2,275	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{5}{8}$		
17			.09		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			
18					.06 $\frac{1}{2}$			
19					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			
20					.06 $\frac{1}{2}$			
21					.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			
22					.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			
23	Combs:							
24	Coarse, strong, dressing.....doz.....	1,306	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60	.40 $\frac{5}{8}$	
25			.56	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	.81	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26			.49	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$		
27			.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.09	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	
28			.65	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65			
29			1.05	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65			
30								
31								
32								
33								
34	Fine.....do.....	1,180	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
35			.23	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39	.20 $\frac{3}{8}$	
36			.25	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
37					.51			
38					.62			
39					.90			
40								
41								
42								
43	Cotton maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid.....lbs.....	610		.15 $\frac{1}{2}$				
44	Gilling twine, 3-cord:							
45	No. 30.....do.....	29		.70	.83	1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.71
46	No. 35.....do.....	2,114		.78	.918	1.20	.78	
47	No. 40.....do.....	29		.86	1.05	1.33	.87	
48						.88		
49						.99	.87	

a Horn.

b Rubber.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	R. A. Robbins. W. H. Horstmann Co. Otto Stein. Meyer Bros. Drug Co. Wm. W. Foulkrod. Barton F. Blake. Harry B. Lyford. Edward Barnes. Manhattan Supply Co. Jno. A. Hardenburgh. Robt. C. Ogden. Frank W. McNeal. James A. Morrison.	Points of delivery.						
		New York.			Chi- cago.	New York.		
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								
48								
49								

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Fred Massbach.	Souweine Mfg Co.	R. A. Robbins.
			Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.		
1	Gloves, buck: Boys' No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat....pairs..	2,485			.19			
2					.19			
3					.23			
4					.30			
5					.46			
6								
7								
8	Men's No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat....pairs..	2,980	.36		.19		d 7.48	
9					.23		d 7.98	
10					.25		d 8.24	
11					.37½			
12					.37½			
13					.50			
14								
15	Hooks and eyes.....gross..	644	.03½	.03½	.03½			
16				.04½	.04½			
17				.04½	.07½			
18				.11½	.19			
19								
20	Indelible ink, Payson's or equal...doz..	172		1.87				
21								
22	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches, German plate.....doz..	25			3.78	10.50	10.70	
23					4.32	13.00	11.70	
24					5.12			
25					5.28			
26					6.00			
27					6.84			
28	Needles: Assorted sizes, Sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10.....M..	577	.57	.52½	.59	.85	.60	
29				.62½	1.00	.59		
30						.74½		
31						.61		
32						.47½		
33								
34								
35	Darning, medium sizes.....gross..	153	.12	.09½	.18½	.12½	.14	
36				.08½				
37								
38	Glovers'.....M..	37	.12					
39			2.50	2.05	2.69	2.00	1.90	
40			2.50	1.25				
41			2.50					
42			2.50					
43	Knitting, common, medium sizes, gross.....doz..	40	.40	.38	.38	.35	.60	
44			.40	.35	.44	.44		
45			.40	.31	.46½	.33		
46	Sack.....doz..	82	.57	.30	.10	.07		
47			.10	.03½		.05		
48			.10	.04½		.04½		
49			.10	.05½				
50			.10	.08				
51			.12	.09				
52	Saddlers'.....doz..	364	.12	.05				
53			.01½	.01½				
54			.01½					
55			.01½					

d Per dozen.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Chas. E. Whitte- more.	Harry B. Lyford.	Edward C. Decker.	Manhattan Sup- ply Co.	Charles B. Sellers.	Robt. C. Ogden.	Jno. A. Harden- burgh.	Frank W. Mc- Neal.	Jas. A. Morrison.	Points of delivery.		
												New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.
												New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.
1					.53	.18	.18	.40						
2					.40	.20	.28							
3					.40	.32	.32½							
4					.38	.30	.37½							
5					.58	.36	.40							
6						.35								
7					.65	.37½	.52							
8		.58½			.74	.45	.55							
9		.65			.73	.55	.62							
10		.64½			.62	.42½	.70							
11		.75			.63	.72								
12		.65½			.42	.62½								
13		.65½			.65	.80								
14					e.06									
15						.04½	.03½							
16						.05								
17						.08								
18														
19														
20		1.80	1.80											
21			1.65											
22						11.00		9.75						
23						12.25								
24						12.50								
25														
26														
27														
28														
29			.561			.59	.75	.60	.40	.64				
30			.74½			.82½	1.00	.50	.60					
31			1.00			1.10	1.05							
32			1.05			.61								
33						.40								
34						.85								
35		.116				a1.00	b.87½	.20	.16	.12.87½				
36							.16							
37														
38		2.70½				2.75	2.73	1.95	1.73	1.80				
39									1.50					
40														
41														
42			.33	.38	.40	.33½	.43	.44						
43			.42	.33	.25	.42								
44				.31										
45														
46				.05	.10	.12½	.09½	.07						
47				.06½		.10½								
48				.08½		.08½								
49														
50														
51														
52		.02½			a2.00	1.68			.024					
53									.024					
54														
55														

a Per M assorted, ½ M in box.

b Per M.

c Wool mitten.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Fred Massbach.	Ernest Bridge.	Valentine Stortz.
			Chicago.		New York.							
			Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.						
1	Pins:											
2	Brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4,	700	.24	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{3}{8}$					
3	packs .....		.21	.20	.1289	.22					
4			.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18	.1128	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$					
5					.2786							
6					.2476							
7	Safety, assorted, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 2 inch,	613										
8	gross .....		.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{7}{8}$	.11	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$					
9			.21	.15	.13	.261						
10			.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{3}{8}$	.15	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$					
11				.19	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$					
12			.22	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.146						
13			.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.167						
14	Ribbon, assorted colors, $\frac{1}{8}$, 1, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,890										
15	inch.....yds..		.018	.012	.01 $\frac{3}{8}$	.019					
16			.027	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.034					
17			.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{3}{8}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$					
18			.046	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$					
19				.03 $\frac{3}{8}$								
20				.05 $\frac{1}{2}$								
21				.01 $\frac{1}{2}$								
22	Silk, sewing:											
23	Scarlet, 50-yard spools.....doz..	241	.285	.30	.25	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$						
24			.24		.27							
25	Black, 50-yard spools.....do...	489	.288	.30	.25	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$						
26			.24		.27							
27				.288								
28	Spool cotton, best of standard, 6-cord,											
	Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab,	10,680										
	dozen .....		.36	.3270		.30	.30	.30			
29	Suspenders:											
30	Boys'.....pairs..	8,600	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
31			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$					
32			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.09	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$					
33			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$					
34			.07	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$					
35		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$						
36	Men's.....do...	12,580	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13					
37			.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$					
38			.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.15	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$					
39			.13	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$					
40			.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$					
41			.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14					
42				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$								
43												
44												
45												
46												
47												
48												
49												
50												
51	Tape measures, medium.....doz..	66	.30	.20	.11							
52			.25		.15							
53					.28							
54					.25							
55					.35							

b No. 2.
c No. 3.
d No. 4.

e $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.
f $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.
g $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.

h 2-inch.
i $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Jonathan Nathan.	R. A. Robbins.	Union Supply Co.	William W. Foukrod.	Edw. Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robert C. Ogden.	Frank W. McNeal.	James A. Morison.	Barton F. Blake.	Thos. G. Hood.				
												Point of delivery.			
												New York.			
1				.2386	b.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	b.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	b.24 $\frac{1}{2}$								
2				.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	c.20	c.24	c.21 $\frac{1}{2}$								
3				.186	d.21	d.21	d.19								
4				.2339	d.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	b.25									
5				.208		c.23									
6				.1819		d.20									
7				.1337	.12	f.15	.20								
8				.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	g.17	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$							
9				.1738	.16	h.19	.26								
10				.1832	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	f.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$							
11				.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	g.24	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$							
12				.238	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	h.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$							
13						e.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	a.18								
14		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				f.05	j.40								
15		.03				i.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	k.55								
16		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$				g.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	l.70								
17						e.03 $\frac{1}{2}$									
18						f.05 $\frac{1}{2}$									
19						f.04 $\frac{1}{2}$									
20						g.09									
21						g.07 $\frac{1}{2}$									
22			.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	.23		.23							
23															
24															
25			.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24	.23		.23							
26															
27															
28		.3346	.29			.299	.33	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$							
29		.09	.08	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	
30		.10	.08	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$		.07	
32		.107	.09	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$				.10	
33		.11	.09	.07		.10				.10 $\frac{1}{2}$					
34		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$				.11	
35		.12				.12									
36		.10	.07	.13		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10			.13				
37		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12	.139			.14	
38		.12	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.139	.121		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
39		.13	.11	.14		.15	.139	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$			
40		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.15 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
42		.19				.17 $\frac{1}{2}$									
43						.13									
44						.14 $\frac{1}{2}$									
45						.14 $\frac{1}{2}$									
46						.15									
47						.16									
48						.16									
49						.16 $\frac{1}{2}$									
50			.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.25	.22								
51				.34											
52															
53															
54															
55															

a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.
b $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.
c $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.
d $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.
e $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.

Per piece of 10 yards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Samuel C. Pirie.
			Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.
1	Tape:				
2	White, cotton, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch widths .....doz. pieces..	1,910	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.13 $\frac{3}{4}$.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1134 .1296 .1458 .1620	.09 .10 .11 .13 .15 .17
10	Elastic, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, assorted colors .....yds..	14,600	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$.02 .01 $\frac{5}{8}$.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{7}{8}$.02 $\frac{3}{8}$.02 $\frac{1}{2}$.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	Elastic, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, assorted colors .....do..	4,135	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	b.02	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	Thimbles:				
20	Closed.....doz..	710	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	Open .....do..	118	.10	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Thread:				
28	Linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, $\frac{3}{8}$ dark-blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ whity-brown, standard Nos.....lbs..	525			d. 888 e 1.00 f 1.11
33	Shoe, Barbour's, or equal.....do..	390		.60	g. 746 h. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ i. 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ j. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ k 4. 80 k 5. 10 k 5. 25 k 5. 75
37	Twist, buttonhole silk, No. 8, 2-oz. spools.....ozs..	870		.50	
41	Twine, sack.....lbs..	750			
44	<i>Additional for training schools.</i>				
45	Spool cotton, standard 8-cord, Nos. 30 to 50, white and black, 500-yard spools .....doz..	200		.60	
46	Twist, machine, E and D, black, 1-oz. spools .....lbs..	10	4.20	5.00 5.00	4.10 4.25 5.00 5.75

a 24-yard pieces. c Per spool. e No. 35. g Standard, No. 10.
 b Black and white only. d No. 30. f No. 40. h Standard, No. 2.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.	
	New York.								Chi- cago.	New York.			
	Fred Maasbach.	R. A. Robbins.	Union Supply Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Edward Barnes.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Robt. C. Ogden.	Frank W. McNeal.	Jonathan Nathan.	James W. Wallace.	Harry B. Lyford.		Jno. A. Hardenburgh.	James A. Morrison.
1	.084	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0578	.10	a .05	.08							1
2	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$	.07	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11	a .05	.08 $\frac{3}{4}$							2
3	.11		.076	.12	a .06	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$							3
4			.0945	.13	a .07								4
5			.084	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$									5
6			.0945										6
7			.11										7
8			.1392										8
9	.01 $\frac{7}{8}$	.02	.018	.02	.03	.024							9
10		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$								10
11			.024		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$								11
12			.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$								12
13			.0398										13
14			.0323										14
15	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.018	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02	.0218							15
16			.019	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$								16
17			.0239										17
18			.0273										18
19	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$		.064	.06	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	n .64							19
20	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$				.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	o .62							20
21	.10				.08								21
22	.07				.13								22
23	.10		.064	.06	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	n .64							23
24	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$				.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	o .62							24
25	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$				.08								25
26					.13								26
27	1.05	d .70			d .75		d .67	d .67	d .84				27
28	1.16	e .80			d .69		e .73	e .74	e .94				28
29	1.30	f .89			e .83		f .82	f .82	f 1.05				29
30	.75				e .76								30
31	.80				f .93								31
32	.91				f .84								32
33		.79					l .65	l .69	l .69				33
34		.68					m .76	m .76	m .76				34
35		.60											35
36													36
37	.29		c .85	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$		.42							37
38			c .75			.38							38
39			c .60										39
40													40
41		.20					23			.15			41
42		.20 $\frac{1}{2}$								.15			42
43		.21								.21 $\frac{1}{2}$			43
44		.24											44
45	.61 $\frac{1}{2}$				.59		76	61 $\frac{1}{2}$			.55		45
46	3.25		6.50	4.90			4.20						46
47			5.75										47

i Hand brand No. 10. k Per pound. m No. 3. n No. 8-11 }
 j Hand brand No. 3. l No. 10. o No. 7-11 } 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			New York.					Chic. or as stated.
			Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	William G. Ahrens.	F. J. Dessoir.	William S. Buchanan.	Janes F. Knapp.	Adelbert Batchelder.
1	Allspice, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins	326	b. 11½ c. 10½	b. 12½ c. 11½		.11		b. 12½ c. 1145
2	Baking powder, standard quality, in ½ and ¾ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each	73,450	a. 14 b. 13			a. 20½ a. 18½ a. 22½ b. 20½ b. 18 b. 22		a. 14 b. 22½
3	Bath brick	80	.27			.2597		
4	Beeswax	165	.27 .30		.27	.32 .19½		
5	Bluing, boxes	630	.21 .17		.17	.17½	.33 .25 .16	
6	Candles, adamantine, 6's	820	.07½ .06½		.0723	.0747 .0699 .0697		.06½
7	Cassia, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins	395	b. 14½ c. 13½ b. 20 c. 19	b. 17 c. 16		.14		b. 43½ b. 21½ b. 24½ b. 16½ c. 41½ c. 20 c. 23 c. 15
8	Cloves, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins	245	b. 13 c. 12	b. 12½ c. 12½		.10		b. 13½ c. 1145
9	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages, pounds	6,135	.03½ .02½	.0307	.0273	.0243		.02
10	Cream tartar, in ½ and 1 pound tins	375	b. 23½ c. 21½ b. 29½ c. 28½	b. 32 c. 31	b. 20½ c. 19½	.22		b. 36½ c. 35
11	Ginger, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins	735	b. 10 c. 09			.10		b. 13½ b. 13½ c. 1145 c. 12½ c. 11
12	Hops, fresh, pressed	660	.12		.06½	.09½ .19½		.11
13	Lye, concentrated	690	.60 .44		.59	.44		.56
14	Matches, full count, 100 in box, gross	607	.82		.58 .60 .80	.63 .83 .84	1.10 .99 .95 .68 .50 .65	.784

a½ pound. b½ pound. c1-pound. d5-pound. e½, ¾, or 1 pound.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.		
	New York.			Chi- cago.	New York.			St. Louis	New York.					
	Charles F. Sullivan.	Jos. Hirsh.	Theo. D. Robinson.	Albert W. Lavender.	Benjamin F. Nourse.	Raymond Hoagland.	Jno. S. Sills.	Robert C. Ogden.	Willis J. Powell.	Leon Hirsh.	Max Mor- genstern.		R. A. Rob- bins.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.
1														1
2														2
3	.15		.17½	a. 13½ b. 13½	a. 15½ a. 14½ b. 14½ d. 14½			.13		a. 1818 a. 18 a. 1822 a. 1764 a. 158 a. 1512 b. 1718 b. 17 b. 1722 b. 1664 b. 148 b. 1412				3
4	.14½		.18											4
5														5
6														6
7														7
8														8
9														9
10														10
11														11
12														12
13														13
14														14
15								.37						15
16														16
17								.27 .33						17
18														18
19									1.04					19
20														20
21														21
22									.07		.07½			22
23														23
24														24
25														25
26														26
27														27
28														28
29														29
30														30
31														31
32														32
33														33
34														34
35									.0435					35
36														36
37								.30						37
38														38
39														39
40														40
41														41
42														42
43														43
44														44
45														45
46														46
47									.83		.43½ .49½			47
48														48
49											f. 40	.50 .60 .65		49
50														50
51														51
52														52
53														53
54														54

f430 gross only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			New York.			
			Theo. F. Whitmarsh.	Wm. G. Ahrens.	F. J. Dessoir.	Wm. S. Buchanan.
1	Mustard, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins.....lbs..	370	a. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 .18		.13
6	Pepper, black, ground, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 pound tins...do...	1,080	a. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ b. 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09$\frac{1}{2}$
7	Sirup: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons...galls..	2,050	.14 .11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1865	.14 .12 $\frac{1}{2}$.12	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$.14 $\frac{1}{2}$.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	In 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased.....do...	17,340	.22 .19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2198	.22 .20 $\frac{1}{2}$.20	.17 .20 .14

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
			New York.						
			Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Jas. F. Knapp.	Jno. J. O'Rorke.	Jno. I. Brooks, Jr.	Fred. Massbach.	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.
19	Soap, laundry, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.*	292,200	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$.027	.022 .287	.0295 .03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0281 .0270	.0274 .0261	.02 .02	l. 0294 l. 0256
20			.0293	.0260	.0245	.03	.03	l. 0266	
21			.0254	.0237	.03	.03	m. 0282		
22				.0227	.03	.03	m. 0242		
23				.0223	.03	.03	m. 0256		

* Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.
† Delivered in St. Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, and Chicago.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										
	Chicago.	New York.		Omaha.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.	
	Adelbert Batchelder.	Henry Adams, Jr.	Theo. D. Anderson.	Daniel Farrell, Jr.	John S. Sills.	Chas. Higgins.	Hudson Mfg. Co.	Saml. L. Whitzell.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Walter T. Chandler.	
1	a. 20				.17						1
2	b. 13										2
3	c. 18										3
4	b. 11										4
5	a. 14				.11						5
6	b. 13										6
7	.10	.17 .15	.12 .13	c. 13 c. 15	.15	.19 .1691	.1498 .0998	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 .11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
8		.13	.14	c. 17		.1477	.1398	.13		.12	8
9		.11	.15	c. 20		.1099	.1498	.15			9
10							.1498				10
11							.1555				11
12		.14	.24	c. 19	.24	.2373	.2183	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.15	12
13		.22	.20	c. 21		.2191	.1783	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	13
14		.20	.21	c. 23		.1971	.2183	.19		.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
15		.18	.22	c. 26		.1593	.2283	.21		.16	15
16							.2283				16
17							.23 $\frac{1}{2}$				17
18											18

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.																
	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	New York.		(†)	New York or Carlisle.	Sioux City.	New York.	Sioux City.	New York.	Chicago.	All points.	New York.				
	The Christopher Lipps Co.	Willis J. Powell.	Bell & Bogart Soap Co.	Benj. Newman.	Richard F. Handy.	Arthur G. Rice.	Specialty Soap Mfg. Co.	L. J. Haskins.	McCaw Mfg. Co.	Wm. Newton.	Manhattan Supply Co.	F. J. Dessoir.	E. A. Wadhams.	P. D. Armour, Jr.	Frank W. Du Bree.	Frank W. McNeal.	
19	.0286	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	d. 04	e. 03	f. 0277	03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0272	g. 02575	h. 2.50	j. 026	.0242	.0249	k. 053	.0345	.0277	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
20	.0261	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$			f. 0257	.05	.0265		i. 2.10		.0267	.0273		.0313		.034	20
21	.0240	.02									.0274	.0292		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.0291	21
22	.0225										.0293	.0331				.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
23											.0344					.0223	23
24																	24

a $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound. b 1-pound. c In 32-gallon barrels. d 40,000 pounds only. e 50,000 pounds only.
f Only. g 250,000 pounds only. h 3,790 boxes of 100 bars each. i 3,790 boxes of 60 bars each.
j 100,000 pounds. k 50-pound boxes. l New York delivery. m Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.												
			New York.					Chicago or as stated.	New York.						
			Theodore F. Whitmarsh.	Wm. G. Ahrens.	F. J. Dessoit.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Adelbert Batchelder.	Jno. J. O'Rorke.	Jno. I. Brooks, Jr.	Fred Masabach.					
1	Soap, toilet, "Ivory" or equal, pounds.....	25,700			.0522	.054	b3.92	.05	.041	.051					
2					.0548					.061					
3					.0537										
4	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each..... lbs.	2,480	.041		.041	.04	.0445								
5	Soda, standard quality, in half-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans..... lbs.	295	.051		.051	.05	.0535								
6	Soda, washing..... do	18,540	.0064	.0067	.0062	.0066	.006								
7	Starch, laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each..... lbs.	9,450	.0235	.0249	.0237	.0239	.021								
8	Vinegar, in barrels..... galls.	2,045	.071	.074	.081	.071									
9															
10	Vinegar, in kegs..... do	1,710	.131	.136	.151	.131									
11															
12															
13	Additional for training schools.														
14	Soap, "Oleine" or equal..... lbs.	*8,000			e.0397	a.04	c3.92								
15															

NOTE.—For Wooden Ware, etc., see Class 10.
 *No award. Added to soap, laundry.
 a New York or Carlisle.
 b Per box of 100 cakes. New York or Carlisle delivery.
 c 60 bars, 60 pounds per box. New York or Carlisle delivery.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.																	
		New York and Chi- cago.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	Kan. City.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	Stoux City.	New York.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.]	All points.	As stated.	New York.		
		Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	William B. Parker.	The Christopher Lipps Co.	Theo. D. Robinson.	Monarch Vinegar Works.	Bell & Bogart Soap Co.	Richard F. Handey.	Specialty Soap Mfg. Co.	Lorain J. Haskins.	Jno. S. Sills.	Chas. Higgins.	Geo. Miltenberger.	Chas. E. Gross.	E. A. Wadhams.	P. D. Armour, Jr.	Frank W. Du Bree.	Frank W. McNeal.	The Truth Soap Co.
1		g.0517	.041	.05			.071		.0565	.049	.081			.051	f.052	.08	g.0495	.054	.051
2		h.0505						.061											
3																			
4					.061						.07								
5					.061						.07								
6				.0555				.001			.007								
7											.027								
8						.06					.091	.10							
9						.07					.051	.071							
10						.08					.051	.071							
11						.11					.121	.18							
12						.12					d.081	.15							
13						.13					.081	.15							
14				.03					.031				.031		.031	a.0337			
15																			

d 10-gallon kegs.
 e Carlisle delivery.
 f 100-pound boxes.
 g New York delivery.
 h Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	James F. Knapp.	Jonathan Berlin- icke.	Geo. W. Almy.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.		
1	Bowls:				
2	Pint, heavy ironstone	282	.70	.45	.69
3			.52	.45	
4			.33		
5			1.40		
6	Quart, heavy ironstone	232	.95	.50	.88
7			.59	.50	
8			.41		
9			.55		
10			.55		
11	Burners, lamp, heavy:				
12	No. 1	6	.37	.45	
13	No. 2	152	.56	.66	
14					
15	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted-wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles	6	13.50	13.80	
16			13.00		
17			10.00		
18					
19	Chambers, with covers, ironstone	30	3.20	3.25	
20			3.79		
21			5.76		
22			6.40		
23			3.85		
24					
25	Crocks:				
26	1-gallon, with covers	17	1.89	2.25	
27	2-gallon, with covers	17	2.90	3.50	
28	3-gallon, with covers	15	4.20	4.75	
29	Cups, coffee, heavy ironstone	350	.46	.60	
30			.46		
31					
32	Cups and saucers:				
33	Coffee, heavy ironstone	517	.93	1.10	
34			.59	.75	
35			.69		
36			1.75		
37			1.75		
38	Tea, heavy ironstone	265	.83	.85	
39			.83	.60	
40			.54		
41			.58		
42			1.75		
43			1.75		
44	Dishes:				
45	Meat, heavy ironstone 14-inch	33	1.79		
46			2.75		
47			2.75		
48					
49	Meat, heavy ironstone, 16-inch	18	2.98		
50			2.85		
51			3.50		
52			3.50		
53	Vegetable, heavy ironstone, without covers	181	1.04	1.75	
54			2.25		
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	Wm. R. Noe.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Jas. K. Shaw.	Harry B. Ly- ford.	Robert C. Ogden.	H. Batter- man.	Frank W. McNeal.
	Points of delivery.						
	New York.		Chicago.	New York.			
1		.38		.79	.52	.70	.65
2		.65		.49	.34		
3				.39			
4				.31			
5				.40			
6		.45		.90	.76	.92	.93
7		.90		.60	.48		
8				.44			
9				.38			
10				.51			
11	.37½			.41	.45	.43	.45
12				.37½			
13	.56½			.63	.65	.64	.68
14				.56½			
15		9.70	10.37	9.00	10.80	13.00	
16		10.40	13.80	21.00			
17		13.00	13.82				
18		15.40	10.95				
19		3.30	3.85		3.65	3.80	2.90
20		3.35	3.80		2.89		3.22
21			5.45				
22			2.75				
23			3.03				
24			3.28				
25			2.25		1.62	2.25	2.24
26			3.50		2.52	3.50	3.50
27			4.70		3.42	4.75	4.70
28						.40	.59
29		.27	.42		.31		
30		.45	.35		.29		
31		.45	.27				
32			.46				
33		.54	.83		.62	.90	.93
34		.90	.68		.57		
35		.90	.53				
36			.92				
37							
38		.45	.74		.52	.80	.79
39		.75	.55		.48		.82
40			.41				
41			.46				
42							
43							
44		1.13	3.32		1.83	2.00	1.32
45		1.49	1.87		1.56		
46			1.67				
47			1.45				
48			.99				
49		1.80	4.75		2.30	2.90	2.27
50			2.37		1.90		
51			1.76				
52							
53		.70	2.42		1.83	1.20	1.60
54		.90	1.85		1.00		1.70
55			1.05				1.84
56			1.80				
57			2.55				
58			3.25				
59							
60							

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Jas. F. Knapp.	Geo. W. Almy.
		Chicago.	Points of delivery.		
			New York.		
1	Globes:				
2	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....doz.	69		.44	.37
3	For tubular street lamps.....do.	20		2.48	2.54
4	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims.....do.	28		.46	
5				.23	
6	Lamps:				
9	Heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete....doz.	64		5.80	4.64
10					
11	Heavy, glass or metal fount, table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz.	83		4.75	
12					
13	Rochester (mammoth), hanging, with burner and chimney, complete.....No.	202		2.90	
14				2.45	
15				2.30	
16	Student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete.....No.	112		1.84	
17					
18	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz.	22		5.95	
19					
20	Street, tubular, globe, with burners, complete....No.	103		2.71	
21					
22	Lamp chimneys:				
23	Sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy.....doz.	145		.37	.34
24					
25	Sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy.....do.	1,020		.46	.44
26					
27	For student's lamps.....do.	152		.24	.22 $\frac{3}{4}$
28					
29	For Rochester lamps (mammoth).....do.	155		1.10	.97 $\frac{3}{4}$
30					
31	Lamp wicks:				
32	No. 0, boiled.....do.	39		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	
33	No. 1, boiled.....do.	72		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	
34	No. 2, boiled.....do.	550		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	
35	For student's lamps, boiled.....do.	118		.04	
36					
37	For tubular street lamps, boiled.....do.	148		.05	
38	For Rochester lamps.....do.	148		6.45	
39	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do.	46		3.73	3.47
40				4.45	
41				5.45	
42				5.45	
43				6.44	
44					
45					
46					
47					

a New York delivery.

b Chicago delivery.

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	Wm. R. Noe.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Jas. K. Shaw.	Harry B. Lyford.	Willis J. Cook.	Robt. C. Ogden.	H. Batterman.	Eric A. Ericson.	Number.
	Points of delivery.								
	New York.		Chicago, or as stated.	New York.					
1	.43		.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38	.360	.55		.37	1
2	2.75		2.59	2.60	2.49	2.75		2.48	2
3								2.63	3
4	.46 $\frac{1}{2}$		.51	.47		.35			4
5			.54	.65		.45			5
6			.25	1.00					6
7			.48	1.25					7
8			.51						8
9	5.50		5.93	5.50	4.50	5.00	4.75		9
10	5.85			10.00	4.25				10
11	5.80								11
12	6.00	5.20	4.99	6.50		3.50	4.80		12
13	5.00								13
14	7.50								14
15	6.50								15
16	1.99	2.00		c2.38		1.95	d2.00	1.85	16
17	2.00								17
18									18
19	1.75		1.72	2.00		1.98	d2.20		19
20	3.95								20
21	2.25	2.60	1.75			2.95			21
22	1.73 $\frac{1}{2}$								22
23	2.85	3.07	2.89	a 2.89	d 2.749	2.95	d3.25		23
24		3.33		b 3.19	d 2.749				24
25	.38		.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.369	.40	.38	.35	25
26	.38		.44	.30		.32			26
27	.38					.38			27
28	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$		.51	.58	.449	.55	.47	.45	28
29	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$		.61	.42		.45			29
30	.47 $\frac{1}{2}$					.56			30
31	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$		.20	.26		.25			31
32	.60		.61						32
33	.98 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.12	1.30	.939	1.25		1.00	33
34			1.34	1.20		1.10			34
35						1.30			35
36	.01		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$			36
37	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$			37
38	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$			38
39	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$			39
40	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$								40
41	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			41
42	.49		.50	.50		.16			42
43	3.69	4.25	3.72	4.50	3.35	4.20	4.70		43
44	5.49	4.60		3.75		3.60			44
45		5.74		5.75		3.60			45
46						5.25			46
47									47

c With 15-inch shade, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents extra; with 20-inch shade, 17 cents extra.

d "Only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. F. Knapp.	Jonathan Berlincke.	Geo. W. Almy.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.		
1	Pitchers:				
2	Pint, heavy ironstone doz.	84	1.04	.75	
3			.78		
4			.78		
5			.72		
6	Quart, heavy ironstone do.	88	3.50	1.28	
7			1.48		
8			1.24		
9			.86		
10			.98		
11			3.75		
12	Water, heavy ironstone, 2 quart do.	142	3.75		
13			1.89		
14			1.89		
15			1.91		
16			4.75		
17	Plates:				
18	Breakfast, heavy ironstone, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 9 inches do.	354	.59	.49	
19			.48		
20			.45		
21	Dinner, heavy ironstone, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches do.	470	1.40	.55	
22			.69		
23			.58		
24			.49		
25	Sauce, heavy ironstone, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches do.	524	1.40	.22	
26			.28		
27			.23		
28			.20		
29	Soup, heavy ironstone, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches do.	254	.66	.52	
30			.48		
31			.48		
32			.48		
33	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch do.	13	1.85		
34	Salt sprinklers, glass do.	137	.33	.28	.34
35					
36					
37					
38	Tumblers do.	486	.20	.20	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
39			.22		
40			.38		
41			.40		
42			.40		
43	Washbowls and pitchers, heavy ironstone (24 pieces), dozen do.	52	5.68	5.50	
44			4.95	7.50	
45			5.70		
46			5.70		
47			5.70		

advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	Wm. R. Noe.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Jas. K. Shaw.	Harry B. Lyford.	Willis J. Cook.	Robert C. Ogden.	H. Batterman.	Frank W. McNeal.	Number.
	Points of delivery.								
	New York.			Chicago.	New York.				
1		.63	1.11			.76	.70	.90	1
2			.78			.67			2
3			.84						3
4			.63						4
5			.66						5
6		.85	1.22			1.07	1.20	1.26	6
7			1.58			.86			7
8			.98						8
9			.99						9
10			.80						10
11									11
12		1.70	2.68			1.83	2.10	2.10	12
13			2.09			1.07			13
14			1.76						14
15									15
16									16
17		.45	.68			.49	.50	.50	17
18		.70	.49			.40		.46	18
19			.48						19
20			.50						20
21		.50	.79			.57	.59	.58	21
22		.85	.59			.52		.54	22
23			.49						23
24			.55						24
25		.20	.36			.23	.24	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
26		.40	.31			.20			26
27			.26						27
28			.19						28
29		.45	.74			.57	.51	.52	29
30		.75	.51			.52			30
31			.44						31
32			.51						32
33		1.25	1.13	1.50	1.09	1.13			33
34						1.10			34
35			.28		.25				35
36			.25						36
37			.30						37
38			.28						38
39			.22			.20	.22		39
40			.22						40
41									41
42									42
43									43
44		5.50	8.71	9.72		5.78	6.00	6.10	44
45			6.50			5.47			45
46			5.75						46
47			5.23						47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
			United States School Furniture Co.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	David A. Tower.	William J. C. Dulany.	Werner School Book Co.	Charles M. Barnes.	Michael A. Donohue.	
			N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic.	
CHARTS.										
1	Appleton's Reading No.	23	a 6.60	b 6.69	.....	* b 6.54	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Butler's Reading do	19	a 4.39	b 4.24	.....	b 4.39	.....	.....	a 4.30	2
3	Mason's New Music:								c 4.20	3
4	1st series do	17	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	4
5	2d series do	17	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	5
6	3d series do	4	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	6
DRAWING.										
7	Drawing paper, 8 x 11, 100 sheets in pack packs	3,694	.....	.0699	.07½	.06½	.....	.....	d 130.00	7
8				.04½	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
9				.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
GEOGRAPHIES.										
10	Barnes's Elementary . . . doz	36	.....	.....	.....	5.35	.....	.....	.....	10
11	Frye's Primary do	82	.....	.....	.....	5.99	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Werner's Introductory . do	119	.....	.....	.....	5.49	5.28	.....	.....	12
13	Klemm's Relief Maps . . do	195	.....	.....	.....	g .60	.....	.....	.....	13
14						h 1.20	.....	.....	.....	14
15						i 1.20	.....	.....	.....	15
16						j 1.80	.....	.....	.....	16
HISTORY, UNITED STATES.										
17	Scudder's Short doz	18	.....	.....	.....	5.99	.....	5.98	.....	17
18	Montgomery's Beginner's American History . . . doz	47	.....	.....	.....	6.09	.....	6.06	.....	18
19	Burton's Story of our Country . . . doz	126	.....	.....	.....	5.99	5.76	.....	.....	19
ORTHOGRAPHY.										
20	Sentence and Word Book. doz	40	.....	.....	.....	2.33	.....	.....	.....	20
21	Sever's Progressive Speller, dozen doz	85	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	21
READERS.										
McGuffey's Eclectic:										
22	Second doz	107	.....	.....	.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	22
23	Third do	84	.....	.....	.....	4.05	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Fourth do	52	.....	.....	.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	24
25	Werner's Primer do	374	.....	.....	.....	2.99	2.88	.....	.....	25
Normal Course (Silver, Burdett & Co.):										
26	Second Reader doz	188	.....	.....	.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Third Reader do	126	.....	.....	.....	4.85	.....	.....	.....	27
28	Fourth Reader do	802	.....	.....	.....	5.99	.....	.....	.....	28
READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL.										
Normal Course (Silver, Burdett & Co.):										
29	Alternate Second Reader doz	29	.....	.....	.....	3.78	.....	.....	.....	29
30	Alternate Third Reader doz	24	.....	.....	.....	5.04	.....	.....	.....	30
31	Alternate Fourth Reader doz	25	.....	.....	.....	(f)	.....	.....	.....	31
32	Johonnot: Cats and Dogs . do	22	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Feathers and Furs . . . do	6	.....	.....	.....	2.90	.....	.....	.....	33
34	Wings and Fins . . . do	6	.....	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....	.....	34
35	Claws and Hoofs . . . do	7	.....	.....	.....	5.30	.....	.....	.....	35
36	Flyers, Creepers, and Swimmers doz	17	.....	.....	.....	3.90	.....	.....	.....	36
37	Spear, Leaves and Flowers doz	19	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	.....	37
38	Stories from Garden and Field (Ed. Pub. Co.) . . . doz	21	.....	.....	.....	e 3.00	.....	.....	.....	38
39	Some of Our Friends (Ed. Pub. Co.) doz	20	.....	.....	.....	e 3.00	.....	.....	.....	39
40	Stories from Animal Land (Ed. Pub. Co.) doz	19	.....	.....	.....	e 5.00	.....	.....	.....	40

* The bid of W. J. C. Dulany as far as applies to charts, geographies, history, orthography, readers, readers' supplemental manuals for teachers, singing, penmanship, registers, Bibles, Daw's How We Are Governed, Gow's Morals and Gentle Manners, and Webster's C. S. Academic and Unabridged dictionaries, is for all or none. a With iron stand; b with stand; c with wooden stand; d for the entire lot; e boards; f not yet published; g 9½ by 11, plain; h 9½ by 11, waterproof; i 11 by 16, plain; j 11 by 16, waterproof.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
			Wm. A. Olmsted.	Wm. J. C. Dulaney.	Werner School Book Co.	C. M. Barnes.	
READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL—continued.							
1	Bass, Nature's Stories for Young Readers.....doz.	17		*a 2.50 b 3.52		d2.50 e3.50	1 2
2	Wright, Seaside and Wayside, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.....doz.	25		2.50 3.50 5.05 6.05		c2.45 c3.45 c4.95 c5.95	3 4 5 6
7	Baldwin, Lessons in Physiology (Werner Co).....doz.	32		3.49	4.80		7
8	Blaisdell, How to Keep Well.....do.	2		4.58			8
9	Stowell, A Healthy Body.....do.	12		5.09			9
Andrews:							
10	Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children.....doz.	6		5.08		5.05	10
11	Seven Little Sisters.....do.	7		5.08		5.05	11
12	Each and All.....do.	5		5.08		5.05	12
Pratt:							
13	American History Stories, 4 volumes.....doz.	14		f3.45			13
14	The Great West.....do.	10		2.88			14
15	Kelly, Leaves From Nature's Story-book.....doz.	3		g3.84			15
16	Hall, Little Flower People.....do.	2		4.06			16
Newell:							
17	From Seed to Leaf.....do.	6		5.08			17
18	Flower and Fruit.....do.	5		8.14			18
Stickney:							
19	Æsop's Fables.....do.	18		g3.56			19
20	Robinson Crusoe.....do.	5		g3.56			20
21	Swiss Family Robinson.....do.	6		g4.07			21
22	The Story of Columbus (Ed. Pub. Co.).....do.	9		g4.00			22
23	Our Fatherland (Ed. Pub. Co.).....do.	7		5.00			23
24	Stories of Colonial Children (Ed. Pub. Co.).....doz.	18		4.00			24
25	Stickney, Franklin's Autobiography dozen.....doz.	5		g4.07		4.00	25
26	Dewey, Stories for Home and School.....doz.	13		g3.84			26
27	Educational Publishing Co., Stories of Industry, 2 volumes.....doz.	14		f3.84			27
Moore:							
28	Pilgrims and Puritans.....do.	5		6.09		6.09	28
29	The Colony and Commonwealth.....do.	5		6.09		6.09	29
MANUALS FOR TEACHERS.							
30	Popular Gymnastics, Betz (A. Flanagan).....No.	221	.50	.51		.50	30
31	Light Gymnastics, Betz (A. Flanagan).....No.	292	.55	.64		.63	31
32	Free Gymnastics, Betz (A. Flanagan).....do.	252	.55	.64		.63	32
33	Gymnastic Tactics, Betz (A. Flanagan).....No.	213	.55	.64		.63	33
34	Songs, Games, and Rhymes (Milton Bradley Co).....No.	178	.90	h 1.20 g 1.65		h.75 i.90	34 35
35	Songs of the Nation (Johnson).....do.	324		.55			36
37	European Schools, Klemm (D. Appleton & Co.).....No.	100		1.40		.99	37
38	Drawing Simplified, Augsburg.....do.	101		.84			38
39	Primary Methods, American Book Co., No.....do.	42		.49			39
40	Primary Manual Training, Cutler.....No.	47		.60			40
41	A B C of Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Nissen.....No.	17		.60			41
42	Progressive Lessons in Needlework, Hapgood.....No.	28		(k)			42
43	School Needlework, Hapgood.....do.	18		l.65			43

a Plant life.
b Animal life.
c 7 dozen.

d Plant life, 9 doz.
e Animal life, 9 doz.
f Per dozen, boards.

g Board
h Paper.
i Cloth.

k Not published.
l Teacher's edition.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	United States School Furniture Co.				Wm. A. Olmsted.	Julius Stern.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.		
MISCELLANEOUS.								
1	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete.....No.	53	6.34	6.00	6.19	7.90		
2	Blackboard erasers.....doz.	209		.49	.37½			
3				.39				
4				.41				
5				.33				
6								
7	Bibles, medium size.....No.	61						
8	Call bells.....do.	141	.65	.65				
9			.90	.90				
10	Crayons, chalk:							
11	White, dustless.....boxes.	2,515		.0686	.067			
12				.0686	.067			
13	Colored, assorted.....do.	712		.54	.41½			
14				.42½	.39			
15				.16	.15			
16	How We Are Governed, Dawes.....No.	119						
17	Globes of the world:							
18	Large.....do.	22	a 2.75	11.00				
19				4.00				
20				3.20				
21	Medium.....do.	24	b 1.65	5.50	2.00			
22								
23	Good Morals and Gentle Manners, Gow.....do.	41						
24	Ink wells.....doz.	142			.11½			
25	Music books, instruction for organ.....No.	* 68						
26								
27								
28	Pencils, slate, sharpened.....M.	216			.74			
29								
30	Plaster of paris, in 5-pound tins.....lbs.	300			.08			
31	Slated blackboard cloth.....sq. yds.	1,094		.28	.29½			
32					.24½			
33	Slating brushes, first quality.....No.	64			.40			
34					.63			
35					1.92			
36	Thermometers.....do.	349			.40			
37					.85			
38					.97			
39	Wall slating, liquid.....gals.	123	2.00	1.35	1.35			
40				1.35	1.25			
41								
42								
43	Webster's Dictionary:							
44	Common School.....doz.	43						
45	Academic.....do.	29						
46	International, unabridged.....No.	* 30	c 8.50	c 8.50	e 9.25			
47			d 9.25	d 9.25	e 10.45			
48	Practice paper for penmanship:							
49	6,356 quires (a) with double lines.....quires.	11,382			.01½			
50					.01½			
51								
52	5,026 quires (b) with single lines.....do.				.01½			
53								
54								
55								
56	Miss Bettes's ruling attachment for blackboards.....No.	25						

* No award.

a 12-inch.
j Nickel stand.
m Andrew's best alcohol.

b 8-inch.
h Gallons.
n Holbrook's 8-inch lock case.

c Plain edition.
i Half gallons.
o Holbrook's 12-inch lock case.

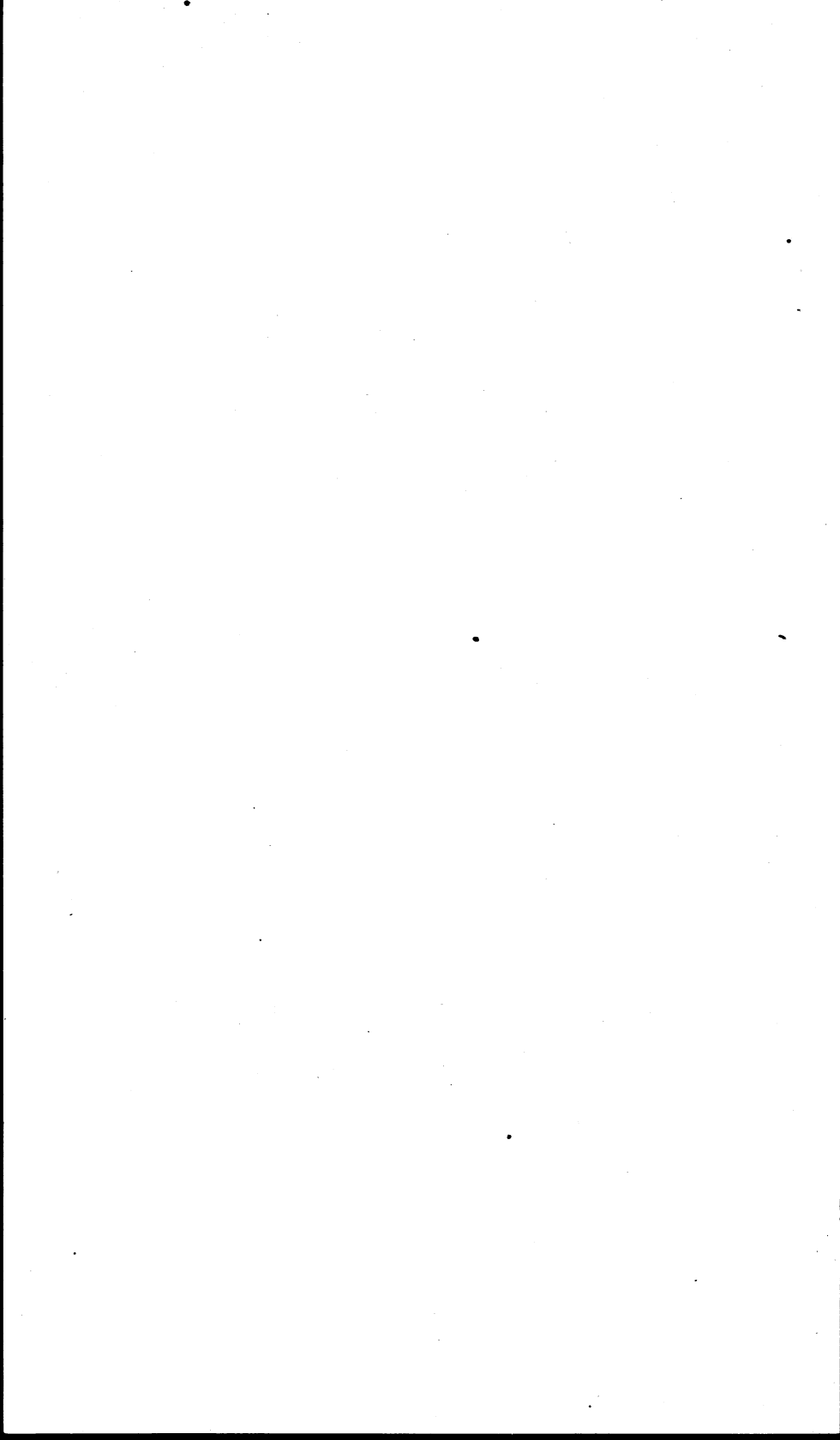
advertisement of April 3, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	United States School Furniture Co.							Wm. A. Olmsted.	Julius Stern.
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.		
1	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete.....No.	53	6.34	6.00	6.19	7.90					
2	Blackboard erasers.....doz.	209		.49	.37½						
3				.39							
4				.41							
5				.33							
6											
7	Bibles, medium size.....No.	61									
8	Call bells.....do.	141	.65	.65							
9			.90	.90							
10	Crayons, chalk:										
11	White, dustless.....boxes.	2,515		.0686	.067						
12				.0686	.067						
13	Colored, assorted.....do.	712		.54	.41½						
14				.42½	.39						
15				.16	.15						
16	How We Are Governed, Dawes.....No.	119									
17	Globes of the world:										
18	Large.....do.	22	a 2.75	11.00							
19				4.00							
20				3.20							
21	Medium.....do.	24	b 1.65	5.50	2.00						
22											
23	Good Morals and Gentle Manners, Gow.....do.	41									
24	Ink wells.....doz.	142			.11½						
25	Music books, instruction for organ.....No.	* 68									
26											
27											
28	Pencils, slate, sharpened.....M.	216			.74						
29											
30	Plaster of paris, in 5-pound tins.....lbs.	300			.08						
31	Slated blackboard cloth.....sq. yds.	1,094		.28	.29½						
32					.24½						
33	Slating brushes, first quality.....No.	64			.40						
34					.63						
35					1.92						
36	Thermometers.....do.	349			.40						
37					.85						
38					.97						
39	Wall slating, liquid.....gals.	123	2.00	1.35	1.35						
40				1.35	1.25						
41											
42											
43	Webster's Dictionary:										
44	Common School.....doz.	43									
45	Academic.....do.	29									
46	International, unabridged.....No.	* 30	c 8.50	c 8.50	e 9.25						
47			d 9.25	d 9.25	e 10.45						
48	Practice paper for penmanship:										
49	6,356 quires (a) with double lines.....quires.	11,382			.01½						
50					.01½						
51											
52	5,026 quires (b) with single lines.....do.				.01½						
53											
54											
55											
56	Miss Bettes's ruling attachment for blackboards.....No.	25									

See note on first page of school supplies relative to bid of W. J. C. Dulany. Indexed edition. e Indexed edition and holder combined. f Wooden stand. j Quarts. k Pints. l Per package 250 sheets. m Andrew's best wool felt. n Columbia best wool felt. o Novelty.



SUPPLIES

FOR THE

PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES,

AWARDED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER
ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 20, 1897.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.							
			Chas. B. Stone.	Thos. E. Chadbourne.	Walter M. Castle.	Geo. F. Valkmann.	Manfred Brandenstein.	Max J. Brandenstein.	Joseph Ehrman.	Arthur J. Foster.	Jno. F. English.
1	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness, to weigh not less than 35 pounds nor more than 50 pounds each, thoroughly cured, well smoked, and well dried out before being packed; sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates. No boar or stag meat will be received, pounds.....	49,700								
2	Beans, good merchantable quality, sound and clean, put up in double bags, the inner bags to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny †..... lbs..	55,575					1.10			
3									1.24	
4									1.24	
5									1.39	
6	Coffee, milled, sound, and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare. No sample below No. 6 need be submitted..... lbs..	86,435	a. 11½		b. 11½					
7					b. 11					
8										
9										
10	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each..... lbs..	19,200		.03					.0282	
11									.0293	
12	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny..... lbs..	16,900	1.68							.0177
13										
14	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds net each, packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box..... lbs..	30,600								
15										
16	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped..... bbls..	19								
17	Rolled oats, good quality, in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of from 50 to 60 pounds..... lbs..	26,800	3.27					.02½	.0343	
18										
19										

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											Number.					
	Daniel Keefe.	Isidore Lievre.	H. Mohr.	Delvan D. Frazee.	Samuel I. Wormser.	Arthur L. Whitney.	J. Levi, jr.	William Haas.	Webster Jones.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Robt. A. Bray.		Henry Levi.	Frank Coates.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Gerhard Muller.	Wilson D. Dennett.
1			.0760	.07½		g 7.45											.0782
2						g 7.45											
3		1.90					1.275				1.14						
4		f 1.23					1.225				1.16½						
5		1.21					1.075				1.00						
6		1.21									k 1.14½						
7			e. 16½			h. 13½	.1196½	.12½	.1545								
8							.1145½	.11½	.1345								
9							.0901½	.11½	.1245								
10								.11½	.1195								
11										.0299	.029	.0280					2.85
12							.0278	.0289	.028	.0290							
13																	
14							1.98	2.08	1.74	1.78		1.92					
15								1.97			1.92						
16			6.70	.0695			5.95										.0617
17			14.00														12.17
18							3.78	3.90	3.20	2.95		3.21					
19								3.48			3.10						
								3.26									

† Bids for 24,900 pounds native Arizona or New Mexico beans will also be considered, to be delivered at the following agencies and schools: 3,000 pounds at Fort Yuma School, California; 1,000 pounds at Colorado River Agency, Arizona; 3,000 pounds at Keams Canyon School, Arizona; 10,000 pounds at Phoenix School, Arizona; 5,000 pounds at Needles, Cal., for Fort Mojave School, and 2,900 pounds at Gallup, N. Mex., for Navajo Agency.

f 24,900 pounds. g Only. e 14,000 pounds only. k 30,675 pounds. h 30,000 pounds only.

b 38,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											
			Chas. B. Stone.	Thos. E. Chadbourne.	Walter M. Castle.	Geo. F. Valkmann.	Manfred Brandenstein.	Max J. Brandenstein.	Joseph Ehrman.	Arthur J. Foster.	Jno. F. English.			
1	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one of gunny.....lbs..	27,000												
2	Salt, coarse, delivered in good double gunnies.....lbs..	12,150												
4	Salt, fine, fit for table use, put up in small bags, delivered in good double gunnies.....lbs..	20,660												
5	Sugar, to be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny.....lbs..	215,500												
7	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification.....lbs..	3,355												

e Per hundredweight.

d In 10-pound bags, at, per thousand.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											Number.					
	Daniel Keefe.	Isidore Lievre.	H. Mohr.	Delvan D. Frazee.	Samuel I. Wormser.	Arthur L. Whitney.	J. Levi, jr.	William Haas.	Webster Jones.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Robt. A. Bray.		Henry Levi.	Frank Coates.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Gerhard Muller.	Wilson D. Dennett.
1							4.32½	4.50	4.57	4.47½							1
2							3.70		3.70								2
3							6.00										3
4																	4
5							.01	12.00									5
6							4.84		4.87	4.82½	4.94						6
7							21.80		.17	.24	.20	.15					7
8							18.30				.18	.16					8
9											.16						9
10																	10
11																	11

f 1,800 pounds only.

g 2,000 only.

e Per hundredweight.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
			F. J. Boselly.	Alex. Hamilton.	Arthur J. Foster.	Wm. S. Miller.	Richard N. Nason.	Henry Cahen.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred. B. Dallm.
1	Allspice, ground.....lbs..	159			.092				
2									
3									
4	Apples, dried, crop of 1897.....do..	26,250						.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5								.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	
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.....lbs..	10,565	a. 18 b. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$		.274 .242				
7									
8	Bath brick.....doz..	36		.30					32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36
9	Beeswax.....lbs..	54					.29		
10	Boxes bluing.....doz..	161							
11	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....lbs..	610				c. 068			
12	Cassia, ground.....do..	170			.096				
13									
14									
15									
16	Cloves, ground.....do..	115			.092				
17									
18									
19	Cornstarch.....do..	2,195			.049				
20					.036				
21	Cream tartar.....do..	150			.132				
22									
23									
24	Ginger, ground.....do..	169			.092				
25									
26									
27	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do..	297							
28	Lye, concentrated.....doz..	292							
29	Matches.....gross..	250							11 $\frac{1}{2}$
30									
31	Mustard, ground.....lbs..	220			.097				
32									
33									

* Baking powder containing alum will not be considered.
a $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. b $\frac{3}{4}$ pound.

c 16 ounces.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.														Number.			
	Geo. F. Valkmann.	Manfred Brandestein.	Louis Metzger.	Jos. Ehrman.	Isidore Leivre.	A. J. Folger & Co.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Samuel I. Wormser.	J. Levi, jr.	William Haas.	Webster Jones.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Henry Levi.	Eugene J. Ensign.		Thomas R. Hayes.	E. Levenson.	Harry Unna.
1	d. 816	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12			.0842	.09	.09	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.092					1
2	e 1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08				.08												2
3				.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06												3
4								.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0365	.03	.0326	.0295						4
5																		5
6	d 1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28		.27	.23	.31		.2536	.2538	.27	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.2672					6
7	e 1.96			.24		.23 $\frac{1}{2}$		.2310	.2349	.24		.22	.2369					7
8									.2149									8
9				.37 $\frac{1}{2}$														9
10								.28	.49		.59	.48	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28	.31			10
11				.75	.48								.0710					11
12				.07	.10			.0739	.0887	.10	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0990					12
13	d 1.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15		.10	.35													13
14	e 2.86	.12			.15													14
15					.08													15
16	d 1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15			.0840	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09						16
17	e 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08			.09													17
18				.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$													18
19								3.85	.0356	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$						19
20				.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$			.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14	.1435					20
21						.22 $\frac{1}{2}$												21
22						.13 $\frac{1}{2}$												22
23	d. 979	.09		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15		.0842	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0920						23
24	e 1.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07			.09	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$												24
25																		25
26				.08	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$			.077	.09	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$								26
27				.47 $\frac{1}{2}$				.69 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.48								27
28				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$				.14										28
29													.141			f. 60	.72	29
30																	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
31	d. 979	.09		.09	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.10	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0947						31
32	e 1.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07				.11												32
33						.07												33

d Per dozen, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

e Per dozen, $\frac{1}{3}$ pound.

f Tin, 5 gross.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
			Geo. D. Lucy.	Arthur J. Foster.	Chas. B. Stone.	John F. English.	Herman F. Fishbeck.	Henry Cahen.	Geo. F. Valkmann.	Manfred Brandenstein.
1	Peaches, dried, crop of 1897.....lbs.	25,900					.05		
2							.03		
3									
4									
5	Pepper, black, ground.....do.	665	.092					a. 77½	.09
6								b1. 39½	.07
7									
8	Prunes, dried, crop of 1897.....do.	37,000		.0299				.04½	
9								.03½	
10								.03½	
11								.02½	
12								.02½	
13								.02½	
14								.01½	
15	* Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.....lbs.	85,180	.02½				.0260		
16			.02½				.0230		
17	Soap, toilet, "Ivory" or equal..do.	10,250					.06½		
18									
19	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each..lbs.	745	.0545					e. 0456	
20	Soda, washing.....do.	14,495							
21	Starch, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds.....lbs.	4,630	.0349						
22	Sirup: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons.....galls.	1,025							
23	In 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased, gallons.....	7,795							
24	Vinegar: In barrels.....galls.	612				.17			.10
25									.08
26	In kegs.....do.	890				.20			d. 16
27									e. 17
28									e. 15

NOTE.—For Wooden Ware, etc., see Class 10.
 * Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.
 a ½-pound, per dozen.
 b ¼-pound, per dozen.
 c In 1-pound net-weight strawboard cartons.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.																				
			Louis Metzger.	Jos. Ehrman.	Isidore Lievre.	Delvan D. Frazee.	Thos. P. Sullivan.	Harry Urwa.	A. J. Folger & Co.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Samuel I. Wormser.	J. Levi, Jr.	Wm. Haas.	Webster Jones.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Henry Levi.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Eugene J. Ensign.	Thomas R. Hayes.	William Cluff.			
1																							
2			.05½							.06		.05½	.0543	.0465	.07								
3										.05					.05½								
4										.04½					.04½								
5															.03½								
6			.08	.08½						.0890		.09	.08½	.07½	.0770								
7										.09													
8										.07½													
9										.05½		.0342	.04	.0394	.0265	.05							
10			.03½							.04½		.0315			.03½								
11			.03½							.03½					.03½								
12										.03½					.03½								
13										.03½					.02½								
14										.02½					.02½								
15										.02½					.02½								
16			.0302	.0240		.0330	2.12		.01½	.0231	.0205		.0244	.02½									
17				.0225		.0305				.03½													
18			.0655	.07½		.0595	5.48	.07½		.08½		.14		.0645									
19										.07		.074											
20										.0620		.05											
21																							
22																							
23			.05½	.06						.0585	.0545	.06	.05½	.0530	.5½								
24			.01							.0109		.0149			1.03								
25			.08½							.03½	.0374	.04½	.0424	.0310									
26																							
27										.07½		.0845		.12									
28										.08													
29										.12		.1258	.1257	.1246	.23½	.16½							
30										.1246					.12								
31										.06½													
32											.15												
33																							
34																							

d 5-gallon.
 e 10-gallon.
 f per pound.
 g per cake.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilt-	Louis E. Lake.	Louis Field-	M an r i c c o
			ten.	man, Jr.	Block.	
To be delivered in San Francisco.						
1	Bowls:					
2	Pint, ironstone.....doz.	152				a.70
3	Quart, ironstone.....do.	147				b.45
4	Burners, lamp, heavy:					a.84
5	No. 1.....do.	11	.47	.45		.48
6	No. 2.....do.	58	.67	.60½		.72
7	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted-wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles.....doz.	5				11.25
8	Chambers, with covers, ironstone.....do.	5				5.05
						4.20
9	Crocks:					
10	1-gallon, with covers.....do.	7				2.16
11	2-gallon, with covers.....do.	9				4.32
12	3-gallon, with covers.....do.	9				6.48
13	Cups, coffee, heavy ironstone.....do.	202				.56
14	Cups and saucers:					
15	Coffee, ironstone.....do.	203				c.84
16	Tea, ironstone.....do.	196				a.70
17	Dishes:					
18	Meat, ironstone, 14-inch.....do.	22				d3.17
19	Meat, ironstone, 16-inch.....do.	6½				e1.85
20	Vegetable, ironstone, without covers.....do.	132				f1.00
						4.20
						f1.20
						f2.00
21	Globes:					
22	Lantern.....do.	30	.55	.63		.57½
23	For tubular street lamps.....do.	12	5.25			4.35
24	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims.....do.	14				g.55
25	Lamps:					
26	Heavy, glass or metal fount, heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete.....doz.	39				5.00
27	Heavy, glass or metal fount, table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz.	20				4.20
28	Student, one burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete.....No.	56				2.37½
29	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz.	8				3.30
30	Rochester Mammoth, hanging (or equal), with burner and chimney, complete.....No.	120				2.13
31	Street, tubular, globe, with burner, complete.....do.	74	5.17			h2.25
32	Lamp chimneys:					3.30
33	Sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy.....doz.	39		.36		.65
34	Sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy.....do.	615		.69		.90
				1.19		
				.59		
				.79		
				1.48		
35	For student lamp.....do.	91				.32½
36	For Rochester Mammoth lamp.....do.	92				1.40
37	Lamp wicks:					1.62½
38	No. 0, boiled.....do.	17	.02			.02
39	No. 1, boiled.....do.	42	.02	.02½		.02
40	No. 2, boiled.....do.	465	.03	.03½		.03
41	For student lamps, boiled.....do.	86	.12			.05
42	For tubular street lamps, boiled.....do.	91	.09½			.11
43	For Rochester Mammoth lamps, boiled.....do.	101½	.69			.06
						.59

a 75 dozen.
b 77 dozen.

c 100 dozen.
d 12 dozen.

e 10 dozen.
f 50 dozen.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											Number.
	Fred B. Dal-	Joseph Sloss.	Benj. F. Dun-	Harry Unna.	Martin Bauer.	Alonzo A.	Henry M.	Philip Low-	Wm. S. Ray.	Geo. T. Haw-		
To be delivered in San Francisco.												
1								.64				1
2								j.78				2
3								.46	.48			3
4	.48			.45	.48			.70	.68			4
5	.70			.68	.68							5
6								8.75				6
7								4.78				7
8												8
9								1.80				9
10								3.90				10
11								5.10				11
12								.58				12
13								k.78	1.03			13
14								l.65	1.21			14
15								2.98				15
16												16
17								4.15				17
18												18
19								1.18				19
20												20
21												21
22			i.60	.54	.55	.48	.60	.50	.57	.45	.55	22
23			3.75		3.80	3.35		.50	3.90			23
24	.50				.40				.50			24
25					6.00							25
26					5.18				4.75			26
27					6.75							27
28				12.			12.25		4.60			28
29							2.20		2.45			29
30							3.25		7.95			30
31							4.80					31
32							5.50					32
33					2.75	2.85	2.16	2.50	2.90	1.98		33
34					2.78	2.35	2.35			3.32		34
35					3.20	3.20	3.20					35
36						.79	.67		.78	.85		36
37							.92		.98	1.09		37
38						.99						38
39												39
40												40
41							.45		.30			41
42					1.39	1.35	1.35	1.60	1.49			42
43												43
44						.01½	.0198		.02			44
45						.02½	.0275		.02			45
46						.03½	.0325		.03			46
47							.11		.09½			47
48												48
49						.05½	.06½		.06			49
50						.57	.57	.58	.65			50

g Assorted.
h With tin shade.

i Tubular.
j 72 dozen.

k 103 dozen.
l 121 dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
			Alex. Hamilton.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Maurice Block.	Fred B. Dal-lam.	Joseph Sloss.	Chas. F. Tay.	
1	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....doz.	12	3.90	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.24	4.20	
2	Pitchers:		4.18						
3	Pint, ironstone.....do.	44			1.05				
4	Quart, ironstone.....do.	61			1.25				
5	Water, ironstone, 2-quart.....do.	91			1.47				
6	Plates:				2.50				
7	Breakfast, ironstone, 8½ to 9 inches, dozen	156			.67				
8	Dinner, ironstone, 9½ to 10 inches, dozen	211			.78				
9	Sauce, ironstone, 4½ to 5 inches.....doz.	210			d.31				
10	Soup, ironstone, 9½ to 9¾ inches.....do.	144			e.33				
11	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamp, 7-inch, dozen	14			.67				
12	Salt sprinklers, glass.....doz.	123			1.60				
13	Tumblers.....do.	202			g.34				
14	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces).....doz.	18½			7.15				
15					7.95				

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.												Number.	
	Benj. F. Durham.	Harry Unna.	Martin Bauer.	Alonso A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Philip Longstreet.	Wm. S. Ray.	Oscar S. Levy.	Louis E. Lake.	E. Levenson.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Hamilton Page.		Chas. F. Weber.
1	4.05	3.99	4.25	4.15	4.00	3.99	3.88	4.25						1
2	4.05													2
3						.99								3
4						1.15								4
5						2.38								5
6														6
7						.64								7
8						.74								8
9						.30								9
10						.64								10
11						1.39								11
12						.35								12
13						.25								13
14									.28					14
15														15
16						7.60								16

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.				
			Alex. Hamilton.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Maurice Block.	Fred B. Dal-lam.	Joseph Sloss.
17	Baskets:						
18	Clothes, large.....doz.	21	7.60		7.90		
19	Measuring, ¼-bushel.....do.	13½	6.95	3.25	6.75		
20	Measuring, 1-bushel.....do.	5		5.45	5.83		
21	Blacking, shoe.....boxes	3,444	.03½	.03½	4.00		
22			.03½		3.60		
23			.03½		6.99		
24			.03½		5.75		
25					.03½		
26					.03		
27					.02½		
28					.02½		
29	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round:				3.75		
30	15-inch, packed in cases.....doz.	1½	1.60	1.73	1.59		
31	18-inch, packed in cases.....do.	2½	2.60	2.40	2.60		
32	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of 1 dozen required, dozen	287½	1.95	2.05	2.09		
33			11.84		2.05		
34			1.64		1.99		
35			2.40		1.85		
36			2.20				
37			2.00				
38	Brooms, whisk.....doz.	68	.70	.63	1.20		
39			.75		1.00		
40			.85		.70		
41	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over 2 in each crate.....No.	116					
42	Chairs:						
43	Reed-seat, close wove.....doz.	18½					
44	Wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back, dozen	76					
45	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, with rod.....doz.	9½					

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.												Number.	
	Benj. F. Durham.	Harry Unna.	Martin Bauer.	Alonso A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Philip Longstreet.	Wm. S. Ray.	Oscar S. Levy.	Louis E. Lake.	E. Levenson.	Clarence W. Coburn.	Hamilton Page.		Chas. F. Weber.
17									8.00					17
18														18
19														19
20														20
21														21
22										.48				22
23														23
24														24
25									.03½		i.03			25
26									.02½		j.02			26
27														27
28														28
29									2.25					29
30									3.50					30
31														31
32														32
33														33
34														34
35														35
36														36
37														37
38														38
39														39
40														40
41														41
42														42
43														43
44														44
45														45
46														46
47														47

m Can supply with wood bottom, instead of wire.

a 40 dozen. c 25 dozen. e 160 dozen. g Assorted. i 1,500 boxes. k 143 dozen.
b 91 dozen. d 50 dozen. f 21 dozen. h Clipper lift. j 2,500 boxes. l 144 dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.			
			Alex. Hamilton.	Chas. M. Wiggin.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Fred. B. Dallam.
1	Churns, 5-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving.....No..	3	2.37		3.45	2.95
2					3.75	1.90
3	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do..	57		3.28		3.25
4						2.25
5						
6	Clotheslines, galvanized wire, not smaller than $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....feet..	* 10,700	.20		.19	.55
7			.14			
8			.44			
9	Clotheslines, rope.....No..	10	.10			.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Clothespins.....gross..	105	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$		.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	11				
12	Desks, school, with seats, double:					
13	No. 1, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....do..	8		4.25		
14	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....do..	10		3.95		
15	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....do..	12		3.96		
16	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....do..	24		3.80		
17	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....do..	24		3.75		
18	Desks, school, back seats, for double:					
19	No. 1.....do..	3		3.30		
20	No. 3.....do..	4		3.20		
21	No. 4.....do..	3		3.15		
22	No. 5.....do..	8		3.05		
23	Desks, school, with seats, single:					
24	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....do..	59		3.15		
25	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....do..	142		3.10		
26	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....do..	81		3.00		
27	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....do..	64		2.95		
28	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....do..	12		2.80		
29	Desks, school, back seats, for single:					
30	No. 1.....do..	31		2.70		
31	No. 2.....do..	19		2.65		
32	No. 3.....do..	22		2.60		
33	No. 4.....do..	25		2.55		
34	No. 5.....do..	18		2.50		
35	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	31		9.00		
36				10.25		
37	Machines, sewing:					
38	Family, with cover and accessories.....do..	46				
39						
40	Tailor's, with attachments.....do..	14				

* No award.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											Number.
	Chas. F. Weber.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	Philip Lowengart.	Squire V. Mooney.	Joseph Sloss.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Louis E. Lake.	Chas. B. Stone.	
1												1
2	2.89	2.92	2.40	1.88								2
3		3.03	2.49									3
4			2.79									4
5												5
6			.13		.39 $\frac{3}{4}$	.01	.43	.17	1.40			6
7												7
8			.06									8
9			.10 $\frac{3}{4}$			.13		.11	.07	.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	.14	9
10												10
11	13.95		10.50									11
12			9.00									12
13	4.15											13
14	4.05											14
15	4.02											15
16	3.97											16
17	3.92											17
18	3.25											18
19	3.20											19
20	3.12											20
21												21
22	3.32											22
23	3.27											23
24	3.22											24
25	3.12											25
26	2.78											26
27	2.82											27
28	2.70											28
29	2.68											29
30	2.63											30
31	2.48											31
32	6.48		6.50									32
33												33
34								16.90			26.00	34
35								23.00			19.50	35
36								27.00				36
37								28.50			27.00	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.				
			Alex. Hamilton.	Louis E. Lake.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Hamilton Page.	Fred. B. Dallam.
1	Mattresses: Double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in a crate, number	212				2.40	
2	Single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in a crate, number	636				2.00	
3	Measures, 1/4 bushel, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased.....doz.	3-12					24.00
4	Mop sticks.....do.	83	.71	.74	.73		1.20
5			.89		.90		.90
6							.72
7	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern.....doz.	3		5.75	6.25		6.00
8				6.25			5.50
9							4.00
10							3.75
11	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps, and crated, not over 20 in a crate.....No.	809				.50	
12							
13							
14	Rolling pins, 2 1/2 by 13 inches, exclusive of handles.....doz.	5	.60		.70		.65
15	Rope, manila:						
16	3/4-inch.....lbs.	1,800	.06 1/2		6.95		
17	1/2-inch.....do.	1,850	.06 1/2		6.45		
18	3/4-inch.....do.	1,850	.06 1/2		6.45		
19	1/2-inch.....do.	1,400	.06 1/2		6.45		
20	1-inch.....do.	1,345	.06 1/2		6.65		
21	1 1/2-inch.....do.	830	.06 1/2		6.70		
22	Stools, wood.....doz.	130				.40	
23	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by 3/4 inch each side of bundle.....doz.	20	1.90	2.45	1.90		2.75
24			2.75	1.85	2.25		2.70
25			2.30				1.84
26			1.40				1.70
27							1.40
28	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in a crate.....No.	61				1.80	
29							
30	Washing machines, No. 3.....do.	79	2.64		2.70		
31	Wash tubs, cedar, 3 hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....doz.	3 1/2	8.25	2.35	10.90		7.75
32				1.74	7.50		7.20
33	Wringers, clothes: No. 1, "Universal" or equal.....No.	48	2.25	3.44	4.20		4.25
34					2.95		2.20
35							
36	No. 2, "Universal" or equal.....do.	10	1.25	1.37 1/2	1.95		2.20
37					1.20		1.15

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

a Per nest.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.										
	Joseph Sloss.	Benj. F. Dunham.	E. Levenson.	Harry Unna.	Albert H. Barber.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Chas. F. Weber.	Frank H. Keyes.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Oscar S. Levy.
1				2.09	1.59						
2				1.64	1.18						
3	.85	.66	.80	.72		1.00					
4		.72	2.25	.82							
5											
6											
7			7.20	7.30							
8											
9											
10											
11				.39	.18						
12				.50	.23						
13				.60	.28						
14				.70							
15							.60				
16							.75				
17	.07	.07 1/2		b. 07		7.10		.07			
18	.06 1/2	.067		c. 06 1/2		6.60		.06 1/2			
19	.06 1/2	.067		.06 1/2		6.60		.06 1/2			
20	.06 1/2	.067		.06 1/2		6.60		.06 1/2			
21	.06 1/2	.067		.06 1/2		6.60		.06 1/2			
22	.06 1/2	.067		.06 1/2		6.60		.06 1/2			
23				4.92			4.24				
24	2.60	2.25	2.10	1.84			1.50				
25			2.90	1.74			2.10				
26				1.75							
27											
28				1.98							
29				2.25							
30	2.75			2.99							
31				7.55							
32											
33	2.00	1.14		1.99		1.20	4.25		1.65	1.80	
34							1.90				
35							1.25				
36							1.75				
37	1.25	1.05		1.25		1.75	3.75		3.25	2.60	
38							2.30				

b Only 800 pounds.

c Only 1,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded	To be delivered in San Francisco.	
			Alex. Hamilton.	Edward H. Horton.
1	Bits, loose, ring, snaffle, malleable iron:			
2	X. C., 2½-inch, jointed.....doz.	7	.56	
3	X. C., 2½-inch, stiff.....do.	1	.56	
4	Blankets, horse.....No.	68	.75	
5				
6	Bridles, riding.....doz.	*3	6.00	
7			8.20	
8	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do.	8	2.75	
9			4.00	
10			4.50	
11			4.75	
12	Buckles, breast strap, straps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch.....gross.	3		9.00
13	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron:			
14	X. C., ½-inch.....do.	4		
15	X. C., ¾-inch.....do.	1		
16	X. C., 1-inch.....do.	5		
17	X. C., 1-inch.....do.	2		
18	X. C., ¾-inch.....do.	2		
19	X. C., ½-inch.....do.	2		
20	X. C., 1-inch.....do.	2		
21	X. C., 1½-inch.....do.	2		
22	X. C., 1½-inch.....do.	3		
23	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch.....do.	2		
24	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron:			
25	X. C., ½-inch.....do.	3		
26	X. C., ¾-inch.....do.	4		
27	X. C., 1-inch.....do.	4		
28	X. C., 1½-inch.....do.	4		
29	X. C., 1½-inch.....do.	3		
30	Buckles, trace, malleable iron:			
31	1½-inch.....pairs.	12		
32	1½-inch.....do.	112	.09	
33	2-inch.....do.	24	.11	
34	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-feet, No. 0.....doz.	2	1.44	
35			1.35	
36	Cinchas.....do.	6	2.25	
37			3.00	
38			3.00	
39	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron.....do.	4		
40	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:			
41	1½-inch.....do.	3	.27	
42	1½-inch.....do.	1	.32	
43	2-inch.....do.	3	.37	
44	Collars:			
45	Horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches.....do.	30½	16.00	
46	Horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches.....do.	11½	16.00	
47				
48	Mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches.....do.	12	16.00	
49				
50				
51	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars.....do.	9	.70	1.25
52			1.10	1.50
53				
54				

*No award. Albuquerque School to furnish.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.									Number.
	Louis E. Lake.	F. M. Gilham.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Fred. B. Dallam.	Joseph Sloss.	Harry Unna.	Wm. Davis.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Geo. T. Hawley.	
1		.57					.52			1
2		.55					.52	.52		2
3		.55					.74	.98		3
4		.95					.95			4
5		.75					.99			5
6		8.00					5.90	10.40		6
7	4.75	10.50					7.90			7
8		2.00	2.00	2.95	1.75	2.25		4.30		8
9		2.40		2.60	10.40	4.00				9
10		2.40		2.40		3.79				10
11		3.90		2.00						11
12		8.70					8.90	9.36		12
13		.75					.69	.70		13
14		.85					.89	.94		14
15		1.00					1.09	1.09		15
16		1.20					1.29	1.29		16
17		.40					.48	.49		17
18		.50					.69	.66		18
19		.75					.89	.89		19
20		1.00					1.09	1.10		20
21		1.35					1.74	1.79		21
22		2.25					2.38	2.30		22
23		1.25					1.55	1.49		23
24		.50					.48	.49		24
25		.65					.64	.65		25
26		.75					.72	.73		26
27		.85					.88	.82		27
28		1.20					1.19	1.19		28
29		1.75					1.97	1.98		29
30		.07					.10			30
31		.08					.11			31
32		.10					.12			32
33		.12					.15	.14		33
34		1.60			1.25		.16	.16		34
35		2.20					2.20			35
36		4.20					3.24	3.30		36
37		4.20								37
38		4.40								38
39		.18						.19		39
40		.27						.26		40
41		.32						.30		41
42		.37						.36		42
43		15.95					16.39	14.90		43
44		19.45					18.43			44
45		22.45								45
46		15.95					16.89	15.40		46
47		19.45					18.93			47
48		22.45								48
49		15.95					16.39	14.90		49
50		19.45					18.43			50
51		22.45								51
52		1.05			1.35		1.17		1.00	52
53		.95			.95				1.15	53
54		1.48			.85		1.20			54

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote rates

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward H. Horton.		F. M. Gilham.	
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Halters .....doz..	19	7.60	7.35		
2			8.00	6.70		
3			8.60			
4			9.20			
5	Hair, gray goat.....	(*)				
6	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip...pairs..	256	.48	.32		
7				.65		
8	Harness, double, complete:	136	16.00	19.39		
9	With breeching, Concord hames.....sets..		22.00	20.35		
10			18.30	19.55		
11	Without breeching, Concord hames.....do..	96	14.00	16.20		
12			18.25	17.24		
13				15.00		
14	Harness, plow, double, with back band and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	238	8.92	9.45		
15			11.50	9.75		
16	Leather, calfskin.....lbs..	1,277				
17						
18	Leather, harness (15 to 22 pounds per side).....do..	6,975	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$		
19			.26	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$		
20				.29		
21						
22	Leather, kip (about 5-pound sides).....do..	1,075				
23						
24	Leather:					
25	Lace, per pound.....sides..	54	.37	.45		
26				.48		
27	Sole, hemlock.....lbs..	(*)				
28	Sole, oak.....do..	4,875		.23		
29				.22		
30						
31	Padhooks, band, X. C.....gross..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.75		
32	Padscraws, X. C.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12		
33	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.....lbs..	25		1.10		
34	Rings, halter.....gross..	5				
35	Rings, harness, X. C.:					
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	2		.40		
37	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2		.50		
38	1-inch.....do..	1		.55		
39	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1		.85		
40	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.05		
41	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2		1.40		
42	Rosettes, nickel plate:					
43	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	$\frac{6}{12}$		3.00		
44	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	$\frac{6}{12}$		2.00		
45	2-inch.....do..	$\frac{6}{12}$		3.60		
46	2-inch.....do..	$\frac{6}{12}$		2.50		
47	Saddles.....No..	14	9.75	14.40		
48			10.25	15.00		
49			12.00	8.90		
50			14.00			
51	Sheepskins, for shoe linings.....doz..	6 $\frac{1}{12}$				

* No bids.
† No awards. Albuquerque School to furnish.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.										Number.
	Wm. Davis.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Alex. Hamilton.	Austin Kanzee.	Chas. C. Nichols.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	John S. Brown.	Chas. C. Nichols.		
1	7.34	8.40									1
2	4.50										2
3											3
4											4
5											5
6	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32									6
7		.46									7
8	19.69	21.05									8
9	17.95	20.35									9
10		19.55									10
11	16.29	17.25									11
12	16.49	16.49									12
13	14.93	16.00									13
14	9.84	8.79									14
15	9.24										15
16		.52 $\frac{1}{2}$			.5389				.68		16
17					.4998				.60		17
18					.5179				.55		18
19		.26 $\frac{1}{2}$			.3189				.27		19
20		.239			.2768				.25		20
21					.2578						21
22					.2490						22
23					.2278						23
24		c.44			.4567				.39		24
25		c.34			.4468				.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		25
26	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.60	4498	a.35	.39	.38			26
27		.37				b.50					27
28		.19						.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2374		28
29		.19						.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2284		29
30		.19									30
31	8.90	12.50									31
32	1.65	1.30									32
33	.19	.22									33
34	1.08	.96	1.15								34
35		.44	.44								35
36		.54	.49								36
37		.64	.62								37
38		1.19	1.09								38
39		1.29	1.55								39
40		1.74	1.69								40
41	1.90	1.34									41
42											42
43	2.74	2.35									43
44											44
45	7.60	10.68									45
46	8.40	7.12									46
47	11.98	4.15									47
48											48
49		2.95						4.00		2.92	49
50										3.74	50
51										3.24	51

a Rawhide.

b Extra hide.

c Whole sides.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
			Alex. Hamilton.	Edwd. H. Horton.	F. M. Gilham.	Wm. Davis.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Chas. M. Yates.	
1	Snaps, harness, X. C.:								
2	¾-inch.....gross..	5	1.73	1.75	2.05	1.79	1.94		
3	1-inch.....do.....	5	1.80	1.85	2.18	1.98	2.09		
4	1½-inch.....do.....	5	2.75	3.00	3.40	3.19	3.39		
5	Surcingles.....doz..	2		1.40	1.15	1.24	1.45		
6					2.40				
					2.20				
7	Swivels, bridle, X. C.:								
8	Loop ¾-inch.....gross..	1			1.50	1.75	1.62		
9	Loop ½-inch.....do.....	2			1.75	1.90	1.75		
10	Terrets, band, X. C., 1½ inch.....doz	4			.50	.44	.48		
11	Trace carriers, X. C.....do	4			.30	.89	.49		
	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.....doz..	8		1.25	2.00	1.74	1.55		
12	Wax:								
	Saddlers'.....lbs..	43				.09	.08		
13	Shoemakers', small ball.....balls..	400				.54	.55		

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.		Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.					
Number.	Description.		Alex. Hamilton.	Edwd. H. Horton.	F. M. Gilham.	Wm. Davis.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Chas. M. Yates.
14	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch.....No..	8	.43					
15	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case).....doz..	286	.63	.70		.73	.56½	
16			a. 70					
17								
18	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen.....doz..	83	2.00					
19	Corn planters, hand.....No..	10	.55					
20	Cornshellers, hand, medium size.....do..	6	2.50					
21			6.25					
22	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases.....doz..	5	22.50					
23	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel.....No..	13	2.30					
24	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or two steel blades with two wooden handles.....No..	40	.65					
	Forks, c. s., packed in cases:							
25	Hay, 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles.....doz..	26	4.86					
26	Hay, 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles.....do..	54	7.30					
27	Manure, 4 oval tines, long handles, dozen.....doz..	9	5.75					
28	Manure, 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule.....doz..	6	8.00					
29	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	434	1.60					
30			1.00					
31			.75					
32	Handles, hay fork, 5½ feet (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz..	6	1.20					
33			2.25					

a 150 dozen large 2-pound cans.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—cont'd.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.																	
			Edward L. Griffith.	Wm. S. Miller.	Richard N. Nason.	Fred B. Dallam.	Jos. Sloss.	Jos. Ehrman.	B. F. Dunham.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	C. W. Coburn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. B. Stone.	Harry Unna.	Josiah E. Allison.	Jno. D. Sibley.	Columbia Implement Co.	Henry C. Bennett.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				
13																				

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	Description.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.																	
			Edward L. Griffith.	Wm. S. Miller.	Richard N. Nason.	Fred B. Dallam.	Jos. Sloss.	Jos. Ehrman.	B. F. Dunham.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	C. W. Coburn.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. B. Stone.	Harry Unna.	Josiah E. Allison.	Jno. D. Sibley.	Columbia Implement Co.	Henry C. Bennett.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	
14																				
15			.65	.44½	.80	.90	.48½	.95	.64	.50	.65	1.70								
16					.50	.85				.75	.48									
17						.65														
18						3.50						2.36	2.29							
19																				
20																				
21																				
22												24.50								
23															3.50	2.50	7.00			
24							.65		c. 64		.64				b. 50					
25									4.45		4.65		4.70							
26									6.90		6.87		6.57							
27									5.91		5.62		5.85							
28									8.58		8.79		9.05							
29										1.92	1.10		1.05		1.30				1.20	.90
30										1.65			1.10						1.90	
31										.95										
32											1.75		1.20							
33																				

b 19 only.
c 21 awarded.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.					
			Alex. Hamilton.	Henry C. Bennett.	Fred B. Dallam.	Jos. Sloss.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.
			1	Handles: Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases, dozen	82	1.22	1.59	1.30	1.24	1.23	1.45
2	Plow, left-hand	33	2.25					
3	Plow, right-hand	34	2.25					
4	Shovel, long (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases	26	1.20			1.27		
5	Harrows, 40-teeth, 8 by 10 inches, headed, with drawbar and clevises	38	7.25					
6	Hoes: Garden, solid shank, c. s., 8-inch, dozen	103	a3.97			a3.97	4.15	
7	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2	13	4.42			4.25	4.20	
8	Knives, hay	13	4.30				5.00	
9	Machines, mowing, singletrees, double-trees, and neck yoke, complete, with 2 dozen extra sections	23	33.70					
10	Mattocks, ax, c. s.	39	5.50			5.40	5.50	
11	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds	42	9.98			4.25	4.50	
12	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	253	4.40					
13	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share: 10-inch	67	4.67					
14	12-inch	67	5.95					
15	14-inch	69	6.99					
16	Plows, breaker, with rolling colter, gauge wheel, and extra share: 12-inch	37	7.90					
17	14-inch	4	9.25					
18	Plows, shovel, double, with iron beam, number	6	9.75					
19	Plow beams, sawed to shape: For 8-inch plow	67	2.25					
20	For 10-inch plow	22	.98					
21	For 12-inch plow	105	1.05					
22	For 14-inch plow	44	1.43					
23	For 12-inch breaking plow	4	1.90					
24	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder	14						
25	Pumps, wooden	15						
26	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot	315						
27	Rakes, hay: Sulky, not less than 20 teeth	20	15.38					
28	Wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows	29	1.55			1.55	1.50	
29	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth	61	2.37			2.45	2.50	
30	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied	5	7.75			7.75	8.00	
31	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inches, packed in cases	33	4.30			4.50	4.50	
32	Scythe snaths	30	4.50			5.95	6.10	
33	Scythestones	67	4.60			.40	.30	

a 52 dozen awarded to Alex. Hamilton, 51 dozen to Jos. Sloss.
b 234 awarded to Alex. Hamilton, 19 to Josiah E. Allison (bids for 19 only).

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.										
	E. D. Flint.	Josiah E. Allison.	Frank H. Keyes.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Chas. F. Tay.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Henry E. Bothin.	Jno. D. Sibley.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Columbia Implement Co.	C. O. Hooker.
	1									1.25	
2	2.50										
3	2.50										
4	2.50										
5											
6							10.00	6.00			
7									4.24		
8									4.25		
9									4.60		
10											
11										45.00	36.75
12					32.00			32.50	5.35		
13											
14									4.40		
15											
16		b 4.00						5.00			
17								6.10			
18								7.40			
19								8.29			
20											
21								9.70			
22								9.90			
23								2.00			
24	1.00										
25	1.25										
26	1.25										
27	1.50										
28	2.00										
29						1.40	1.10	1.09			
30									5.00		
31									.17		
32										22.00	f 16.00
33		e 17.00	15.00					15.00			g 15.00
34									1.60		
35									2.40		
36									7.50		
37									4.25		
38											
39									h 6.00		
40									.34		
41											

e 8 only.
d 3 only.
e 17 only.

f Self dump.
g Hand dump.

h 15 dozen to Alex. Hamilton.
i 15 dozen to B. F. Dunham.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
1	Seed drill and cultivators.....No..	4	6.00	.....	.....
2	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....do..	3	9.00	.....	.....
3	Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:				
4	Long-handed, No. 2, round point.....doz..	165	4.90	4.95	5.00
5			5.00		
6	Short-handed, No. 2, square point.....do..	9¹/₂	4.90	4.95	5.00
7			5.00		
8			5.50		
9	Sickles, No. 3, grain.....do..	78	3.60	3.70	.....
10	Spades, steel, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:				
11	Long-handed, No. 3.....doz..	17¹/₂	5.00	4.95	5.00
12			5.25		
13			5.50		
14	Short-handed, No. 3.....do..	13	5.10	5.10	4.90
15			5.35		
16			5.60		
17	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....do..	13	6.75	6.95	7.00
18	Wheelbarrows, garden, all iron.....No..	31	6.15	6.15	6.10
19			3.25		
20	Twine, binder.....lbs..	650	.0699		
21					
22					
23	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted.....No..	6	6.00		

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.					
24	Borax.....lbs..	450	.0499	.05	.05 ¹ / ₂
25	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....do..	240			
26					
27	Coal tar.....galls..	22			
28	Glass, window, single-thick, 8 by 10.....boxes..	7			
29	9 by 12.....do..	3			
30	9 by 14.....do..	2			
31	9 by 15.....do..	2			
32	9 by 16.....do..	1			
33	10 by 12.....boxes..	5			
34	10 by 14.....do..	23			
35	10 by 16.....do..	24			
36	10 by 18.....do..	14			
37	10 by 20.....do..	1			
38	10 by 24.....boxes..	2			
39	12 by 14.....do..	12			
40	12 by 16.....do..	9			
41	12 by 18.....do..	11			
42	12 by 20.....do..	2			
43	12 by 24.....do..	4			
44	12 by 26.....do..	3			
45	12 by 28.....do..	3			

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	Frank H. Keyes.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Columbia Implement Co.	Richard N. Nason.	E. D. Flint.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Cleveland Oil and Paint Manufacturing Co.	Chas. M. Yates.	Saul Magner.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.								
1			14.00						
2									
3		5.00							
4									
5									
6		5.00							
7									
8									
9			3.50						
10									
11			5.00						
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18			6.00						
19									
20	.07 ¹ / ₂								
21	.06								
22	.07								
23									

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

		.05 ¹ / ₂		.08 ¹ / ₂	.11	.06							
				.16	.25								
					.20								
					a 2.30	b 3.30	a 2.07	b 2.95					
					2.30	3.30	2.07	2.95					
					2.30	3.30	2.07	2.95					
					2.30	3.30	2.07	2.95					
					2.30	3.30	2.07	2.95					
					2.30	3.30	2.07	2.95					
					2.30	3.30	2.07	2.95					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					
					2.57	3.61	2.40	3.40					

a Single.

b Double.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—con- tinued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.							
			Richard N. Nason.	Wm. S. Miller.	Edwin L. Griffith.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Chas. M. Yates.	Saul Magner.	Delvan D. Frazee.	W. P. Fuller & Co.
1	Oil, kerosene, water-white, flash- ing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of health of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gall. tin cans, cased * galls..	20,550	.189	.15 ₂	.16	.1794				
2	Oil, in cans, cased:									
3	Lard, good quality.....do...	822	.22	a .44 ₂	.45		.42	.55	.46 ₂	.45
4			.43 ₂	b .50 ₂			.39	.62 ₂	.44 ₂	.39 ₂
5	Linseed, boiled.....do...	1,360	.46	a .37			.38	.40		.388
6	Linseed, raw.....do...	450	.44	a .35			.36	.38		.368
7				b .43						
8	Lubricating, mineral, crude, gallons.....do...	863	.13 ₂	a .16	.21		.14 ₂			.11 ₂
9				b .22						
10	Oil, sewing machine.....bots..	640	.04 ₂							c .30
11	Paint, roof, in cans, cased, gallons.....do...	1,625	.55				.54 ₂	.60		.55
12			.41				.32	.55		.51 ₂
13										.46 ₂
14	Paper, building.....lbs..	600								.42 ₂
15	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	1,165	.04				.02 ₂			e 2.45
16	Resin.....do...	150	.02				.02			.02
17	Turpentine, in cans, cased, gallons.....do...	632	.43	a .38 ₂			.39	.43		.42
18				b .44 ₂						
19	Umber burnt, in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased lbs..	320	.08 ₂				.07	.10 ₂		.08
20	Varnish, copal:									
21	1-gallon cans, cased..galls..	59	.82 ₂				.84	.60		.67
22							.64	.75		.47
23	5-gallon cans, cased....do...	50	.67 ₂				.74	.55		.62
24							.54	.70		.41
25	Whiting.....lbs..	980	.01 ₂				.01	.01 ₂		e .95

* Sample of 1 gallon required.

a In 5-gallon cans.

b In 1-gallon cans.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											Number.		
	Arthur L. Whitney.	C. W. Coburne.	Eugene J. Eusign.	Cleveland Oil and Paint Mfg. Co.	Chas. A. Kinkel.	Pacific Roofing and Refining Co.	Fred B. Dallam.	Isidore Lievre.	B. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.		Henry C. Bennett.	Henry M. Holbrook.
1														1
2														2
3														3
4														4
5														5
6														6
7														7
8														8
9														9
10														10
11														11
12														12
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14														14
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19														19
20														20
21														21
22														22
23														23
24														24
25														25
26														26
27														27
28														28
29														29
30														30
31														31
32														32
33														33

Per dozen.

6782—56

Rolls.

e Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Louis E. Lake.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Fred B. Dallam.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21x11x13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8.....doz..	22		8.35		
2						
3						
4	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size.....doz..	49	2.00	2.64	2.80	2.62
5			2.58			2.50
6						2.40
7						2.00
8	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do..	1 ³ / ₁₂	.60			
9	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do..	6 ³ / ₁₂		1.33		1.30
10	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, solid spouts and riveted handles:					
11	2-quart.....doz..	78				
12						
13						
14						
15						
16	4-quart.....do..	49				
17						
18						
19						
20	6-quart.....do..	27				
21						
22						
23						
24	Coffee mills:					
25	Iron hopper box.....do..	12 ³ / ₁₂	2.75	4.45		3.15
26	Side, No. 1, large.....do..	4 ³ / ₁₂	4.20			7.80
27						4.84
28						3.96
29	Coffee mill, with wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds. No. 1	1	16.30			
30	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:					
31	Pint.....doz..	109		.33		
32						
33						
34	Quart.....do..	26				
35						
36	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....doz..	42				.93
37						
38						
39						
40	Funnels, full size, plain tin:					
41	1-quart.....do..	4		.44		
42						
43						
44	2-quart.....do..	9-12				
45						
46						
47						

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Joseph Sloss.	Chas. F. Fay.	B. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wm. S. Ray.	Oscar S. Levy.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Number.
	8.04		8.74	10.75	8.50				1
	10.20		7.60	8.00					2
			8.40						3
	2.70	2.73	2.10	3.00	2.55	2.68	2.70		4
	3.12		2.68	3.25	2.90		3.10		5
	3.48				5.85				6
					10.26				7
	.60		.29		.60				8
			.40		.70				9
	1.20		1.20	1.50	1.25	1.35			10
				1.30	1.65				11
	1.56		.90	1.30	1.80		1.78		12
			1.00		1.95				13
					3.69				14
					6.48				15
	1.68		1.20	1.60	2.40		2.34		16
					2.50				17
					4.93				18
					8.64				19
	2.28		2.00	1.87	3.00		3.00		20
					3.75				21
					5.54				22
					9.72				23
	3.90		2.00	4.25	3.50				24
	2.40		3.75	3.00	2.95				25
	6.00		4.93	4.00	3.75			.33	26
			7.73					.56	27
	11.00								28
								16.00	29
	.37		.38	.36	.38		.37		30
					.40				31
					.77				32
					1.35				33
	.40		.95	.58	.44				34
					2.57				35
	.50		.58	.70	.41				36
			.39		.34				37
			.67		1.54				38
					2.70				39
	.36		.42	.33	.37				40
	.48		.35	2.43	.55				41
					2.48				42
					4.32				43
	.84		.78	.50	.50				44
	.96		.50	3.24	1.00				45
					3.23				46
					5.67				47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—con- tinued.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Louis E. Lake.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Fred B. Dallam.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Kettles, galvanized iron:					
2	7-quarts.....doz..	16 ¹ / ₂				
3						
4	11-quart.....do..	8 ¹ / ₂				
5						
6	14-quart.....do..	14 ¹ / ₂				
7						
8	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:					
9	10-quart.....do..	67				2.10
10						
11	14-quart.....do..	14				3.00
12						
13	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned:					
14	12-quart.....do..	17		1.89		1.80
15						
16	18-quart.....do..	41		2.54		2.25
17						
18	Pans, dust, japanned, heavy.....do..	29		.62	.60	.60
19				1.23		
20				1.65		
21	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished or					
22	wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubbs's gauge.doz..	43	1.50			1.38
23						
24						
25	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:					
26	1-quart.....do..	8 ¹ / ₂		.22		
27						
28	2-quart.....do..	18 ¹ / ₂		.27		
29						
30	4-quart.....do..	31 ¹ / ₂		.42		
31						
32	6-quart.....do..	22		.52		
33						
34	8-quart.....do..	21		.64		
35						
36						
37						
38						
39						
40						
41						
42						
43						
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Joseph Sloss.	Chas. F. Tay.	Harry Unna.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wm. S. Ray.	Oscar S. Levy.	Number.
	2.40	3.50	1.82	3.00			1
				3.08			2
				5.40			3
	3.36	3.98	2.30	4.80			4
				4.93			5
				8.64			6
	4.44	4.62	2.75	7.20			7
				5.85			8
				10.26			9
	2.16	2.15	5.60	3.00	2.90	1.77	10
		2.82		4.93			11
		3.05		8.64			12
	3.00	2.99	7.60	3.50	3.38	2.16	13
		3.39		5.85			14
		3.79		10.26			15
	1.74	1.60	1.80	1.80		1.70	16
		1.80	8.10	4.62			17
				8.10			18
	2.38	1.83	2.50	2.10		2.06	19
		2.16	10.80	5.88		2.45	20
		2.58		9.45			21
	.57	.58	.85	.50	.60		22
	.50	1.06	1.00				23
							24
1.50	2.45	1.15	2.65	1.30	2.12	1.35	25
		2.10		2.10		2.20	26
				2.00			27
				3.51			28
	.33	.30	.35	.80	.37		29
		.34	1.62	.19			30
				.77			31
				1.35			32
	.42	.37	.45	.38	.48		33
		.44	2.16	.26			34
				1.08			35
	.72	.59	.66	1.89			36
		.67	2.97	.58	.71		37
				.40			38
				1.54			39
	.90	.74	.85	2.70	1.10		40
		.84	3.65	.74			41
				.50			42
				1.85			43
	1.08	.84	1.10	3.24			44
		.98	5.13	.84	1.24		45
				.60			46
				2.08			47
				5.65			48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.		
			Alex. Hamilton.	Louis E. Lake.	Louis Feldman, Jr.
1	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch: doz	95		.33	
2	Jelly, baking, deep.....doz				
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch: doz	25		.33	
11	Jelly, baking, deep.....doz				
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
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29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					

a 112 sheets.

b Per dozen nests.

c Not corrugated bottom.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											Number.
	Fred B. Dallam.	Joseph Sloss.	Chas. F. Tay.	B. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Philip Lowengart.	William S. Ray.	Oscar S. Levy.	Geo. T. Hawley.	
1												1
2												2
3												3
4												4
5												5
6												6
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8												8
9												9
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35												35
36												36
37												37
38												38
39												39
40												40
41												41
42												42
43												43
44												44
45												45
46												46
47												47
48												48
49												49

d 2,638 pounds.

e 2,637 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.
1	Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace: 20 gallons actual capacity.....No..	2
2	40 gallons actual capacity.....do..	3
3	90 gallons actual capacity.....do..	4
4	Coal scuttles, 16-inch galvanized.....do..	74
5	Elbows, stove-pipe: size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases.....do..	571
6	size 7-inch, 4 pieces.....do..	22
7	Furnaces: for 40-gallon portable caldron.....do..	3
8	for 90-gallon portable caldron.....do..	2
9	Ovens, dutch, cast iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter, inside, crated.....do..	234
10	Pipe, stove, patent, out, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, crated: 6-inch, No. 26 iron.....joints..	3,400
11	7-inch, No. 26, iron.....do..	182
12	Polish, stove.....gross..	19
13	Stoves, box, heating, wood: 24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.....No..	130
14	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.....do..	58
15	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.....do..	27
16	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.....do..	16
17	Stoves, cooking, coal, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete: 7-inch; ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture.....No..	3
18	8-inch; ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture.....No..	1
19	9-inch; ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture.....No..	7
20	Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete: 6-inch; length of wood 20 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture.....No..	25
21	7-inch; length of wood 22 inches; ovens not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture.....No..	101
22	8-inch; length of wood 24 inches; ovens not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture.....No..	37
23	9-inch; length of wood 26 inches; ovens not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture.....No..	19
24	Stoves, heating, coal: 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....do..	30
25	16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds.....do..	10
26	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron: 32-inch, with outside rods.....do..	8
27	37-inch, with outside rods.....do..	3
28	Stoves, heating: Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.....No..	11
29	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.....No..	1

† NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6 quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2 quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3 quarts; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Louis E. Lake.	Fred B. Dallam.	Chas. F. Tay.	Harry Unna.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wm. S. Ray.	Oscar S. Levy.	Alonzo A. Watkins.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
		9.00		9.00			13.00
				12.00			
				16.00			24.00
				25.00			
				50.00			
	.23		.19	.18	.22		.35
				.07	.14		
				.05			
				.10			
				.14			
				14.00			16.50
				20.00			
				35.00			
				.50			.60
				.55			
				.089		.15	.11½
				.099		.11½	
				.12			.12½
	3.65	3.29		5.50			5.00
				3.25			
				3.85			3.80
				4.85			4.80
				5.70			5.60
				a 7.30			a 7.30
				b 13.00			d e 13.00 f 14.00
				b 14.00			e 15.20 f 16.40
				b 22.00			e 14.95 f 16.15
				b 12.50			e 17.00 f 18.40
				b 13.75			e 19.20 f 20.60
				c 12.00			e 10.40 f 11.40
				c 14.00			e 12.65 f 13.65
				c 16.00			e 13.48 f 14.48
				c 18.00			e 14.70 f 15.90
				b 16.00			e 15.32 f 16.52
				b 18.70			e 16.55 f 17.95
				c 6.40			e 17.38 f 18.78
				6.00			5.70
				8.50			6.60
							5.80
							7.70
							8.20
							7.70
							9.00
							11.00
							11.50
							25.00
							33.00
							17.00
							19.40

a 5 each to C. F. Tay and A. A. Watkins, and 6 to H. M. Holbrook.
b Add for steel furniture, on No. 6 and 7 stoves, \$1 each; No. 8, \$1.25; No. 9, \$1.50.
c Crating cook stoves, 50 cents; crating heating stoves, 25 cents.
d Crating box stoves, 25 cents; crating all other stoves, 50 cents.
e Iron ware.
f Steel ware.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Henry C. Bennett.	Fred. B. Dallam.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
1	Adzes, cast steel, house carpenter's, 4½-inch, square head	7-12	9.50		
2			14.00		
3	Anvils, wrought iron, steel face:				
4	100-pounds, per pound.....No.	1	.10½		
5	140-pounds, per pound.....do.	1	.10½		
6	200-pounds, per pound.....do.	2	.10½		
7	Augers, cast steel, cut with nut:				
8	1-inch.....doz.	27	2.70		
9	1½-inch.....do.	2	4.00		
10	1¾-inch.....do.	14	5.00		
11	2-inch.....do.	2½	6.20		
12	Augers, cast steel, hollow:				
13	¾-inch.....do.	2-12			
14	1-inch.....do.	3-12			
15	1½-inch.....do.	2-12			
16	Axles, cast steel:				
17	Saddler's, assorted, patent.....do.	17	.06½		
18	Shoemaker's, shouldered, peg, assorted, patent.....do.	37	.06½		
19	Shoemaker's sewing, assorted, patent.....do.	17	.06½		
20	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel.....doz.	249	5.87½	7.47	7.00
21			5.50		6.50
22			5.20		
23			5.00		
24			4.60		
25	Axes, cast steel:				
26	Broad, 12 inch cut, single bevel, steel head.....do.	3-12	16.00		
27	Hunter's, inserted steel, handled.....do.	17½	4.80		
28			3.85		
29	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....lbs.	500	3.65		
30			.09		
31			.04		
32			.0385		
33	Bellows, blacksmith's:				
34	36-inch, standard.....No.	3	11.00		
35			6.65		
36	38-inch, standard.....do.	5	11.25		
37			7.35		
38	Bells:				
39	Cow, wrought.....doz.	3	2.50		
40			1.80		
41			1.35		
42	Hand, No. 8, polished.....do.	11-12	1.15		
43			4.65		
44	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:				
45	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds.....No.	1	a 29.00		
46	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....do.	2	c 45.00		
47	Belting, leather:				
48	2-inch.....feet.	432	.06½		
49			.09½		
50			.112		
51			.132		
52			.154		
53			.176		
54			.18		
55			.21		
56			.24		
57			.13½		
58			.19½		
59					
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98					
99					
100					

a A 300-pound bell only.

b Railroad.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.

Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. F. Weber.	Crane Co.	Number.
8.95	12.50				9.75			1
								2
.11	8.50		10.00		11.00			3
.11	11.90		14.00		11.00			4
.11	17.00		20.00		11.00			5
								6
3.50	3.15				3.00			7
3.60	3.60				3.78			8
4.50	4.50				4.73			9
6.60	6.60				7.00			10
	8.40				11.00			11
	9.80				12.00			12
	11.20				14.00			13
.10	.07				.07			14
.10	.04				.04			15
.10	.06½				.06½			16
5.85	5.90	4.99			d 5.75			17
	5.75				5.25			18
	5.25							19
								20
18.00	16.00				16.00			21
3.49	3.35				4.75			22
								23
5.24	.039			.05	.039			24
b .04	.04½							25
	.04½							26
	.05½							27
								28
6.80	6.27		14.00					29
7.90	7.00		16.00					30
								31
								32
1.50					2.25			33
								34
								35
								36
	5.45				4.70			37
								38
					19.80	27.75		39
					27.75	35.00		40
						52.50		41
.0629	.084						.12	42
.09½	.098						.11	43
	.112						.09½	44
.0989	.132						.18½	45
.14½	.154						.17	46
	.176						.14½	47
.13½	.18						.25½	48
.19½	.21						.23½	49
	.24						.20	50

c 400-pound bell only.

d Hunts.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Crane Co.	Austin Kanzee.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	E. D. Flint.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.							
1	Belting, leather:									1
2	5-inch.....feet..	165	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.17 $\frac{3}{8}$	.228	.....	.....	2
3				.30		.25	.256			3
4	6-inch.....do...	50	.26	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.304			4
5				.39		.30	.276			5
6				.36			.322			6
7	Belting, rubber:			.30 $\frac{1}{2}$			.368			7
8	3-ply, 4-inch.....feet..	81	.....	.17	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....			8
9				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$					9
10	3-ply, 6-inch.....do...	380	.....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$						10
11				.26	.11 $\frac{3}{8}$	.12 $\frac{3}{8}$				11
12				.21	.13					12
13	4-ply, 8-inch.....do...	200	.....	.156						13
14				.42	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$				14
15				.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21					15
16	4-ply, 10-inch.....do...	100	.....	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$						16
17				.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.26				17
18				.43	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$					18
19	4-ply, 12-inch.....do...	45	.....	.32	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$				19
20				.65						20
21				.52	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$					21
22	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip, or equal:			.89						22
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....doz..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25	.....	.....	1.20	1.08	2.25	1.05	23
24	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do...	8	1.25	.....	.....	1.19	1.23	2.55	1.27	24
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do...	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1.31	.....	.....	1.52	1.33	2.85	1.42	25
26	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do...	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1.31	.....	.....	1.76	1.59	3.30	1.65	26
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.40	.....	.....	1.92	1.73	3.60	1.68	27
28	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do...	5	1.52	.....	.....	1.82	1.88	3.90	1.95	28
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do...	5	1.62	.....	.....	2.24	1.96	4.20	2.10	29
30	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75	.....	.....	2.40	2.20	4.50	2.28	30
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.98	.....	.....	2.64	2.38	5.00	2.31	31
32	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do...	4	2.16	.....	.....	2.52	2.60	5.40	2.70	32
33	1-inch.....do...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.34	.....	.....	3.52	2.73	5.85	2.92	33
34	Bits, twist-drill, for metal: For brace, square shank, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds.....sets..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.80	.....	.....	3.60	3.24	7.25	3.37	34
35	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds.....sets..	21	1.45	.....	.....	1.75	1.47	3.00	1.60	35
36	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assort- ed, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.....doz..	7	.30	.....	.....	.60	.30	.85	.30	36
37	Bolt cutters.....No..	8	2.80	.....	.....	4.25	3.00	4.00	4.00	37
38			3.75	.....	.....		3.75	6.00	6.00	38

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						Number.	
			Alex. Hamilton.	Henry C. Bennett.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	E. D. Flint.	Edward A. Howard.		Geo. T. Hawley.
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:									
1	1 by 1.....No..	1,450	.33	.....	.35	.30	.30	.48	.32	1
2	1 by 1 1/4.....do..	1,825	.33	.....	.35	.30	.30	.52	.32	2
3	1 by 2.....do..	2,275	.36	.....	.38	.32	.33	.55	.34	3
4	1 by 2 1/4.....do..	1,850	.38	.....	.41	.34	.35	.58	.36	4
5	1 by 3.....do..	2,100	.41	.....	.44	.37	.40	.61	.39	5
6	1 by 3 1/4.....do..	1,450	.44	.....	.46	.39	.40	.64	.41	6
7	1 by 4.....do..	2,000	.42	.....	.49	.45	.45	.68	.44	7
8	1 by 2.....do..	1,700	.45	.....	.53	.50	.45	.80	.47	8
9	1 by 2 1/4.....do..	1,850	.48	.....	.58	.55	.50	.88	.51	9
10	1 by 3.....do..	2,200	.52	.....	.62	.59	.53	.93	.56	10
11	1 by 4.....do..	2,350	.60	.....	.72	.69	.62	1.06	.65	11
12	1 by 5.....do..	1,700	.69	.....	.82	.78	.70	1.20	.74	12
13	1 by 6.....do..	1,700	.78	.....	.92	.87	.78	1.32	.78	13
14	1 by 7.....do..	1,150	.96	.....	1.02	.97	.85	1.45	.87	14
15	1 by 8.....do..	1,150	1.06	.....	1.11	1.06	.95	1.57	.95	15
16	1 by 9.....do..	1,100	1.15	.....	1.21	1.15	1.10	1.70	1.03	16
17	1 by 4.....do..	1,150	1.13	.....	1.19	1.13	1.00	1.97	1.02	17
18	1 by 5.....do..	950	1.26	.....	1.33	1.27	1.15	2.16	1.14	18
19	1 by 6.....do..	1,050	1.40	.....	1.26	1.40	1.25	2.35	1.33	19
20	1 by 7.....do..	700	1.53	.....	1.38	1.53	1.40	2.52	1.45	20
21	1 by 8.....do..	950	1.66	.....	1.50	1.66	1.50	2.70	1.58	21
22	1 by 10.....do..	1,100	1.93	.....	1.74	1.93	1.75	3.05	1.83	22
23	1 by 11.....do..	600	2.07	.....	1.86	2.07	1.85	3.25	1.96	23
24	1 by 12.....do..	1,200	2.20	.....	1.98	2.20	2.00	3.40	2.08	24
	Bolts, door, wrought iron, barrel:									
25	5-inch.....doz..	9	.60	.68	.90	.75	.....	.....	.50	25
26	8-inch.....do..	7 1/2	1.35	.....	1.92	1.60	.....	.....	1.30	26
27	Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10 inch.....doz..	1	1.75	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	1.40	27
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:									
28	1 by 1.....No..	150	.61	.....	.65	.59	.50	.51	.64	28
29	1 by 1 1/4.....do..	600	.61	.....	.65	.59	.50	.51	.64	29
30	1 by 2.....do..	700	.64	.....	.68	.62	.53	.55	.68	30
31	1 by 2 1/4.....do..	150	.65	.....	.71	.65	.56	.57	.70	31
32	1 by 3.....do..	350	.68	.....	.75	.68	.58	.60	.73	32
33	1 by 3 1/4.....do..	100	.70	.....	.77	.73	.60	.65	.76	33
34	1 by 1.....do..	100	.70	.....	.76	.72	.60	.67	.75	34
35	1 by 1 1/4.....do..	500	.70	.....	.76	.72	.60	.65	.75	35
36	1 by 2.....do..	700	.70	.....	.80	.76	.65	.67	.79	36
37	1 by 2 1/4.....do..	400	.75	.....	.84	.80	.65	.70	.82	37
38	1 by 3.....do..	950	.80	.....	.88	.83	.70	.75	.80	38
39	1 by 3 1/4.....do..	300	.84	.....	.92	.87	.73	.77	.84	39

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
	Bolts, square head and nut per 100:				
1	No. 300	.90	.95	.90	
2	by 4.....do.....	.93	1.00	.94	
3	by 4½.....do.....	.97	1.03	.98	
4	by 5.....do.....	.90	.88	.90	
5	by 2½.....do.....	.94	.92	.97	
6	by 3.....do.....	.98	.96	1.00	
7	by 3½.....do.....	1.02	1.00	1.04	
8	by 4.....do.....	1.08	1.05	1.08	
9	by 4½.....do.....	1.11	1.18	1.09	
10	by 5.....do.....	1.16	1.24	1.13	
11	by 5½.....do.....	1.20	1.28	1.17	
12	by 6.....do.....	1.23	1.33	1.22	
13	by 6½.....do.....	1.23	1.37	1.26	
14	by 7.....do.....	1.35	1.41	1.34	
15	by 7½.....do.....	1.40	1.46	1.38	
16	by 8.....do.....	1.45	1.51	1.42	
17	by 3.....do.....	1.00	1.25	1.18	
18	by 4.....do.....	1.12	1.37	1.32	
19	by 5.....do.....	1.20	1.49	1.41	
20	by 3½.....do.....	1.55	1.68	1.59	
21	by 4.....do.....	1.65	1.75	1.66	
22	by 4½.....do.....	1.70	1.83	1.73	
23	by 5.....do.....	1.80	1.90	1.80	
24	by 5½.....do.....	1.87	1.82	1.88	
25	by 6.....do.....	1.94	1.89	1.95	
26	by 7.....do.....	2.08	2.03	2.09	
27	by 8.....do.....	2.23	2.07	2.24	
28	by 9.....do.....	2.37	2.20	2.38	
29	Bolts, tire, per 100:				
30	by 1½.....do.....	.20	.52	.20	
31	by 2.....do.....	.22	.52	.22	
32	by 2½.....do.....	.23	.56	.23	
33	by 3.....do.....	.26	.70	.27	
34	by 2.....do.....	.30	.78	.30	
35	by 2½.....do.....	.32	.87	.33	
36	by 3.....do.....	.36	.96	.36	
37	by 2.....do.....	.55	1.06	.39	
38	by 2½.....do.....	.65	1.17	.43	
39	by 3.....do.....	.72	1.27	.48	
40	by 3½.....do.....	.78	1.38	.53	
	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....doz..	11	.08	.10	.07½
	Braces, iron:				
41	Grip, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws.....do...	1½	9.75	9.40	4.00
42	Ratchet, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws.....do...	5	2.25	6.79	10.75
43			5.50		9.00
44			6.75		14.40
45			11.50		
46			14.40		
47	Brushes, dust.....do...	25	1.90		
48			2.45		
49			2.70		
50					
51					

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	E. D. Flint.	Edward A. Howard.	Henry E. Bothin.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Louis E. Lake.	Louis Feldman, Jr.	Fred B. Dallam.	Harry Unna.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.							
	.75	.87		.88				
1	.91	.95		.94				
2	.95	.97	1.14	.99				
3	.97	1.00	1.20	1.03				
4	.98	1.02	1.26	1.08				
5	.99	1.03	1.32	1.08				
6	1.00	1.06	1.38	1.12				
7	1.01	1.09	1.44	1.17				
8	1.02	1.13	1.50	1.21				
9	1.03	1.18	1.56	1.26				
10	1.04	1.23	1.62	1.30				
11	1.05	1.28	1.68	1.35				
12	1.06	1.33	1.74	1.39				
13	1.07	1.38	1.80	1.44				
14	1.08	1.43	1.86	1.48				
15	1.09	1.48	1.92	1.52				
16	1.10	1.53	1.98	1.56				
17	1.11	1.58	2.04	1.60				
18	1.12	1.63	2.10	1.64				
19	1.13	1.68	2.16	1.68				
20	1.14	1.73	2.22	1.72				
21	1.15	1.78	2.28	1.76				
22	1.16	1.83	2.34	1.80				
23	1.17	1.88	2.40	1.84				
24	1.18	1.93	2.46	1.88				
25	1.19	1.98	2.52	1.92				
26	1.20	2.03	2.58	1.96				
27	1.21	2.08	2.64	2.00				
28	1.22	2.13	2.70	2.04				
29	1.23	2.18	2.76	2.08				
30	1.24	2.23	2.82	2.12				
31	1.25	2.28	2.88	2.16				
32	1.26	2.33	2.94	2.20				
33	1.27	2.38	3.00	2.24				
34	1.28	2.43	3.06	2.28				
35	1.29	2.48	3.12	2.32				
36	1.30	2.53	3.18	2.36				
37	1.31	2.58	3.24	2.40				
38	1.32	2.63	3.30	2.44				
39	1.33	2.68	3.36	2.48				
40	1.34	2.73	3.42	2.52				
41	1.35	2.78	3.48	2.56				
42	1.36	2.83	3.54	2.60				
43	1.37	2.88	3.60	2.64				
44	1.38	2.93	3.66	2.68				
45	1.39	2.98	3.72	2.72				
46	1.40	3.03	3.78	2.76				
47	1.41	3.08	3.84	2.80				
48	1.42	3.13	3.90	2.84				
49	1.43	3.18	3.96	2.88				
50	1.44	3.23	4.02	2.92				
51	1.45	3.28	4.08	2.96				

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.			
			Alex. Hamilton.	Chas. M. Yates.	Louis E. Lake.	Louis Feldman, jr.
1	Brushes, marking, assorted.....doz..	7	.22½	.30	.45	
2	Brushes, paint, all bristles:					
3	No. 1, full size.....do..	10		4.24		
4	No. 3, full size.....do..	4½		7.53		
5	No. 3, full size.....do..	5½		11.50	8.00	
6	No. 2, full size.....do..	5½		3.47		
7	Brushes, paint, flat:					
8	3-inch.....do..	12½	1.90	8.10	1.35	1.75
9			4.00	2.73		2.40
10	4-inch.....do..	11½	7.50	1.94	2.23	2.85
11			3.50	12.93		3.75
12				3.25		
13	Brushes:					
14	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....do..	38	1.12		1.23	1.15
15						1.20
16						1.30
17	Shoe.....do..	54	1.50		1.19	1.20
18			2.50			1.35
19			2.00			
20	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do..	10½	1.00		1.19	.80
21			2.50			1.40
22			1.50			1.15
23	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do..	10	.75	1.94	1.44	
24					1.75	
25	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle.....doz..	13½	3.00	13.72		3.25
26			7.25	7.54		
27			4.50	4.38		
28	Butts, brass:					
29	1½-inch, narrow.....do..	17	.074			
30	2-inch, narrow.....do..	18	.10½			.08
31	2½-inch, narrow.....do..	11	.19½			.12
32	Butts, door:					.21
33	2½ by 2 inches, loose pin, wrought iron.....do..	22	.23			.26
34	3 by 2½ inches, loose pin, wrought iron.....do..	18	.40			.36
35	3 by 3 inches, loose pin, wrought iron.....do..	22	.43			.41
36	3½ by 3 inches, loose pin, wrought iron.....do..	10	.60			.57
37	3½ by 3½ inches, loose pin, wrought iron.....do..	7	.57			.60
38	4 by 3½ inches, loose pin, wrought iron.....do..	8	.76			.69
39	4 by 4 inches, loose pin, wrought iron.....do..	13	.78			.74
40	Calipers:					
41	Outside, 8 inches.....do..	1½	1.42			1.48
42	Inside, 8 inches.....do..	1½	1.42			
43	Cards, cattle.....do..	1	.44			
44	Catches, iron, cupboard.....do..	29	.33			
45	Chains, log:					
46	1½-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound.....No..	3	.05½			.06½
47	1-inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound.....No..	51	.046			.06
48	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.....pairs..	43	.34			.31
49			.27½			.40

Per dozen pairs.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.											Number.
	Fred B. Dallam.	Jos. Sloss.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	W. P. Fuller & Co.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Richard N. Nason.	Henry C. Bennett.	E. Levenson.	George T. Hawley.	Thos. R. Hayes.	
	.23		.23	.22	.32	2.00	.75					1
	4.40			4.24	4.70		5.25					2
	6.25			6.00	7.25		7.50					3
	9.90			9.98	11.10		11.40					4
	2.70			2.60	3.45		4.00					5
	2.10		2.25	1.90	4.25		7.00					6
	1.45			2.76	2.07		3.50					7
					1.39							8
	3.60		3.35	2.80	8.50		11.20					9
	2.10			4.25	3.34		5.00					10
				2.40	2.05							11
				2.75								12
				5.25								13
	1.30	1.26		.90		1.02						14
	1.25	1.10		.98		1.42						15
	1.10			1.05								16
	1.05			1.45								17
	.80											18
	2.15	2.12		1.22								19
	1.85			1.36								20
	1.80			1.22								21
	1.50											22
	1.24											23
	.60					1.26						24
	1.50	1.62		.95								25
	1.25			1.20								26
				1.35		1.85	4.50					27
	1.92			1.75								28
	3.24			3.09	4.50		9.00		3.00			29
												30
												31
												32
		.08	a .16							.08		33
		.12	a .24							.12		34
		.22	a .42							.21		35
		.25	a .53							.26		36
		.42	a .80							.36		37
		.39	a .83							.41		38
		.60	a 1.08							.57		39
		.60	a 1.27							.60		40
		.77	a 1.48							.69		41
		.70	a 1.52						1.48	.74		42
	4.40		4.73							1.65		43
	2.80		4.73							1.65		44
	.50		.80	.60						.64		45
	.80		.29							.36		46
								.28				47
												48
		.42	.39									49
												50

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.									Number.			
			Alex. Hamilton.	Henry C. Bennett.	Joseph Sloss.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Louis Feldman, jr. Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Alonzo A. Watkins.		Henry E. Bothin.	Thos. R. Hayes.	
1	Drills: Blacksmith's, horizontal, no.	2	1.69		2.00	3.45		2.00							1
2	Hand, light, for metal, number	2	.98		1.25	.50		1.00							2
3						1.25									3
4	Faucets: Brass, racking, 1/2-inch, loose key.....doz.	3 1/2	3.20	3.60	4.00	3.85	4.25	3.20							4
5			3.15	4.14											5
6			4.00												6
7	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....doz.	1	.22	.47	.25	.23		.24	.75	.30					7
8	Files, flat: Bastard, 10-inch. doz.	6 7/8	1.56		1.48	1.48	1.06	1.41		1.50					8
9	Bastard, 12 inch. do.	2	2.20		2.00	2.09	1.51	2.10		2.00					9
10	Wood, 12-inch. do.	4 1/2	4.10		2.35	4.00	1.51	4.15		2.00					10
11					4.25										11
12	Wood, 14-inch. do.	8 3/4	5.00		3.32	5.27	2.14	5.25		2.85					12
13					5.25										13
14	Files, half-round, bastard: 10-inch. doz.	2 1/2	1.90		1.83	1.80	1.31	1.74		1.75					14
15	12-inch. do.	7 3/8	2.50		2.34	2.42	1.76	2.45		2.35					15
16	Files, mill-saw: 8-inch. doz.	37	.95		1.02	.87	.66	.91							16
17	10-inch. do.	26	1.12		1.33	1.17	.86	1.20							17
18	12-inch. do.	25	1.75		1.70	1.67	1.22	1.62					.81		18
19	14-inch. do.	5	2.50		2.34	2.42	1.76	2.45					1.17		19
20	Files, round, bastard: 6-inch. doz.	5	.75		.79	.67	.51	.71							20
21	8-inch. do.	3 3/8	.85		1.02	.91	.66	.91							21
22	10-inch. do.	3 3/8	1.24		1.33	1.18	.86	1.14							22
23	12-inch. do.	1 1/2	1.59		1.62	1.69	1.22	1.70							23
24	14-inch. do.	2 1/2	2.50		2.46	2.34	1.76	2.45							24
25	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch. doz.	1 1/2	2.19		2.35	2.07	1.51	2.20							25
26	Files, taper, saw: 3-inch. doz.	32 1/2	.35		.39	.35	.25	.33					.18		26
27	3 1/2-inch. do.	21	.35		.33	.35	.26	.35							27
28	4-inch. do.	35	.37 1/2		.38	.36	.27	.38							28
29	4 1/2-inch. do.	7	.40		.45	.44	.32	.45							29
30	5-inch. do.	21	.50		.54	.52	.39	.51							30
31	6-inch. do.	29	.65		.72	.75	.54	.76							31
32	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, per lb. pairs.	41	.03 1/2		.03 1/2	.028	.028	2.83		.03					32
33	Gauges: Marking. doz.	1 1/2	.35		.35	.38		.37							33
34			.70												34
35			.95												35
36	Mortise, screw slide, dozen	1 1/2	3.40		3.25	3.95		2.75							36
37	Slitting, with handle, dozen	6-12	3.00					6.00						.95	37
38	Gluepots, No. 1, tinned, number	5	.30		.50			.30							38

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	F. M. Gilham.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	Geo. T. Hawley.	E. D. Flint.	Louis E. Lake.	Henry C. Bennett.	Harry Unna.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Number.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.										
1	Gouges, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:												1
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....doz..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.30		4.80	4.77	3.60						2
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.80		3.60								3
4	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.25		5.22	5.00	4.20						4
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.75		4.20								5
6	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.90		6.10	6.44	4.80						6
7	1-inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.00		4.80	7.00	5.10						7
8					6.40								8
9					5.10								9
10					6.80	7.70	5.40						10
11					5.40								11
12					7.20	8.00	5.70						12
	Grindstones, per pound:												
13	Weighing 50 lbs., number	51	.016		.02	.01 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.60						13
14	Weighing 100 lbs., number	31	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02	.01 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.60						14
15	Weighing 150 lbs., number	2	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02	.01 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.60						15
16	Weighing 250 lbs., number	1	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.60						16
17	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy, number	95	.55		.35	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30						17
18			.30			.44							18
19	Hair clippers.....No..	85	.75	1.20	.85	.65	.75	1.00					19
20			1.73		1.75		.95	1.75					20
21			2.08				.90						21
22	Hammers, claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.....doz..	57	2.55		2.77	3.90	4.55	3.49	4.25	2.85			22
23			4.20		3.95	3.00	2.65		4.12				23
24			4.69			4.75			4.06				24
25									5.25				25
26	Hammers, farrier's: Shoeing, c. s....doz..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.40		3.50	3.90	4.00	6.50					26
27			3.85			3.25	3.50						27
28	Turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs...doz..	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	13.85		16.40	10.80	15.50	20.00					28
29						14.40							29
30	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:												
31	1-inch.....doz..	2	2.50		3.24		2.60				4.20		30
32	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	6-12	2.60		3.60		2.75				4.80		31
33	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	6-12	2.80		3.90		3.20						32
34	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1.....doz..	1	2.75			2.75	3.50						33
35	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid, c. s.:												
36	2-pound.....No..	9	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		.50	.45	.46						34
37	3-pound.....do..	4	.44		.30	.48	.53						35
38	6-pound.....do..	2	.48		.48	.45	.50	.60					36
39	8-pound.....do..	11	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$		.64	.60	.65	.80					37
40	10-pound.....do..	3	.78		.80	.75	.85	1.00					38
41	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron.....doz..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70		1.42	.60	.75						39
42			.62 $\frac{1}{2}$			.70							40
			1.25										41
			1.75										42

a Per cwt.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.								Number.	
			Alex. Hamilton.	Henry C. Bennett.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Thomas R. Hayes.		Geo. T. Hawley.
1	Handles, awl:											
2	Patent peg.....doz..	21	.40	....	.75	.44	.....	.....	.....	1.30	45	1
3	Patent sewing.....do..	20	.45	....	.75	.44	.....	.....	.....	1.45	45	2
4	Hatchets, c. s.:											
5	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled.....doz..	3½	8.20	7.19	7.70	7.50	.....	.....	.....	8.75	4	4
6			7.40	8.19		9.50					5	5
7			6.50			8.25					6	6
8	Shingling, No. 2.....do..	45	4.19	3.25	2.85	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	4.15	7	7
9			3.83	4.60	3.95	3.25				3.55	8	8
10			3.17	4.24		5.00					9	9
11			3.00			4.15					10	10
						4.90					11	11
12	Hinges, extra heavy, T:											
13	8-inch.....doz..	16	.56	....	.58	a 1.40	.....	.....	.....		.72	12
14	10-inch.....do..	5	.87½	....	.98	a 2.00	.....	.....	.....		1.04	13
15	12-inch.....do..	4	1.38	....	1.44	a 2.90	.....	.....	.....		1.47	14
16	Hinges, heavy, strap:											
17	8-inch.....do..	20	.54	....	.56	a 1.20	.....	.....	.....		.60	15
18	10-inch.....do..	8	.72	....	.87	a 1.90	.....	.....	.....		.90	16
19	12-inch.....do..	2	1.20	....	1.33	a 2.57	.....	.....	.....		1.28	17
20	Hinges, light, strap:											
21	6-inch.....do..	25	.26	....	.28	a .57	.....	.....	.....		.28	18
22	8-inch.....do..	25	.36	....	.40	a .81	.....	.....	.....		.70	19
23	10-inch.....do..	6	.50	....	.56	a 1.12	.....	.....	.....		.56	20
24	12-inch.....do..	1	.73	....		a 1.62	.....	.....	.....		.81	21
25	Hinges, light, T:											
26	6-inch.....do..	15	.22½	....	.25	a .50	.....	.....	.....		.25	22
27	8-inch.....do..	5	.29	....	.31	a .65	.....	.....	.....		.32	23
28	10-inch.....do..	3	.43	....	.46	a .95	.....	.....	.....		.47	24
29	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern, heavy.....doz..	194	.12½	.19	.25	.21	.....	.....	.....		.17½	25
30			.18	.19		.16½						26
31			.22									27
32	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:											
33	¾ by ½.....lbs..	250	.....	.....	2.95	2.95	.....	3.00	.02½	.....	2.95	28
34	¾ by 1.....do..	635	.....	.....	2.65	2.65	.....	3.00	.022	.....	2.65	29
35	¾ by 1½.....do..	200	.....	.....	2.55	2.55	.....	3.00	.021	.....	2.55	30
36	¾ by 1¾.....do..	425	.....	.....	2.45	2.45	.....	2.50	.021	.....	2.45	31
37	¾ by 2.....do..	375	.....	.....	2.45	2.45	.....	2.50	.021	.....	2.45	32
38	¾ by 2½.....do..	650	.....	.....	2.45	2.45	.....	2.50	.021	.....	2.45	33
39	¾ by 3.....do..	300	.....	.....	2.45	2.45	.....	2.50	.021	.....	2.45	34
40	¾ by 3½.....do..	350	.....	.....	2.45	2.45	.....	2.50	.021	.....	2.45	35
41	¾ by 4.....do..	420	.....	.....	2.55	2.55	.....	3.00	.021	.....	2.55	36
42	¾ by 2.....do..	270	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	2.50	.02	.....	2.25	37
43	¾ by 3.....do..	220	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	2.50	.02	.....	2.25	38
44	¾ by 3½.....do..	30	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	2.50	.02	.....	2.25	39
45	¾ by 4.....do..	280	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	2.50	.02	.....	2.25	40

a Per dozen pairs.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.					Number.
			Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	Geo. T. Hawley.	
1	Iron, boiler, ¼-inch, per 100 pounds..... lbs..	25		.06	5.00	.02	.05	1
2	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:							
3	½ by 1..... do...	175	2.85	2.85	2.80	.026	2.85	2
4	½ by 1..... do...	50	2.35	2.35	2.80	.021	2.35	3
5	½ by 1..... do...	1,055	2.15	2.15	2.30	.019	2.15	4
6	½ by 1½..... do...	650	2.15	2.15	2.30	.019	2.15	5
7	½ by 1½..... do...	630	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	6
8	½ by 2..... do...	200	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	7
9	½ by 2..... do...	150	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	8
10	½ by 2½..... do...	200	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	9
11	½ by 2½..... do...	250	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	10
12	½ by 4..... do...	150	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	11
13	½ by 4..... do...	550	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	12
14	½ by 3½..... do...	100	2.05	2.05	2.30	.018	2.05	13
15	½ by 1..... do...	125	2.75	2.75	3.80	.02	2.75	14
16	½ by 1..... do...	50	2.35	2.35	3.25	.021	2.35	15
17	½ by 1..... do...	475	2.05	2.05	2.00	.018	3.05	16
18	½ by 1½..... do...	350	1.95	1.95	2.00	.017	1.95	17
19	½ by 1½..... do...	600	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	18
20	½ by 2..... do...	700	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	19
21	½ by 2..... do...	150	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	20
22	½ by 3..... do...	200	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	21
23	½ by 3..... do...	150	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	22
24	½ by 3..... do...	200	1.85	2.25	3.00	.02	2.15	23
25	½ by 3..... do...	200	2.25	2.25	3.00	.02	2.25	24
26	½ by 1½..... do...	475	2.05	2.05	2.00	.018	2.05	25
27	½ by 1½..... do...	1,600	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	26
28	½ by 2..... do...	250	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	27
29	½ by 2..... do...	550	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	28
30	½ by 2..... do...	200	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	29
31	½ by 1½..... do...	1,100	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	30
32	½ by 2..... do...	1,600	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	31
33	½ by 2..... do...	300	1.85	1.85	1.80	.016	1.85	32
34	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:							
35	½-inch..... do...	325	2.75	2.75	3.50	.02	2.75	33
36	½-inch..... do...	425	2.00	2.55	3.50	.023	2.55	34
37	½-inch..... do...	200	2.35	2.35	3.50	.021	2.35	35
38	1-inch..... do...	100	2.35	2.35	3.50	.021	2.35	36
39	1½-inch..... do...	100	2.35	2.35	3.50	.021	2.35	37
38	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:							
39	½ by ½..... do...	50		.10		.03	3.85	38
39	½ by 1..... do...	150		.10		.03	3.85	39

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.										Number.		
			Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	E. D. Flint.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Henry E. Bothin.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Alex. Hamilton.	Harry Urna.	Philip Lowengart.			
1	Iron, per 100 pounds: Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25..... lbs..	100		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.036									1
2	Nail-rod, ordinary size..... lbs..	220	5.75	4.85	6.00		.05	5.60							2
3	Norway, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 do..	875	4.05	4.05	3.70		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.05							3
4	Norway, 1 inch square..... lbs..	475	3.85	3.85	3.50			3.85							4
5	Oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, assorted..... lbs..	200	6.35	.03	3.50			2.55							5
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:														
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... lbs..	605	2.75	2.75	3.80		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.75							6
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch..... do..	1,050	2.55	2.55	3.25		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.55							7
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	1,450	2.35	2.35	2.80		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.35							8
9	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do..	1,630	2.35	2.25	2.80		.02	2.25							9
10	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch..... do..	2,500	2.15	2.15	2.25		.019	2.15							10
11	1-inch..... do..	830	2.15	2.15	2.25		.019	2.15							11
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	2,400	2.05	2.05	2.00		.018	2.05							12
13	1-inch..... do..	1,050	1.95	1.95	2.00		.017	1.95							13
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	550	1.95	1.95	2.00		.017	1.95							14
15	1-inch..... do..	1,025	1.85	1.85	1.80		.016	1.85							15
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:														
16	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick..... lbs..	750	3.75	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.00	.03						16
17	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick..... do..	550	4.25	.03		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.03						17
18	No. 26..... do..	100		.05				.03 $\frac{1}{2}$							18
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:														
19	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch..... lbs..	125	2.35	2.35	2.80		.021	2.35							19
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	656	2.15	2.15	2.25		.019	2.15							20
21	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do..	500	2.05	2.05	2.00		.018	2.05							21
22	1-inch..... do..	275	1.95	1.95	2.00		.017	1.95							22
23	1-inch..... do..	475	1.85	1.85	1.80		.016	1.85							23
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:														
24	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 inch..... lbs..	775	4.05	4.05	3.70		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.05							24
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... do..	270	3.95	3.95	3.50			3.95							25
26	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 2 inches..... do..	425	3.85	3.85	3.50			3.85							26
27	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair..... pairs..	3,164	.049	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08			27
28				.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		.05			.12	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$				28
29									.15	.15					29
30									.09	.09					30
31									.10	.10					31
	Knives:														
32	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster... doz..	40	.98	.90		.90		.85	.85	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	.80	.90			32
33									1.20	.85					33
34										1.20					34
35	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair..... pairs..	54	.70	.60					.65	.55	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	.63			35
36				.70						.62 $\frac{1}{2}$					36
37										.45					37
38										.50					38

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.				
			Alex. Hamilton.	Squire V. Mooney.	Henry C. Bennett.	Joseph Sloss.	Chas. F. Tay.
1	Knives, chopping, iron handles...doz..	3 ³ / ₁₂	1.60				
2			1.00				
3							
4	Knives, drawing, c. s., carpenter's:						
5	10-inch.....do..	7 ⁴ / ₁₂	4.20		6.50	4.45	
6	12-inch.....do..	1 ³ / ₁₂	4.60		7.50	4.88	
7	Knives:						
8	Horseshoeing.....do..	9	3.25			3.00	
9			2.75				
10	Shoemaker's square point, No. 3.....doz..	3 ⁴ / ₁₂	.60			.72	
11	Skimming, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....doz..	22	1.50			.83	
12			1.75				
13	Ladies, melting, 5-inch bowl.....do..	* 1 ¹ / ₂	3.00				
14	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy.....doz..	12	.36			.76	
15	Lead, in bars.....lbs.	150	.044			.042	.05
16	Locks:						
17	Closet, 3 ¹ / ₂ -inch, iron bolt, 2 keys.....doz..	7	1.00			1.25	
18			1.35				
19			4.80				
20	Drawer, 2 ¹ / ₂ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....doz..	3	1.00			2.85	
21			1.62 ¹ / ₂				
22	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:						
23	Rim, 4 inches.....doz..	29	1.90		1.90	2.15	
24			2.50		2.50		
25	Rim, 4 ¹ / ₂ inches.....do..	17	3.00			3.35	
26			3.50				
27	Rim, 5 inches.....do..	17	3.25			5.00	
28			3.75				
29	Rim, 6 inches.....do..	6	4.25			6.50	
30			5.50				
31	Mortise, 3 ¹ / ₂ inches.....do..	12	6.00		1.88	2.50	
32			2.20				
33			2.50				
34	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combination on each shipping order.....doz..	32	4.25		3.60	3.98	
35			4.00		4.20	2.75	
36			2.50		1.90		
37			1.00		4.10		
38			5.50		2.50		
39			9.50		4.25		
40	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....doz..	2 ³ / ₁₂	1.45			1.78	
41			1.15				
42	Nails, wire, casing, steel, per 100 pounds:						
43	6d.....lbs..	1,800	2.08			2.29	
44	8d.....do..	1,850	2.01			2.19	
45	12d.....do..	1,000	1.96			2.09	
46	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:						
47	6d.....do..	4,750	2.08			2.14	
48	8d.....do..	10,850	1.98	2.05		2.04	
49	10d.....do..	13,550	1.93	2.00		1.99	
50	12d.....do..	4,800	1.93			1.99	
51	20d.....do..	7,100	1.88	1.95		1.94	
52	30d.....do..	2,800	1.88			1.94	
53	40d.....do..	2,200	1.88			1.94	
54	60d.....do..	2,300	1.88			1.94	
55	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:						
56	8d.....lbs..	500	1.98			2.04	
57	10d.....do..	1,500	1.93			1.99	
58	12d.....do..	1,800	1.93			1.99	

* No award.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.								Number.	
	Benj. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Henry E. Bothin.	Thomas Jennings, jr.		Thos. R. Hayes.
1	1.00	.90			3.00	.60			1	
2					1.00				2	
3					.55				3	
4	4.50					1.15			4	
5						4.50			5	
6	5.00					4.50			6	
7	3.00		4.00			4.95			7	
8						3.00			8	
9	.80					.65			9	
10	2.25	1.79				2.25			10	
11						2.50			11	
12			.75		1.25				12	
13						.40			13	
14	.04 ¹ / ₂			.05		.044			14	
15	2.00					1.25			15	
16									16	
17									17	
18	2.75					1.00			18	
19									19	
20	2.50					2.00			20	
21						2.90			21	
22	4.00					3.50			22	
23									23	
24	5.85					3.75			24	
25						4.50			25	
26	7.95					6.00			26	
27						7.00			27	
28	2.75					3.25			28	
29						3.85			29	
30						3.55			30	
31									31	
32	2.18	2.70				4.50			32	
33		3.99				4.35			33	
34		1.00							34	
35		2.10							35	
36									36	
37									37	
38	2.00					2.50			38	
39									39	
40	2.35					2.30	2.40	2.55	2.37	40
41	2.25					2.20	2.30	2.45	2.27	41
42	2.15					2.00	2.20	2.35	2.17	42
43	2.20					2.15	2.25	2.40	2.22	43
44	2.10					2.05	2.15	2.30	2.12	44
45	2.05					2.00	2.10	2.25	2.07	45
46	2.05					2.00	2.10	2.25	2.07	46
47	2.00					1.95	2.05	2.20	2.02	47
48	2.00					1.95	2.05	2.20	2.02	48
49	2.00					1.95	2.05	2.20	2.02	49
50	2.00					1.95	2.05	2.20	2.02	50
51	2.10					2.05	2.15	2.30	2.12	51
52	2.05					2.00	2.10	2.25	2.07	52
53	2.05					1.95	2.10	2.25	2.07	53

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Joseph Sloss.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Henry E. Rothin.	Thos. Jennings, Jr.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.				
1	Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:						
2	6d.....lbs.	1,250	2.13	2.39	2.45	2.50	2.65
3	8d.....do.	1,450	2.08	2.29	2.35	2.40	2.55
4	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:						
5	No. 6.....do.	830	9.69	.14	.14		
6	No. 7.....do.	550	9.69	.13	.13		
7	No. 8.....do.	300	9.69	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	
8			11.50				
9	Nails, per 100 pounds:						
10	Wire, lathe, 3d, steel.....do.	2,650	2.33	2.44	2.45	2.50	2.70
11	Oxshoe, No. 5.....do.	25	9.69		15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	
12	Wire, shingle, 4d, steel.....do.	4,100	2.18	2.27	2.30	2.35	2.50
13	Nuts, iron, square:						
14	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	15	.069	.07	.078	.08	
15	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do.	25	.0549	.07	.063		
16	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	125	.0399	.04	.048	.05	
17	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do.	190	.0269	.03	.034	.037	
18	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	140	.0239	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.033	.034	
19	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do.	125	.0219	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	.032	
20	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....doz.	10$\frac{6}{12}$	.49$\frac{1}{2}$	.45	.50		
21			.55	.58	.55		
22	Oilstones, Washita.....do.	3$\frac{7}{12}$	2.48	5.90	3.00		
23			.67		.68		
24	Packing:						
25	Hemp.....lbs.	95	.10	.14	.15		
26			.11 $\frac{1}{2}$				
27	Rubber, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do.	135	.08$\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	
28							
29	Rubber, $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch.....do.	115	.08$\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	
30							
31	Rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.	115	.08$\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	
32							
33	Rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	115	.08$\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	
34							
35	Rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.	115	.08$\frac{3}{4}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$	
36							
37	Yarn (cotton waste).....do.	490	.06	.09	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$		
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Henry C. Bennett.	Chas. F. Lay.	E. D. Flint.	Harry Unna.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Crane Company.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.								
1	2.47	2.40							
2	2.37	2.30							
3		.10	2.40		.15				
4									
5		.10	19.75		.15				
6									
7		.10	18.75		.15				
8									
9	2.57	2.45							
10		.10							
11									
12	2.32	2.25							
13		7.40			.15				
14		5.90			.13				
15		4.40			.10				
16		3.10			.08				
17		2.90			.08				
18		2.60			.08				
19		.47	.47			.40	.50	.50	
20		.55	.55			.50		.78	
21									
22		2.55	4.80						.16
23			5.85						.14
24			6.25						.10
25									.30
26		.12							.25
27		.13							.20
28									.14
29									.05
30									.45
31									.30
32									.25
33									.20
34									.14
35									.05
36									.45
37									.30
38									.25
39									.20
40									.14
41									.05
42									.45
43									.30
44									.25
45									.20
46		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$							.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
47									.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
48									.06 $\frac{3}{4}$

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
			Alex. Hamilton.	F. M. Gilman.	Joseph Sloss.	B. F. Dunham.	E. D. Flint.		
1	Rasps, horse:								
2	12-inch doz.	6 ³ / ₁₂	3.60		3.15	3.24	4.00		
2	14-inch doz.	12 ³ / ₁₂	4.20		5.08	4.57	7.00		
3	Rasps, wood:								
4	Flat, 12-inch do.	7	4.50		4.30	3.69	10.00		
4	Flat, 14-inch do.	6 ¹ / ₁₂	5.60		5.91	5.07	12.00		
5	Half-round, 12-inch do.	3	4.00		3.69	3.95	10.00		
6	Half-round, 14-inch do.	1	5.60		5.07	5.23	12.00		
7	Rivet sets:								
8	No. 2 do.	3 ⁶ / ₁₂	1.23		1.50	2.25			
8	No. 3 do.	3 ³ / ₁₂	1.23		1.75	1.80			
9	Rivets and burs, copper:								
10	1/2-inch, No. 8 lbs.	26	.16 ³ / ₄	.18	.17 ³ / ₄	.15			
11	3/4-inch, No. 8 do.	63	.16 ³ / ₄	.18	.17 ³ / ₄	.15			
12	1-inch, No. 8 do.	113	.16 ³ / ₄	.18	.17 ³ / ₄	.15			
13	1 1/2-inch, No. 8 do.	99	.16 ³ / ₄	.18	.17 ³ / ₄	.15			
13	1-inch, No. 8 do.	90	.16 ³ / ₄	.18	.17 ³ / ₄	.15			
14	Rivets, iron, flat-head:								
15	1/2-inch, No. 8 do.	44			.17 ¹ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄			
15	3/4-inch, No. 8 do.	53			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄			
16	1-inch, No. 8 do.	41			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄			
17	1 1/2-inch, No. 8 do.	61			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄			
18	3/4 by 2 inches do.	78			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄			
19	1/2 by 4 inches do.	55			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄	.06		
20	1/4 by 1 1/2 inches do.	61			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄	.06		
21	1/4 by 2 inches do.	107			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄	.06		
22	1/4 by 2 1/2 inches do.	123			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄	.06		
23	1/4 by 3 1/2 inches do.	98			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄	.06		
24	1/4 by 4 inches do.	79			.17 ³ / ₄	.17 ³ / ₄	.06		
25	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:								
26	10-ounce M.	20			.07				
27	12-ounce do.	10			.08				
28	16-ounce do.	14			.09 ¹ / ₂				
29	24-ounce do.	4			.12				
30	32-ounce do.	6			.16				
31	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold, full brass bound doz.	14 ⁵ / ₁₂	2.10		1.98	2.18			
32	Saw blades, butcher's, bow, 20-inch do.	4	3.75		1.24				
33	Saw-sets:								
34	For crosscut saws do.	1 ¹ / ₁₂	2.25		12.15	10.95			
35			11.00			1.95			
36			4.00						
37	For handsaws do.	2 ¹ / ₁₂	1.00		6.95	7.00			
38			1.50			4.00			
39			4.80						
40			2.50						
41	Saws:								
42	Back (or tenon), 12-inch do.	1 ¹ / ₁₂	11.75		11.00	10.80			
43			7.65						
44	Bracket do.	1 ¹ / ₁₂	8.65			9.00			

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
	Henry M. Holbrook.	Henry E. Rothin.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. F. Tay.	Henry C. Bennett.	Harry Unna.
1					3.70		
2					5.20		
3	3.00				4.40		
4	4.00				6.00		
5	3.00				4.40		
6	4.00	2.54			6.00		
7	2.25				2.25		
8	1.80				1.80		
9				.17	.17		
10				.17	.17		
11				.17	.17		
12				.17	.17		
13				.17	.17		
14					.18		
15					.18		
16					.18		
17					.18		
18					.18		
19					.18		
20					.18		
21					.18		
22					.18		
23					.18		
24					.18		
25	.06 ¹ / ₂				.07 ¹ / ₂		
26	.07				.08 ¹ / ₂		
27	.08 ¹ / ₂				.10		
28	.09 ¹ / ₂				.13		
29	.11				.17		
30	.14						
31					2.15	2.18	2.09
32						3.05	
33					1.00	2.00	3.85
34					3.85	2.25	
35						2.50	
36					10.90		
37							
38					7.15	6.95	
39							
40							
41							
42					7.75		
43							
44					8.90		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.
1	Saws, buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....doz..	6 ^{1/2}
2	Saws, circular:	
3	26-inch, crosscut.....No..	4
4	26-inch, rip.....do..	1
5	30-inch, crosscut.....do..	2
6	30-inch, rip.....do..	1
7	Saws, crosscut:	
8	5 feet, with handles.....do..	30
9	6 feet, with handles.....do..	33
10	Saws, hand, 26-inch:	
11	6 to 8 points to the inch.....doz..	10 ^{1/2}
12	7 to 9 points to the inch.....do..	5 ^{1/2}
13	8 to 10 points to the inch.....do..	6 ^{1/2}
14	Saws:	
15	Keyhole, 12-inch compass.....do..	7 ^{1/2}
16	Meat, butcher's, bow, 20-inch.....do..	3 ^{1/2}
17	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points.....do..	2 ^{1/2}
18	Scales:	
19	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30-lb., by ounces.....No..	3
20	Counter, 62 lb.....do..	3
21	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, Standard platform.....do..	1
22	Hay and cattle, 10-ton, Standard platform.....do..	1
23	Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.....do..	5

a Diston's solid tooth.
b Diston's inserted chisel-point tooth.
c G. H. Bishop's No. 7 28-inch rip, 5 points.
d 16 inch.

e 18 inch.
f 20 inch.
g With scoop.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

John Simonds.	Alex. Hamilton.	Joseph Sloss.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Henry C. Bennett.	Chas. B. Parcells.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.								
	a 4.00 b 4.40	6.00	3.90 4.50	4.00	4.00 5.25			1 2
	7.00 a 7.00 b 21.00		8.40		7.60			3 4
	7.00 a 7.00 b 21.00		8.40		7.60			5 6
	9.00 a 9.00 b 25.00		10.80		9.75			7 8
	9.00 a 9.00 b 25.00		10.80		9.75			9 10
	2.25 3.25 2.60 3.75	1.60	1.75	1.85	1.70			11 12 13 14
		1.90	2.05	2.10	2.00			15 16 17 18 19
		11.95 10.50 10.00 7.50 9.00	9.47 9.00 10.00 5.00 7.50	9.75 10.75 12.00 5.00 7.50	4.60	4.50 10.00	15.25 19.25	20 21 22 23 24
		11.95 10.50 10.00 7.50 9.00	9.47 9.00 10.00 5.00 7.50	9.75 10.75 12.00 5.00 7.50	4.60	4.50 10.00	15.25 19.25	25 26 27 28 29
		3.00 1.35		1.35	1.65	1.50	1.65	30 31
	6.70 10.50		6.70		8.50	d 17.75 e 18.40 f 19.10 17.25		32 33 34 35
	e 13.99 e 12.00 e 11.00 e 8.50 e 10.00		10.75 13.00 14.10		12.50			36 37 38 39
	2.30 7.20	4.50 8.00 7.00	7.00 6.30 4.75	3.00				40 41 42 43
	j 65.00 k 119.00	75.00 123.00	m 68.50				125.00 100.00	44 45
	j 100.00 k 150.00	1.33 175.00 165.00	m 90.00				75.00 165.00 145.00	46 47 48
	k 25.00	16.00 29.50 32.50	m 15.50				25.00	49 50 51 52

h Without scoop.
i Champion, with scoop.
j Trojan, with beam box.

k Buffalo, with double beams.
l Required quantity only.
m Champion.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.			
			Alex. Hamilton.	Louis E. Lake.	Henry C. Bennett.	Joseph Sloss.
1	1	1	a 34.00			19.00
2	1,500 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels... No.					45.00
3						41.60
4	2,000 pounds.....do.	1	a 40.00			21.00
5						50.00
6						47.50
7	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....doz.	27	1.65	1.43	2.70	4.50
8			2.25			3.00
9			2.85			
10	Screw-drivers, steel blade:					
11	6-inch.....do.	2	.77			1.35
12	8-inch.....do.	2	1.07			1.71
13	10-inch.....do.	1	1.34			2.02
14	Screws:					
15	Wrought-iron, bench, 1½ inch.....No.	16	.35			.40
16	Wood, bench, 2½ inch.....do.	5	.25			.75
17	Screws, wood, iron, ½-inch, No. 4.....gross.	53	.06	c.0389		.07½
18	¾-inch, No. 5.....do.	39	.06	c.04		.07½
19	¾-inch, No. 6.....do.	35	.06	c.0419		.066
20	¾-inch, No. 7.....do.	38	.07	c.0480		.0882
21	¾-inch, No. 8.....do.	44	.09	c.06		.11
22	¾-inch, No. 8.....do.	44	.10	c.06		.121
23	¾-inch, No. 9.....do.	50	.11	c.07		.107
24	¾-inch, No. 9.....do.	50	.12	c.08		.117
25	1-inch, No. 9.....do.	111	.13	c.08		.12
26	1-inch, No. 10.....do.	70	.15	c.09		.14
27	1½ inch, No. 10.....do.	69	.16	c.09		.15
28	1½ inch, No. 11.....do.	30	.15	c.11		.17
29	1½ inch, No. 11.....do.	52	.18	c.12		.15
30	1½ inch, No. 12.....do.	27	.19	c.13		.20
31	1½ inch, No. 12.....do.	35	.24	c.14		.22
32	1½ inch, No. 13.....do.	20	.20	c.17		.24
33	2-inch, No. 13.....do.	29	.27	c.19		.21½
34	2-inch, No. 14.....do.	22	.32	c.22		.30
35	2½-inch, No. 14.....do.	12	.33	c.23		.33
36	2½-inch, No. 15.....do.	11	.36	c.23		.36
37	2½-inch, No. 15.....do.	6	.33	c.24		.42½
38	2½-inch, No. 14.....do.	15	.40	c.27		.35
39	3-inch, No. 16.....do.	14	.47	c.33		.41
40	3-inch, No. 18.....do.	1	.60	c.42		.46
41	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmers, straight, full size, good quality.....doz.	15	1.00	2.85	4.74	.49
42			1.12	4.40		.73
43			3.20			.528
44	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind:					.60
45	No. 1, per 100 pounds.....pounds.	2,100	d 3.24			
	No. 2.....do.	2,750	d 3.24			
	No. 3.....do.	2,300	d 3.24			

a Buffalo, with double beam.
c Required quantity only.
d Light steel.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.							Number.
	B. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	Philip Lowengast.	Chas. B. Parcells.	Geo. T. Hawley.	E. D. Flint.	Henry E. Bothin.	
1	b 18.75			42.00				1
2								2
3	b 21.25			50.00				3
4								4
5								5
6								6
7	2.25	1.90	2.40		2.00			7
8								8
9								9
10	1.00	.99			.80			10
11	1.35	1.15			1.20			11
12	1.40	1.75			1.40			12
13								13
14	.36				.33			14
15	.24				.25			15
16	.06				.07	.10		16
17	.066				.06	.10		17
18	.07				.08	.10		18
19	.073				.09	.10		19
20	.096				.10	.12		20
21	.107				.10	.13		21
22	.117				.12	.15		22
23	.12				.12	.16		23
24	.14				.14	.17		24
25	.15				.15	.20		25
26	.16				.16	.20		26
27	.16				.16	.17		27
28	.192				.19	.24		28
29	.208				.19	.25		29
30	.233				.23	.28		30
31	.30				.24	.33		31
32	.32				.28	.35		32
33	.32				.30	.40		33
34	.336				.32	.42		34
35	.35				.35	.45		35
36	.36				.35	.44		36
37	.408				.38	.50		37
38	.528				.51	.65		38
39	.60	3.00			.62	.80		39
40	4.30				3.25			40
41								41
42								42
43	3.50				3.45	3.60	3.40	43
44	3.50				3.45	3.60	3.40	44
45	3.50				3.45	3.60	3.40	45

b Champion.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.		
			Alex. Hamilton.	Henry C. Bennett.	Louis Feldman, Jr.
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 lbs:				
1	No. 4.....lbs.	1,400	α 3. 24		
2	No. 5.....do.	1,300	α 3. 24		
3	No. 6.....do.	900	α 3. 24		
	Shoes, per 100 pounds:				
4	Mule, No. 2.....do.	375	3.75		
5	Mule, No. 3.....do.	150	3.75		
6	Ox, No. 2.....do.	100	5.60		
7	Sieves, iron, wire, 18-mesh, tin frames.....doz.	10 ⁶ / ₁₂			1.20
8	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch.....do.	2 ⁷ / ₁₂	3.38		
			5. 10		
10	Springs, door, spiral, heavy.....do.	17	.83	.91	
11			.95	1. 19	
12				2. 10	
13	Squares:				
14	Bevel, sliding, T, 10-inch.....do.	1 ⁷ / ₁₂	1.67	2. 05	
15	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....do.	3 ¹ / ₁₂	5. 00	.05 ⁷ / ₁₂	
16			5. 50	.05 ⁷ / ₁₂	
17				.09 ⁷ / ₁₀₀	
18	Panel, 15-inch.....do.	1	2.55		
19	Try, 4 ¹ / ₂ -inch.....do.	2	1.05		
20	Try, 7 ¹ / ₂ -inch.....do.	1 ¹ / ₁₂	1.55	1. 85	
21	Try, 10-inch.....do.	1 ¹ / ₁₂	1.96	2. 30	
22	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long.....do.	46	.04		
	Steel, cast, bar:				
23	by 3 inches.....lbs.	350			
24	by 4 inches.....do.	50			
25	by 1 inch.....do.	100			
	Steel, cast, octagon:				
26	3/4-inch.....do.	350			
27	1/2-inch.....do.	525			
28	3/4-inch.....do.	575			
29	1/2-inch.....do.	550			
30	1-inch.....do.	450			
	Steel, cast, square:				
31	3/4-inch.....do.	100			
32	1/2-inch.....do.	50			
33	3/4-inch.....do.	125			
34	1-inch.....do.	50			
35	1 1/2-inch.....do.	380			
36	2-inch.....do.	330			
	Steel, plow:				
37	1/2 by 3 inches.....do.	100			
38	1/2 by 5 inches.....do.	300			
	Steel, spring:				
39	1/2 by 1 inch.....do.	50			
40	1/2 by 1 1/2 inches.....do.	305			
41	1/2 by 1 1/2 inches.....do.	205			
42	1/2 by 1 1/2 inches.....do.	50			
43	1/2 by 2 inches.....do.	150			
44	Stools, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle.....doz.	1 ⁹ / ₁₂	10. 75		
45			7.50		
46	Swage block, blacksmith's, per pound.....No.	4	.03 1/2		

α Light steel.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.						Number.
	Joseph Sloss.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Henry E. Bothin.		Geo. T. Hawley.
1	3.20	3.50		3.60		3.40	3.45
2	3.20	3.50		3.60		3.40	3.45
3	3.20	3.50		3.60		3.40	3.45
4	4. 20	4. 00		4. 60		3.90	3.95
5	4. 20	4. 00		4. 60		3.90	3.95
6	6. 05	5. 90	1. 20	10. 00	1. 25		6.50
7							1. 25
8	3. 74	3. 60					3. 60
9	6. 39	5. 40					
10		6. 00					
11	. 65	.97					. 85
12		1. 30					
13							
14	2. 00	1.95					1.85
15	5. 50	4.20					4.50
16	9. 45	2. 40					
17		3. 00					
18							12. 00
19	1. 12	1. 10					1. 10
20	1. 76	1. 69					1. 70
21	2. 12	2. 14					2. 12
22	.05	.04 1/2					.03
23	.089	.08 3/4				.07	
24	.089	.08 3/4				.07	
25	.079	.07 3/4				.06	
26	.089	.08 3/4				.07	
27	.084	.08 1/2		.07 1/2		.06 1/2	
28	.079	.07 3/4		.07 1/2		.06	
29	.079	.07 3/4		.07 1/2		.06	
30	.079	.07 3/4		.08		.06	
31	.089	.08 3/4		.08		.07	
32	.084	.08 1/2		.08		.06 1/2	
33	.079	.07 3/4		.08		.06	
34	.079	.07 3/4		.08		.06	
35	.079	.07 3/4		.07 1/2		.06	
36	.079	.07 3/4		.07 1/2		.06	
37	.02 1/2	.02 1/2		.03		.02 1/2	
38	.02 1/2	.02 1/2		.03		.02 1/2	
39	.0295	.0295		.04		.027	
40	.02 3/4	.02 3/4		.04		.02 3/4	
41	.02 3/4	.02 3/4		.04		.02 3/4	
42	.02 3/4	.02 3/4		.04		.02 3/4	
43	.02 3/4	.02 3/4		.04		.02 3/4	
44	9. 40	8. 00	9. 75				9. 50
45	9. 00						
46	.03 1/2	.04 1/2					.03 1/2

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco.				
			Alex. Hamilton.	Louis E. Lake.	Henry C. Bennett.	F. M. Gilman.	Joseph Sloss.
1	Tacks, iron wire, brass head, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M.	42	.33		a. 28 ³ / ₄ b. 37		.40
2	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:						
3	4-ounce..... papers	672	.118	.14	.12	.03	.14
4	6-ounce..... do.	444	.12 ¹ / ₂	.15	.13	.03	.15
5	8-ounce..... do.	468	.13 ¹ / ₂	.17	.15	.04	.16
6	10-ounce..... do.	288	.14	.18	.16	.04	.17
7	12-ounce..... do.	192	.16 ¹ / ₂	.19		.05	.20
8	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case. doz.	4 ¹ / ₂	6.00		6.10		5.84
9	Tire shrinkers..... No.	4	7.25				18.75
10	Toe calks, steel:						
11	No. 1..... lbs	190	.05				.05 ¹ / ₂
12	No. 2..... do.	362	.05				.05 ¹ / ₂
13	No. 3..... do.	587	.05				.05 ¹ / ₂
14	Trowels:						
15	Brick, 10 ¹ / ₄ -inch..... doz	1 ¹ / ₂	4.65		7.30		3.55
16	Plastering, 10 ¹ / ₂ -inch..... do.	1 ⁵ / ₂	4.65		8.80		7.35
17	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy..... No.	9	.45				.62
18	Valves, globe:						
19	1/2-inch..... do.	43	.22				.22
20	3/4-inch..... do.	44	.27				.27
21	1-inch..... do.	62	.39				.39
22	1 1/4-inch..... do.	17	.55				.56
23	1 1/2-inch..... do.	20	.80				.77
24	2-inch..... do.	38	1.15				1.17
25	Vises:						
26	Blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw, per pound..... No.	7	.08				.07
27	Carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw do.	13	2.85				2.85
28	Gunsmith's, parallel filers, 3 1/2-inch jaw..... No.	3	2.00				
29	Washers, iron:						
30	For 1/2-inch bolt..... lbs.	136	.06				.06 ¹ / ₂
31	For 3/4-inch bolt..... do.	117	.053				.059
32	For 1-inch bolt..... do.	144	.04 ¹ / ₂				.05
33	For 1 1/4-inch bolt..... do.	220	.03 ¹ / ₂				.037
34	For 1 1/2-inch bolt..... do.	162	.028				.033
35	For 2-inch bolt..... do.	87	.028				.038
36	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:						
37	5-pound..... No.	63	.05				.05 ¹ / ₂
38	6-pound..... do.	30	.05				.05 ¹ / ₂
39	7-pound..... do.	143	.05				.05 ¹ / ₂
40	Wire, annealed:						
41	No. 16 gauge..... lbs.	110	.024				.03
42	No. 20 gauge..... do.	125	.03 ¹ / ₂				.06
43	No. 24 gauge..... do.	96	.05				.08
44	Wire, bright, iron:						
45	No. 3 gauge..... lbs.	38	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
46	No. 6 gauge..... do.	39	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
47	No. 7 gauge..... do.	50	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
48	No. 8 gauge..... do.	3	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
49	No. 9 gauge..... do.	25	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
50	No. 10 gauge..... do.	120	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
51	No. 11 gauge..... do.	50	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
52	No. 12 gauge..... do.	119	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03
53	No. 14 gauge..... do.	2	.02 ¹ / ₂				.03 ¹ / ₂
	No. 16 gauge..... do.	50	.03 ¹ / ₂				.03 ¹ / ₂
	No. 18 gauge..... do.	52	.04				.04

a Boxes of 1,000.

b Carton of 100.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	To be delivered in San Francisco.										Number.
	B. F. Dunham.	Harry Unna.	Henry E. Bothin.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Crane Co.	Charles F. Tay.	E. D. Flint.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Squire V. Mooney.		
1	.41	.299		.32							1
2											2
3	.13	.13	.11	.11 ¹ / ₂							3
4	.14 ¹ / ₂	.14	.12	.12 ¹ / ₂							4
5	.15	.149	.13	.132							5
6	.15 ¹ / ₂	.15 ³ / ₄	.14	.14							6
7	.19 ¹ / ₂	.18 ³ / ₄	.16	.16 ¹ / ₂							7
8	4.55		.16	6.50							8
9	.330										9
10							.20				10
11	.052			.05			.10				11
12	.052			.05			.08 ¹ / ₂				12
13	.052			.05			.08 ¹ / ₂				13
14	3.87			6.00							14
15											15
16	8.17			8.00							16
17											17
18				.50							18
19	.20			.21 ¹ / ₂	.21 ³ / ₄	.20	.24				19
20	.25			.27 ¹ / ₂	.27	.25	.29				20
21	.36			.38 ¹ / ₂	.38	.36	.43				21
22	.50			.54	.53	.50	.60				22
23	.70			.76	.74	.70	.84				23
24	1.05			1.14	1.13 ¹ / ₂	1.05	1.26				24
25	9.20			.08 ¹ / ₂			.15				25
26	2.77			3.00							26
27	3.40			2.00							27
28	.072		.062	.07 ¹ / ₂			.15				28
29	.064		.054	.06			.12				29
30	.05 ¹ / ₂		.04 ¹ / ₂	.05 ¹ / ₂			.10				30
31	.042		.032	.03 ³ / ₄			.08				31
32	.038		.022	.03 ¹ / ₂			.07				32
33	.038		.022	.03 ¹ / ₂			.07				33
34	.051			.04 ¹ / ₂							34
35											35
36	.051			.04 ¹ / ₂							36
37											37
38	.051			.04 ¹ / ₂							38
39											39
40	.031						.03		.05		40
41	.06						.06		.05		41
42	.07 ¹ / ₂						.08		.05		42
43	.0285						.03		.05		43
44	.0285						.03		.05		44
45	.0285						.03		.05		45
46	.0285						.03		.05		46
47	.0285						.03		.05		47
48	.029						.03		.05		48
49	.0295						.03		.05		49
50	.03						.03 ¹ / ₂		.05		50
51	.031						.03 ¹ / ₂		.05		51
52	.033						.03 ¹ / ₂		.05		52
53	.036						.04		.05		53

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Alex. Hamilton.	Squire V. Mooney.	Joseph Sloss.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
1	Wire cloth, for screens, painted	11,300	1.20	1.10	.01½
2	Wire, two points, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches; samples in 1-rod lengths required, pounds	44,100	a 2.18 b 2.23		2.40 2.27½
3	Wire, two points, barbed, galvanized, for cattle fence; main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches; samples in 1-rod lengths required, pounds	163,600	c 2.18 b 2.23		2.40 2.27½
4					
5	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized	6,825	2.15	2.22½	
6	Wire-fence stretchers	66	.33		.48
7	Wrenches, screw, black:				
8					
9					
10					
11	8-inch	8 2/3	1.78		2.05
12	10-inch	4 1/2	2.04		2.40
	12-inch	3 1/2	2.49		2.82
	15-inch	3 1/2	4.09		4.81

a Weight, 16 ounces per rod, per 100.
 b Weight, 14 ounces per rod, per 100.
 c Weight, 15½ ounces per rod.

under advertisement of May 20, 1897, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

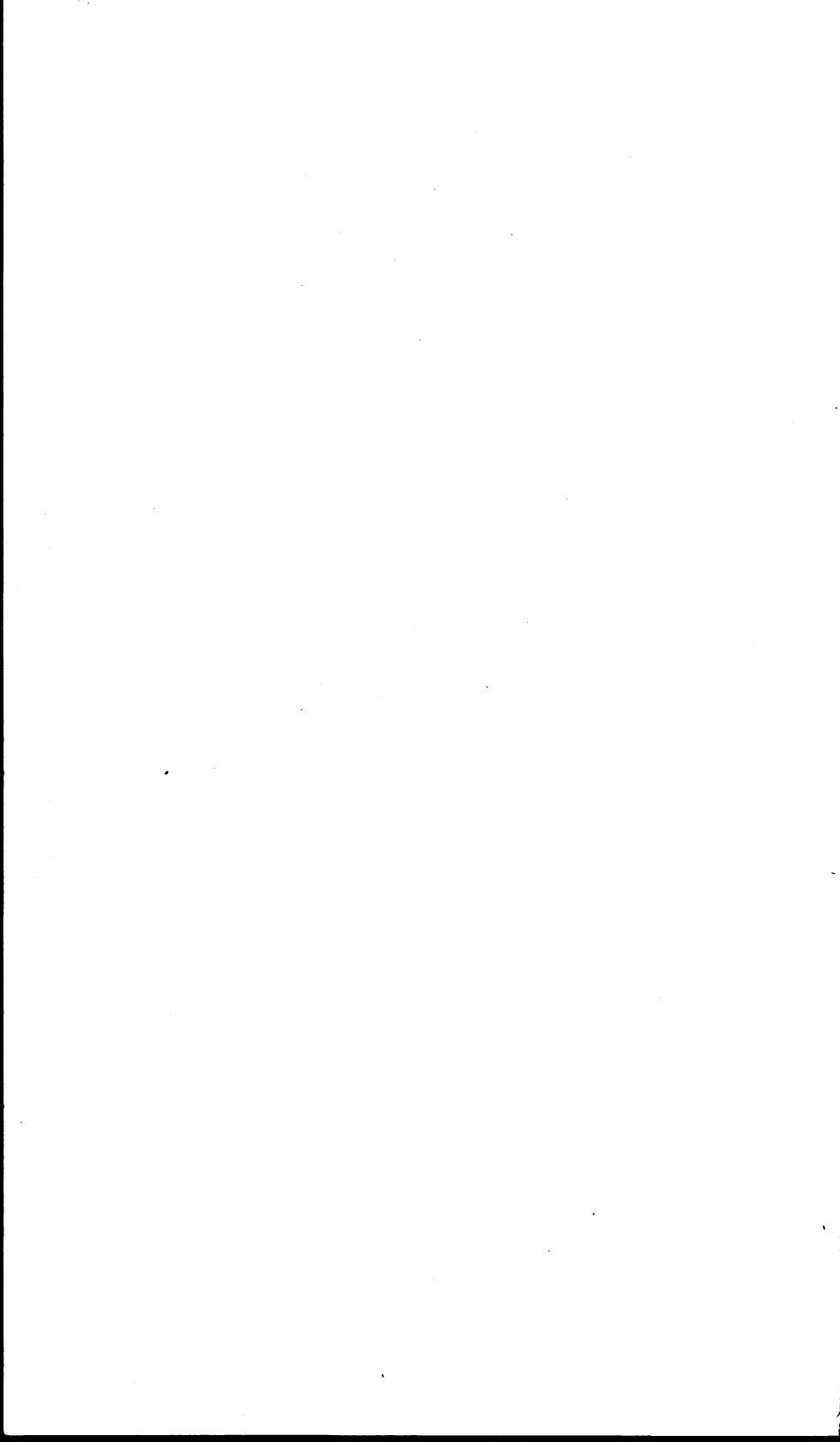
at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	B. F. Dunham.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Thos. Jennings, jr.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Harry Unna.	E. D. Flint.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.						
1	.012	.01½			1.20		
2			c 2.39	2.29	2.38		
3					2.43		
4			c 2.39	2.29	2.38		
5					2.43		
6	.024		d 2.39	2.29	2.35		
7					.36		
8							
9	1.80	2.70			1.80	2.00	5.00
10	2.16	3.24			2.20	2.48	6.00
11	2.52	3.78			2.60	2.89	7.00
12	4.32	6.48			4.40	4.80	12.00

c Per 100 pounds net.

d Per 100 pounds net of staples.



PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN NEW YORK
CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF JUNE 17, 1897,

FOR

FURNISHING CLOTHING AND WOOLEN GOODS

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.					
			New York.					
			Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Jno. Scott Browning.	Geo. K. Reed	Rowland A. Robbins.	Samuel Brill.	Samuel Wolfshelmer.	J. W. Simpson.
1	Coats, men's, dark indigo-blue beaver, heavy weight, fast color, s. b. sack, straight front, military collar, five gilt eagle buttons, body lining, quilted, two gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, red cloth piping down front and at cuffs, at shoulder two gilt eagle buttons on strap; sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, officers'.....No..	99	7.79	7.50	7.57	7.39	6.75	7.83
2								
3								
4	Coats, men's, dark indigo-blue beaver, heavy weight, fast color, s. b. sack, sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, officers'; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, French breast.....No..	40	7.34	6.25	7.27	6.95	6.50	7.00
5								
6								
7	Coats, men's, dark indigo-blue kersey, s. b. sack, straight front, military collar, five gilt eagle buttons, two gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, body lining, quilted; sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	851	5.60	5.87	5.89	6.13	5.62	
8								
9								
10								
11								
12	Coats, men's, dark indigo-blue kersey, s. b. sack; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, French breast; sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, privates'.....No..	423	5.31	5.40	5.45	5.48	5.38	
13								
14								
15								
16								
17	Overalls, boys', 10 to 18 years, blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on; to be delivered in bundles of 10.....pairs..	8,320						
18								
19								
20								
21								
22	Overalls, men's, blue denims, patent buttons, riveted on, 32 to 46 waist, 29 to 34 inseam; to be delivered in bundles of 10.....pairs..	12,450						
23								
24								
25								
26								
27	Overcoats, youths', Oxford sateen, d. b. sack, body lining, quilted, five buttons, storm collar, one inside breast pocket, two hand pockets, and two skirt pockets outside, reenforced at bottom and under arms; for large boys, 19 to 24 years....No..	629			3.30	4.52	3.28	
28								
29								
30								
31								

* No check with bid; could not be considered.

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.										
	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.													
	Emil Selig.	David Kirschbaum.	Geo. Z. Work.	Adolph Nathan.	Sidney Lowenstein.	Herman Heidelberg.	D. D. Adams.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Emil Weil Co.	Conyne Mfg. Co.		Clément, Bane & Co.†	Albert E. Beck.	Martin Lowenstein.	Max Naumburg.	Harry Kraus.	Isidor Kaufman.	Randall P. Barron.	Merrimac Woolen Mills Co.*		
1																					
2																					
3																					
4		6.33	6.21																		
5																					
6																					
7			5.89	5.75	6.25	5.00	4.73	4.87½													
8			6.13				5.20														
9							4.40														
10							4.65														
11							4.17														
12			5.59	5.00		4.65	4.62	5.62													
13						4.49	4.65														
14							4.15														
15							4.17														
16																					
17									.35		.31½										
18									.35		.33½										
19											.34										
20											.35½										
21											.36										
22											.36½	.34½	.48								
23											.36½	.36									
24											.35	.36½									
25											.38½	.38½									
26											.39	.39									
27			4.50			3.60	3.25	4.48					3.10	3.43	3.63	3.33	3.33	3.67	3.87		
28			4.54			3.38	3.15							3.45	3.56	3.44	3.57	3.83			
29							2.95							3.47	3.45	3.59	3.47	3.58			
30							3.10							3.49	3.92			3.79			
31							3.00							3.57				3.81			

† Will supply printed hanger "U. S. Indian Dpt." on all garments where required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
			New York.		Chicago.	Not stated.	
			Samuel F. Randolph.	John L. Maher.	Leon B. Lowenstein.		Samuel C. Pirie.	Saul Mannheimer.
1	Pants, boys', Oxford Kentucky jeans, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, for boys 6 to 10 years, pairs	2,488			.73	.83	.86
2					.77	.77½	.87
3					.78	.75	
4					.80		
5					.82		
6	Pants, boys', Oxford Kentucky jeans, same as preceding in every particular, except unlined, 6 to 10 years..... pairs..	408			.65	.76	.81
7					.69	.70	.82½
8					.70	.67½	
9					.72		
10					.73		
11	Pants, boys', Oxford Kentucky jeans, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, for boys 11 to 18 years, pairs	3,430	.92	1.06	.87	.95	1.10
12			.97		.90	.87½	1.11
13					.92½	.85	
14					.94		
15					.96		
16	Pants, boys', Oxford Kentucky jeans, same as preceding in every particular, except unlined, for boys 11 to 18 years..... pairs..	820	.85	.99	.79	.87½	1.05
17			.90		.82	.80	1.06
18					.84	.77½	
19					.86		
20					.88		

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	New York.	New York or Chicago.		New York.							
		Finley H. Lloyd.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Wm. B. Klee.	Arlington Knee Pants Co.	Geo. F. Newell.	Moritz Loth.	Herman Heidelberg.	John I. McDonald.	Frank W. McNeal.		Merrimac Woolen Mills Co.*
1	.98	.88	.78	.40	.94	.79	.78	.83			1
2		.86	.76	a .42		.95	.79				2
3		.80	.73				.80				3
4		.74	.66				.82				4
5		1.04					.83				5
6	.92	.84	.71	.85	.88	.73	.70	.80			6
7		.82	.69	a .37		.88	.71				7
8		.82	.69				.72				8
9		.75	.66				.75				9
10		.70	.61				.75				10
11		.99					.76				11
12	1.19	.94	.93		1.15	.90	.91	.98	.90		12
13		.92	.91			1.18	.92		.95		13
14		.86	.88				.93				14
15		.78	.78				.94				15
16		1.09					.96				16
17	1.13	.89	.85		1.09	.85	.83	.94	.83		17
18		.87	.83			1.05	.84		.88		18
19		.81	.80				.85				19
20		.73	.71				.86				20
		1.04					.90				

* No check with bid. Could not be considered.

a Pistol pocket.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.							
		Points of delivery.							
		New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Not stated.	New York.	
1	Pants, boys', 10 oz. dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, for boys 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	390						.93	
2								.96	
3									
4									
5									
6	Pants, men's, Oxford satinet, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, sizes 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	7,570	1.35	1.47	1.29		1.34	1.29	1.27
7			1.30				1.35		1.25
8							1.37		1.23
9							1.39		1.21
10							1.41		
11	Pants, men's, Oxford Kentucky jeans, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, sizes 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	3,180	1.07	1.24		1.05	1.15	1.19	1.37
12			1.15			1.09	1.05	1.21	1.00
13						1.11	.95	1.23	1.04
14						1.13	1.15	1.24	1.07
15						1.15	1.05	1.26	1.24
16	Pants, men's, Oxford Kentucky jeans, same as preceding in every particular except unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	1,080	.97	1.14		.95	1.05	1.10	1.29
17			1.05			.99	.95	1.12	.94
18						1.02	.85	1.15	.98
19						1.03	1.05	1.17	1.01
20						1.05	.95	1.19	1.17

† Will supply printed hanger "U. S. Indian Dpt." on all garments where required.

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.									
	New York.		New York.		(a) New York.		Chic. or N. Y.		New York.	
	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.
1	.98		.88							
2	.95		.93							
3	.90		.92							
4	.92		.91							
5			.90							
6	1.75	1.18	1.37	1.77	1.79	1.24	1.15	1.41	1.35	1.20
7	1.78	1.20	1.35	1.82	1.51		1.18	1.40	1.30	1.21
8	1.45		1.35	1.49			1.20	1.36	1.23	1.47
9			1.33				1.25	1.35	1.27	
10			1.43				1.37		1.25	
11										
12			1.14		1.33	1.00	.62		1.12	1.28
13			1.10			1.05	.75		1.13	1.14
14			1.05			1.25	.78		1.14	
15			.94			1.30			1.15	
16									1.17	
17			1.03		1.25	.95	.60		1.02	1.16
18			.99			.98	b.68		1.03	1.04
19			.95			1.20	.71		1.04	1.05
20			.87			1.22			1.07	

* No check with bid; could not be considered.

a Delivered in Evansville, Ind.

b To be same as 75 cent lined sample, except unlined.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			Chi- cago.	New York.	N. Y. or Chic.	New York.
1	Pants, men's, 10-oz. dark-brown duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs	3,475	.88		1.00	1.06
2			.97 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.03	1.04
3			.97			1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$
4						1.01
5						
6	Pants, men's, dark indigo-blue beaver, to match coats, lined with good brown muslin, seat and crotch taped, canvas bottoms, red cloth piping down outside seams, to match officers' coats, sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, officers'.....pairs	108		4.11	3.95	
7				4.13		
8						
9	Pants, men's, dark indigo-blue beaver, to match coats; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, officers'.....No.	49		4.06	3.85	
10				4.08		
11						

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.	
	New York.					N. Y. or Chic.		New York.				
1												1
2												2
3												3
4												4
5												5
6												6
7												7
8												8
9												9
10												10
11												11

*No check with bid; could not be considered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			New York.			Chicago.	New York.	
			Isaac N. Heifelberg.	J. W. Simpson.	Geo. K. Reed.	Geo. Z. Work.	Adolph Nathan.	Rowland A. Robbins.
1	Pants, men's, dark indigo-blue kersey, lined with good brown muslin, seat and crotch taped, sky-blue piping down outside seams, sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, privates'.....pairs..	820	3.14	3.74	3.30	2.80	3.45	3.35
2			3.16	3.77				
3			3.24					
4			3.27					
5		3.31						
6	Pants, men's, dark indigo-blue kersey; same as preceding in every particular except unlined, sizes as may be required, for police uniforms, privates'.....pairs..	492	3.09	3.57	3.23	2.60	3.35	3.19
7			3.11	3.59				
8			3.19					
9			3.23					
10		3.27						
11	Suits, uniform (coat and pants), dark indigo-blue kersey, for boys 6 to 10 years.....No..	17						
12								
13								
14								
15	Suits, uniform (coat and pants), cassimere, cadet gray, for boys 6 to 10 years.....No..	233		4.98				
16				5.72				
17				5.12				
18								
19								
20	Suits, uniform (coat and pants), cassimere, light steel color, for boys 6 to 10 years..No..	1,360		4.78				
21				5.05				
22								
23								
24								
25	Suits, boys' (coat and pants), cassimere, dark steel color, for boys 6 to 10 years.....No..	1,983		4.29				
26				4.54				
27				4.52				
28				4.55				
29								
30	Suits, boys' (coat and pants), Oxford Kentucky jeans, for boys 6 to 10 years.....No..	3,550						
31								
32								
33								
34								
35	Suits, uniform (coat, pants, and vest), dark indigo-blue kersey, for large boys 19 to 24 years.....No..	31						
36								
37								
38								

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.														
			Chic. or N. Y.	New York.				Not stated.	New York.				Not stated.	New York.			
			Sidney Lowenstein.	Herman Heidelberg.	David Kirschbaum.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Leopold Sinsheimer.	D. D. Adams.	Henry Rosenberg.	Samuel Brill.	Leon B. Lowenstein.	Max. Naunberg.	Max. L. Levenson.	Samuel Mannheimer.	Moritz Loth.	Frank W. McNeal.	Merrimac Woolen Mills Co.*
1		2.49	3.00	3.72													
2			2.80														
3			2.70														
4			2.45														
5			2.52														
6																	
7		2.38	2.90	3.53													
8			2.70														
9			2.65														
10			2.35														
11			2.42														
12			a 4.50		4.96			4.43									
13			a 4.40														
14			a 4.09														
15			a 4.00														
16		4.83	a 4.50	4.95	4.75	4.65	5.02	4.57	4.78								
17			a 4.83	5.65	4.63	5.13		4.68	4.80								
18			a 4.85	5.08				4.72	5.03								
19			a 4.90					4.76									
20								4.78									
21		4.07	a 3.50	4.75	4.67	4.18	4.82	4.23	3.57	3.25							
22		3.85	a 3.60	5.02	4.57	4.33	5.08	4.47	3.69	3.23							
23			a 4.07		4.55			4.58	4.13	3.79							
24			a 3.80		4.45			4.69	4.15	3.60							
25			a 4.23					4.78	4.29	3.85							
26		4.07	3.45	4.26	4.25	3.74		4.05	3.40	2.75							
27		2.85	3.60	4.50	4.14	3.85		4.25	3.50	4.30							
28			3.70	4.56	4.13	4.39		4.35	3.73	3.41							
29			3.98	4.59	4.02	4.39		4.52	4.02	3.99							
30			4.07					4.55	4.13								
31			1.83		2.63				1.81	1.80		1.81	2.35	1.60	1.8184		
32			1.89		2.56				1.83	1.82		1.84	2.37	1.70			
33			1.93		2.44				1.84	1.85		1.96	2.41				
34			1.93						1.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.86		1.99	2.43				
35			1.95						1.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.92		2.34	2.53				
36			a 7.62		8.55			8.34									
37			a 7.52														
38			a 7.10														
			a 7.00														

* No check with bid; could not be considered.

a Will give pants either plain, or seat and bottom reenforced, as per sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			New York.		Chicago.	New York.		New York.
						Not stated.		
1	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), cassimere, dark steel color, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	2,935	5.72	66 07	5.80		3.99	6.84
2			5.82	65.49	6.40		3.99	7.10
3			6.41				4.99	7.10
4			6.41				5.51	7.26
5								
6	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), Oxford Kentucky jeans, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	4,545		2.93	2.60	3.41		
7				2.97	2.70	3.43		
8				3.12	2.77	3.45		
9				3.16	2.85	3.59		
10				3.43	3.05	3.69		
11	Suits, boys' (coat, pants, and vest), 10-ounce dark-brown duck, for boys 11 to 18 years.....No..	920						
12								
13								
14								
15								

* No check with bid; could not be considered.

a Lined pants 9 cents more per suit.

b Will supply printed hanger "U. S. Indian Dept." on all garments where required.

c Unlined pants 9 cents less per suit.

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.			
	Not stated.	New York.	Chicago or New York.	New York.										
	Henry Rosenberg.	Samuel Brill	Sidney Lowenstein.	Herman Heidelberg.	David Kirschbaum.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Moritz Loth.	Samuel F. Randolph.	Jno. L. Maher.	Emil Weil Co.	Benj. Greenwald.	Frank W. McNeal.	Merrimac Woollen Mills Co. *	
1	5.90	5.20	5.85	5.25	6.79	6.33								1
2	6.23	5.20	5.44	5.40	7.15	6.09								2
3	6.27	5.53		5.50	7.07	6.17								3
4	6.29	5.83		5.80	7.30	5.97								4
5	6.33	5.97		5.83										5
6		2.70		2.76		3.86	2.60	a2.71	3.34					6
7		2.75		2.90		3.75	2.80							7
8		2.80		3.03		3.61	3.25							8
9		2.83		3.03										9
10		2.91		3.10										10
11														11
12										2.61	2.50	a2.69		12
13										2.59	2.58	c3.06		13
14										2.55 ¹ / ₂	2.55			14
15										2.55	2.60			15
											2.57			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
			New York.		Chicago.	
			Charles B. Sanders.	Robert C. Ogden.	Edward E. Barnes.	Samuel C. Pirie.
1	Shirts, woven cotton cheviot, boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13¼ inches, number	8,562	.27½	.23	.21	.21
2			.33	.22		.21½
3			.32	.22		.24
4			.33	.28		.26
5			.27½	.26		
6	Shirts, woven cotton cheviot, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches, number	8,500	.32½	.30	.25½	.26
7			.37½	.29		.27
8			.36½	.27		.27½
9			.32½	.31		.29½
10				.27		
11	Shirts, hickory, boy's, assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13¼ inches.....No..	6,650	.35	.24	.21½	.23½
12						.26
13						
14						
15						
16	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches.....No..	8,900	.40	.32	.27	.28½
17						.31
18						
19						
20						
21	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13¼ inches..No..	7,350	.88	.77	.97	.81
22				.73½		.83
23				.44½		.87
24						.87
25						.77½
26	Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches..No..	13,290	1.12½	.90½	1.14	1.05
27			1.15	.98		1.14
28				.55		.88½
29						.98½
30						1.02
31	Shirts, Oxford melton, boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13¼ inches..No..	1,886		.53	.79	
32				.73½		
33						
34						
35						
36	Shirts, Oxford melton, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches..No..	3,795		.65	.89	
37				.68		
38						
39						
40						

* No check with bid; could not be considered.

α On all shirts, openings will be made as required, or any other slight modifications or changes in the styles in which the samples are made will be carried out, if desired. Also offers any of these

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.						Number.
		New York.		Chicago.		New York.		
		Joseph V. Hoexter.	Emil Weil Co.	Conyne Mfg. Co.	Rowland A. Robbins.	W. H. Rosenstein.	Samuel F. Randolph.		Frank W. McNeal.	Merrimac Woolen Mills Co.*
1			.20½		a. 189	.23		1
2			.21½					2
3			.21½					3
4			.22					4
5			.24					5
6			.25½		.25½	.28		6
7			.26½					7
8			.26½					8
9			.27					9
10			.29½					10
11			.21½		.219	.23½		11
12			.21½			.24½		12
13			.21½					13
14			.22					14
15			.24½					15
16			.27½		.27	.28½		16
17			.27½			.29½		17
18			.27½					18
19			.28½					19
20			.30					20
21			.67½	.60	.67½	b. 65		21
22			.68	.62		b. 67		22
23			.69½	.66½		b. 69½		23
24			.72½	.68½		b. 82½		24
25			.78	.73½				25
26			.90	.77	1.15	c. 84		26
27			.87	.84	1.15	c. 85		27
28			.88½	.87½		c. 91		28
29			.98	.92		c 1.01½		29
30			1.00	.99½				30
31			.48	.43½	.34	d. 54½	.59	31
32			.52	.47		d. 55½		32
33			.58½	.50½				33
34				.57				34
35				.59				35
36			.63	.56½	.50	e. 65	.69	36
37			.63½	.59		e. 68		37
38			.78	.62½				38
39				.76½				39
40				.79				40

shirts made with the seams on the center pieces covered, or what is known in the trade as "felled" seams, at the same price, if preferred.

b 7,350 only.

c 13,290 only.

d 1,886 only.

e 3,795 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.
1	Shirts, fancy flannel, boys', assorted sizes, 11 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 9½ to 13½ inches..... No..	6,340
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	Shirts, fancy flannel, men's, assorted sizes, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front, to open in front from 14 to 17 inches..... No..	4,125
7		
8		
9		
10		

advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Robert C. Ogden.	W. H. Rosenstein.	Edward E. Eames.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Joseph U. Hoexter.	Emil Weil Co.	R. A. Robbins.	Merrimac Woollen Mills Co.*	Number.
	Points of delivery.									
	New York.			Chicago.	New York.					
1										1
2		.55	.45	.48	.57	.36	.38½	.43½		2
3		.55	.40	.59	.54	.45	.42½			3
4		.32	.55		.54	.47	.45			4
5		.44½			.52½		.47½			5
6		.44½					.50½			5
7	a. 72½	.38	.55	.58	.68	.45	.48½	.93		6
8	a. 90	.62½	.56½	.69	.66	.56	.54			7
9		.65	.67		.66	.60	.57½			8
10		.55	ø 60		.57½		.59½			9
		.55	e 60				.64½			10

* No check deposited with bid. Could not be considered.

a 1,800 only.

ø 2,800 only.

e 1,325 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Samples of cassimeres and kerseys to be found at the warehouses are only intended at which contracts

WOOLEN GOODS.

Number.	WOOLEN GOODS.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Edward E. Eames.	Samuel C. Pirie.
			New York.	Chicago.
1	Cassimere:			
2	Cadet gray yards	1,745	1.23½	1.62½
3				
4	Light steel do.	682	1.06½	1.06½
5			1.09	1.19½
6	Dark steel do.	8,740	1.06½	1.06½
7			1.09	1.19½
8			1.25	1.34
9			1.19½	1.34
10	Kersey:			
11	Dark blue do.	2,370	1.09	1.08
12			1.61	
13	Sky blue do.	600	1.62¾	
14			1.19	
15				

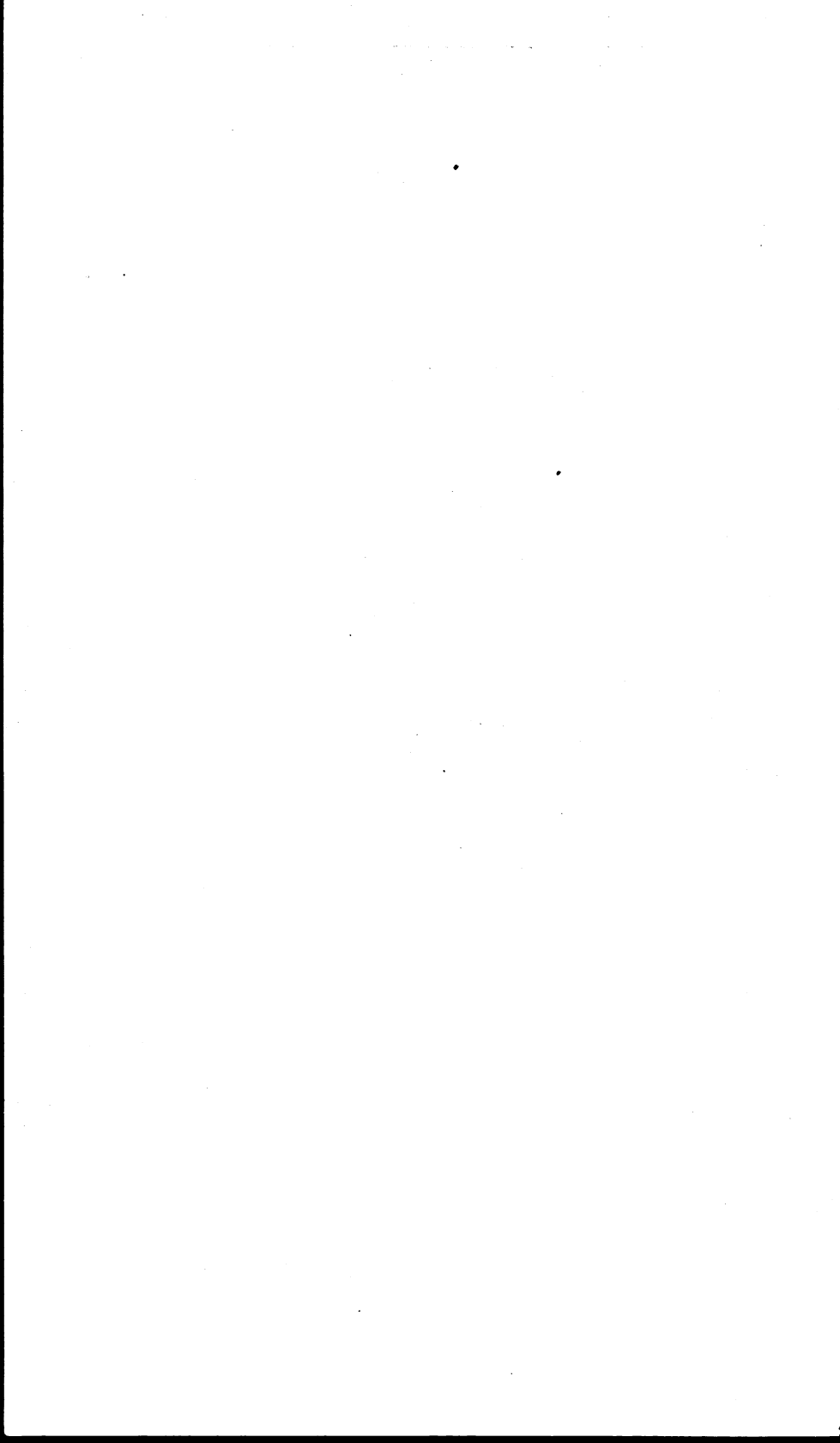
advertisement of June 17, 1897, for furnishing clothing and woolen goods.

to give a general idea of what is desired by the Department. Figures in large type denote rates have been awarded.]

WOOLEN GOODS.

Number.	Michael E. Bannin.	B. V. Pipey & Co.	Isaac B. Holz.	Max Naumburg.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Herman Heidelberg.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Merrimac Woolen Mills Co.*	Points of delivery.		
									New York.	Not stated.	New York.
									1		a 1.07½
2			1.25		d. 899	1.47					
3			1.26			1.29					
4			1.61								
5			1.69								
6	1.12½	a 1.07½	1.09		e. 83½	.98	.999				
7			1.11		e. 889	1.02	1.00				
8			1.12½		e. 899	1.03½	1.249				
9			1.25		e. 97½		1.12½				
10	1.12½	a 1.07½	1.26			1.047	1.017				
11			1.09	1.05	f. 83½	.98	.999				
12			1.12½	1.05	f. 83½	1.02	1.00				
13			1.25	1.05	f. 899	1.03½	1.249				
14			1.25		f. 97½		1.12½				
15			1.26		f. 97½		1.249				
16		b 1.80	1.27½		g 1.22	1.02					
17						1.16					
18											
19		c 1.20	1.21		h 1.12	1.16					
20		c 1.10									

* No check with bid; could not be considered.
a To weigh 24 ounces.
b To weigh 22 to 23 ounces.
c To weigh 22 ounces.
d 1,745 yards only.
e 682 yards only.
f 8,740 yards only.
g 2,370 yards only.
h 600 yards only.



PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN
WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS
OF JUNE 23 AND SEPTEMBER 16, 1897,

FOR

FURNISHING COAL AND DRIED FRUIT

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1898.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James W. Benham.	John Cunningham.	Samuel E. Herr.	Fred M. Gordon.	Edwin L. Carpenter.	Clarence H. Mayo.
1	Phenix School, Ariz.	Blacksmith	<i>Tons.</i> 4	<i>Tons.</i> a30.00						
2	Fort Lewis (for school)..... Colo.	Soft lump	500	500	2.00	b 2.60				
3	Grand Junction School..... Colo.	Soft lump	200	200			e 2.70	e 3.00	d 2.48	
4	On cars at Grand Junction.....						e 2.50			
5	Southern Ute (Navajo Springs) Agency, Colo.....	Soft lump	50	50						
6	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.....	Soft lump	100	100					j 4.15	
7	Fort Hall School, Idaho.....	Soft lump	250	250					l 6.00	
9	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	Soft lump	2,000	2,000						
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16	Kickapoo School, Kans.....	Soft lump	2½							
17	Pottawatomie Agency, Kans.....	Soft lump	30	30						
18										
19	Pottawatomie School, Kans.....	Soft lump	300	300						
21										
22	Pottawatomie blacksmith shop, Kans.....	Soft lump	2½	2½						
23	Pottawatomie Agency School or shops.....	Soft lump	300							
24										
25										
26			300							
27										
28			30							
29			2½							

a Cumberland smithing.
 b To be delivered at school.
 c Castle Gate lump.
 d Soft coal.
 e Best lump, soft.
 f Bituminous.
 g If on board cars. } Rock Springs soft
 h If in Government bins. } lump.
 i Diamond screened lump.
 j F. o. b. cars, Ross Fork, Idaho, Winter-quarters (Pleasant Valley) lump.
 k Rock Springs soft lump.
 l Winter quarters (Pleasant Valley).

m Piedmont blacksmithing.
 n Screened lump coal, from mines of the Home Riverside Coal Mining Co., Leavenworth, Kans.
 o Screened nut coal as above.
 p Screened southern Kansas nut coal, from Pittsburg, Weir City, or Frontenac.
 q Weir City, Pittsburg, or Frontenac, Kans., nut, screened and clean.
 r As above, but slack coal for steam.
 s Weir City lump.
 t Weir City nut.
 u Rich Hill lump.

under advertisement of June 23, 1897, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.

Floyd M. Goodykoontz.	Robert Service.	Geo. A. Robethan.	Henry A. Koster.	W. W. Cleland.	The Weir Coal Co.	Chas. S. Keith.	Andrew J. Griffin.	James J. Russell.	William Busby.	Edwin C. Lyons.	Centreville Block Coal Co.	Jesse R. Losswell.	Number.
													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

v Frontenac nut.
 w Leavenworth nut.
 z Lower vein Cherokee lump, screened.
 y Upper vein Cherokee lump, screened.
 z Cherokee nut, screened, same as last year.
 1 Leavenworth lump, screened.
 2 Rich Hill lump, screened.
 3 Rich Hill mine run.
 4 Rich Hill nut.
 5 Best quality lump McCalester.
 6 Canyon City lump.
 7 Lex lump.
 8 Osage City shaft.

9 Lump coal at agency buildings.
 10 Lump coal at school buildings.
 11 Blossburg or Piedmont smithing.
 12 Lex lump.
 13 Weir lump.
 14 Weir nut.
 15 Rich Hill lump.
 16 Iowa block.
 17 Canyon City.
 18 Davis Big Vein smithing.

For Pottawatomie supply only, all or as much as desired.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Point of delivery.	Kind of coal	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Gallagher, jr.	Joseph E. McWilliams.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Price & Heathfield.	Orville P. Nason.	Centreville Block Coal Co.
1	Pipestone School... Minn..	Soft lump...	Tons. 275	275	a 4.87	b 3.82		c 4.12	d 4.00	
2		Hard	20	20	f 8.50	g 8.35	h 8.48	i 8.25	j 8.55	
3	St. Paul..... Minn..	Soft	(*)							k 8.15
4	Port Shaw (for school),									
5	Mont.....	Soft lump...	500	500						
6		Blacksmith.	2	2						
7										
8	Port Shaw School... Mont..	Soft lump...	500							
9										
10	Great Nemaha School,									
11	Nebr.....	Soft lump...	30							
12	Hope School..... Nebr..	Hard	60	60						
13	Omaha (f. o. b.)..... Nebr..	Soft	(*)	900						s 2.82
14	Omaha School..... Nebr..	Soft	5	5						
15										
16	Omaha and Winnebago	Hard	20	20						
17	Agency..... Nebr..	Soft	10	10						
18										
19	Winnebago School... Nebr..	Blacksmith.	5							
20		Soft lump...	10	10						
21										
22	Santee Agency..... Nebr..	Blacksmith.	1							
23		Hard	15	15						
24		Soft lump...	90	90						
25		Blacksmith.	4	4						
26	Santee School..... Nebr..	Hard	30	30						
27		Soft lump...	70	70						
28	Santee Agency and School,									
29	Nebr.....	Hard	45							
30	Carson School..... Nev..	Soft lump...	50	50						
			40							

* Any quantity.
a Hocking Valley bituminous.
b Third vein, Illinois.
c Third vein, Lasalle, Ill.
d Third vein, Lasalle, Ill., screened.
e Hocking Valley screened soft lump coal.
f Anthracite, stove size.
g Stove.
h Pennsylvania anthracite, stove. In carload lots.

t Hard, stove.
j Scranton, hard, stove size.
k Centerville and Walnut block.
l Lethbridge soft lump coal.
m Soft lump.
n Blacksmith's, from Belt mines, Montana.
o Blacksmith's, Cumberland, W. Va., in sacks.
p Lethbridge lump.
q Iowa lump.

under advertisement of June 23, 1897, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

James C. Adams.	Robert Cameron.	Jno. J. Ellis.	Wellington Quail.	Henry A. Koster.	John Brown.	Albert W. Lavender.	James W. Holmquist.	Alfred L. Maryott.	Chas. H. Bradford.	Joseph E. Blenkinson.	Edwin L. Carpenter.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
15.76	15.74											5
15.86	10.95											6
	20.45											7
		m 5.85	15.83									8
			5.93									9
				q 4.75								10
					i 10.50	r 11.90						11
							t 8.80	u 7.00	w 9.90	x 6.60		12
										y 7.45		13
							z 12.50	1 11.75	1 13.35	1 11.75		14
												15
												16
							t 8.80	u 7.00	w 9.15	x 6.60		17
								v 9.00		y 7.45		18
							2 10.50	3 10.00	2 10.90	2 12.00		19
							t 8.80	u 7.00	w 9.15	x 6.60		20
								v 9.00		y 7.45		21
							2 10.50	3 10.00	2 10.90	2 12.25		22
												23
												24
												25
												26
												27
												28
								r 12.87				29
												30
												30

r Lackawanna and Scranton, stove size.
s Centerville and Walnut block. Awarded 900 tons for Genoa School.
t Hocking Valley.
u Best Iowa lump.
v Hocking Valley (Powell Run).
w Hocking Valley, lump.
z Eclipse lump, soft.

y Hocking Valley, soft.
z Hard, egg size, first class, Scranton.
1 Hard, egg.
2 Blossburg smithing.
3 Best Blossburg smithing.
4 Blacksmithing.
5 Castle Gate lump.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William H. Hahn.	Andrew J. Crawford.	Jacob N. Crist.
1	Albuquerque School, N. Mex	Soft lump	<i>Tons.</i> 500	500	<i>a</i> 5.00	<i>c</i> 4.24	
2		Hard	30	30	<i>b</i> 6.50		
3	Dulce, f. o. b. (for Jicarilla sub-agency), N. Mex	Soft lump	25	25			2.25
4		Blacksmith's	12	12			2.00
5	Pueblo Agency, N. Mex	Soft lump	3	3			<i>d</i> 3.20
6	Santa Fe School, N. Mex	Soft lump	250	250			<i>d</i> 3.20
7		Blacksmith's	1	1			<i>d</i> 3.20
8	Fort Totten School, N. Dak	Hard	100	100			<i>g</i> 3.20
9	Standing Rock, N. Dak.: Agency	Hard	25	25			
10		Blacksmith's	15	15			
11	School	Hard	200	200			
12	Agency and school	Hard	225				
13	Anadarko (for Kiowa Agency), Okla.	Soft lump	15	15			
14	Arapahoe School, Okla	Soft lump	30	30			
15	Cheyenne School, Okla	Soft lump	225	225			
16	Cheyenne School, Okla	Blacksmith's	1	1			
17	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Okla	Blacksmith's	20	20			
18		Soft lump	15	15			
19	Chilocco School, Okla	Soft lump	1,000	1,000			
20							
21							
22							
23			800				
24	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe), Okla	Blacksmith's	21				
25	Fort Sill School, Okla	Soft lump	10	10			
26	Otoe School, Okla	Soft lump	80	80			
27	Ponca Agency, Okla	Soft lump	8	8			
28	Ponca School, Okla	Soft lump	100	100			

a Cerrillos, soft lump coal.
b Hard, egg size.
c Soft lump.
d Bituminous lump, first quality.
e Cerrillos, W. A. bituminous.
f Piedmont blacksmithing.
g Blacksmith.
h Anthracite.

i Egg, stove, and nut.
j Pennsylvania anthracite, in carload lots.
k Scranton anthracite, any size.
l Penna. anthracite, egg. } In sacks, in carload
m Blossburg smithing. } lots.
n Penna. anthracite, stove.
o Blossburg smithing.
p Cumberland smithing.

advertisement of June 23, 1897, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Henry A. Koster.	Frank S. Davis.	Chas. Gallagher, Jr.	Joseph E. McWilliams.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Albert B. Snow.	Robert S. Trulock.	The Wear Coal Co.	Kansas and Texas Coal Co.	Fred W. Martin.	William Busby.	Number.
												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

j Scranton anthracite, any size, sacked.
r Anthracite, sacked.
s McCalester lump
t McCalester soft.
u Redmont blacksmithing.
v Weir City lump.
w Weir City mine run.

x Weir City nut.
y Weir City steam slack.
z Weir City or Pittsburg, Kans., shaft (no check with this bid).
¹ Best quality fancy lump McCalester, screened over 4-inch screen, and free from slate and other impurities.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph E. McWilliams.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.
1	Cheyenne River Agency..... S. Dak..	Hard	<i>Tons.</i> 85	85	<i>a</i> 11.55	<i>c</i> 11.63
2		Blacksmith	5	5	<i>b</i> 9.50	<i>d</i> 9.79
3	Cheyenne River School	Hard	160	160	<i>a</i> 11.55	<i>c</i> 11.59
4		Crow Creek Agency..... S. Dak..	Hard	50	50	
5		Soft lump.....	30	30		
6						
7						
8	Crow Creek School	Blacksmith	5	5		
9		S. Dak..	Hard	160	160	
10						
11						
12		Soft lump.....	50	50		
13						
14	Flandreau School..... S. Dak..	Hard	250	250	<i>z</i> 8.85	
15			Soft lump.....	150	150	<i>1</i> 4.87
16	Grace Mission School..... S. Dak..	Hard	40	40		
17	Lower Brulé Agency..... S. Dak..	Hard	80	80		
18			Blacksmith	2	2	
19	Lower Brulé School	Hard	125	125		
20		S. Dak..	Soft lump.....	50	50	
21						
22						

a Stove and nut.
b Smithing.
c Pennsylvania anthracite, one-half stove, one-half nut. In carload lots.
d Blacksmithing. In carload lots.
e Lackawanna, Lehigh, or Scranton, hard, one-half nut, one-half stove, mixed.
f Lackawanna, Lehigh, or Scranton, hard, nut size.
g Lehigh Valley, anthracite, stove and nut mixed.
h Cumberland smithing.

i Scranton anthracite, any size.
j Cumberland smithing, sacked.
k Hard, nut size.
l Soft, Hocking Valley.
m Blacksmithing.
n Hard nut.
o Hocking Valley.
p Soft lump, best Iowa or Missouri lump.
q Best smithing.
r Scranton, hard.
s Hocking Valley, lump.

advertisement of June 23, 1897, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Albert W. Lavender.	Oliver E. Mesick.	Patrick E. Byrne.	John Brown.	James A. Smith.	Lester H. Clow.	James W. Sanford.	John J. Paul.	James M. Bennett.	Number.
<i>f</i> 13.49	<i>g</i> 12.24	<i>t</i> 12.35							1
	<i>h</i> 9.75	<i>j</i> 11.00							2
<i>e</i> 13.39	<i>g</i> 12.24	<i>t</i> 12.35							3
<i>e</i> 13.38		<i>t</i> 12.25	<i>k</i> 13.00	<i>n</i> 11.75	<i>r</i> 12.30	<i>u</i> 11.33			4
<i>l</i> 9.98			<i>l</i> 9.15	<i>o</i> 8.50	<i>s</i> 8.70	<i>v</i> 7.55			5
				<i>p</i> 6.80		<i>w</i> 6.55			6
						<i>x</i> 8.23			7
		<i>j</i> 11.00	<i>m</i> 13.00	<i>q</i> 9.50	<i>t</i> 11.15	<i>y</i> 9.03			8
<i>f</i> 13.38		<i>t</i> 12.25	<i>k</i> 13.00	<i>n</i> 11.75	<i>r</i> 12.30	<i>v</i> 6.55			9
						<i>w</i> 7.55			10
<i>l</i> 9.98			<i>l</i> 9.15	<i>o</i> 8.50	<i>s</i> 8.70	<i>x</i> 8.23			11
				<i>p</i> 6.80					12
<i>q</i> 9.30		<i>t</i> 9.70	<i>q</i> 9.65				<i>s</i> 9.15	<i>4</i> 9.10	14
<i>s</i> 4.46			<i>l</i> 5.75				<i>o</i> 5.25	<i>5</i> 5.35	15
<i>f</i> 13.38			<i>k</i> 13.00	<i>n</i> 12.00	<i>r</i> 12.50	<i>u</i> 11.33			16
<i>l</i> 13.43		<i>t</i> 12.25	<i>n</i> 15.00	<i>n</i> 11.75	<i>r</i> 12.50	<i>u</i> 11.33			17
		<i>j</i> 11.00	<i>m</i> 15.00	<i>q</i> 9.50	<i>t</i> 11.35	<i>y</i> 9.03			18
<i>l</i> 13.43		<i>t</i> 12.25	<i>n</i> 15.00	<i>n</i> 11.75	<i>r</i> 12.50	<i>u</i> 11.33			19
			<i>o</i> 11.30	<i>o</i> 8.50	<i>s</i> 8.90	<i>10</i> 8.23			20
			<i>v</i> 9.75	<i>6</i> 6.80		<i>v</i> 6.55			21
						<i>w</i> 7.55			22

t Smithing, in sacks.
u Best nut, hard coal, stove or egg.
v Iowa coal.
w Illinois coal.
x Best Hocking soft coal.
y Best blacksmith coal.
z Egg.
1 Hocking.
2 Hard, egg size.
3 Anthracite, egg.

4 Hard, egg, best Scranton.
5 Hocking Valley, soft.
6 Lackawanna or Scranton, egg size.
7 Lackawanna or Scranton, nut size.
8 Iowa soft lump.
9 Soft lump.
10 Best Hocking Valley.

Not to be held for delay on account of general strike or lockout.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph E. McWilliams.	John Brown.	
1	Pierre School..... S. Dak..	Hard.....	<i>Tons.</i> 25	<i>Tons.</i> 25	a 10.25	c 11.24	
2		Soft lump.....	350	350	b 10.50 g 5.15	d 6.00	
3	Pine Ridge Agency..... S. Dak..	Blacksmith.....	20	20			
4		For school.....	Soft lump.....	500	500		
5	Rosebud Agency..... S. Dak..	Hard.....	40		r 15.05		
6			50		s 15.05		
7			90	90			
8	Rosebud School..... S. Dak..	Hard.....	290	290			
9			65		t 15.05		
10			225		u 14.80		
11			Soft lump.....	60	60	x 15.05	
12	Sisseton Agency..... S. Dak..	Hard.....	12	12	y 9.25		
13	Sisseton School..... S. Dak..	Hard.....	88	88	z 9.00		
14			75	75	aa 9.25		
15			Hard.....	163			
16	Sisseton Agency and School..... S. Dak..	Soft lump.....	36	36	ab 5.62½		
17			Hard.....	88			
18			Soft lump.....	87			
19			36				

a Grate.
b Egg, stove, and nut. } Hard coal.
c Hard.
d Soft, Iowa.
e Pennsylvania anthracite in carload lots.
f Scranton, hard.
g Iowa, Des Moines.
h Iowa lump, Pekay.
i Forbush block, Iowa.
j Centerville block, Iowa.

k Centerville or walnut block, delivered at Pierre, S. Dak., on track.
l Piedmont blacksmithing.
m Best Wyoming soft lump.
n Best Victor soft lump, Wyoming.
o Best Sunshine soft lump, Colorado.
p Deer Creek, Wyo., No. 2, soft.
q Rouse, Colorado lump.
r Stove.
s Nut.

advertisement of June 23, 1897, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Geo. W. Van Dusen.	Lester H. Clow.	Centerville Block Coal Co.	Henry A. Koster.	George P. Comer.	Charles E. McGowan.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Charles Gallagher, jr.	Number.
1	e 10.43	c 10.94	f 10.45							1
2		h 5.15	j 5.00	k 4.85						2
3		i 5.25								3
4		j 5.14								4
5					l 19.80					5
6						m 7.33				6
7						n 9.77				7
8						o 9.99				8
9						p 7.11				9
10						q 9.44				10
11										11
12										12
13	t 13.82									13
14	u 13.77									14
15										15
16										16
17										17
18	v 10.47					y 12.50				18
19	z 2.42						x 9.49	y 9.85		19
20	aa 5.17						z 9.24			20
21	ab 2.42						aa 9.49			21
22										22
23										23
24	ac 5.10						ab 5.89			24
25									ac 8.25	25
26									ad 8.45	26
27									ae 5.20	27

t Pennsylvania anthracite, 40 tons stove and 50 nut.
u Pennsylvania anthracite, 225 tons stove and 65 nut.
v Hocking Valley.
w Large egg.
x Small egg.
y Best Colorado soft coal, if Pine Ridge is not accepted.

z Pennsylvania anthracite, small egg. } In carload
aa Pennsylvania anthracite, large egg. } lots.
ab Hocking Valley.
ac Scranton anthracite, any size.
ad Hocking.
ae Hocking Valley.
af Large egg, anthracite.
ag Small egg, anthracite.
ah Hocking Valley, bituminous.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Brown.	James R. Jordan.	Albert W. Lavender.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Carrie E. Floete.
1	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	Hard	35	35	a 13.50	d 13.98	e 12.90	f 13.54	
2		Hard	105		b 9.75	i 13.28			
3		Soft lump	20	20	c 9.50	j 9.68		g 9.69	
4		Blacksmith's	6	6	14.00			h 10.29	
5						k 11.03			
6	Yankton School, S. Dak.	Hard	70	70	a 13.50	d 13.98	e 12.90	f 13.54	
7	Green Bay Agency, Wis.	Hard	10	10					
8		Blacksmith's	10	10					
9	Menomonee School, Wis.	Soft lump	25	25					
10	Lac du Flambeau School, Wis.	Hard	50	50					
11		Soft lump	5	5					
12	Oneida School... Wis.	Soft lump	30	30					
13		Blacksmith's	1	1					
14	Tomah School... Wis.	Hard	100						
15	Shoshone Agency... Wyo.	Soft lump	150	150					
16		Blacksmith's	6						
17	Shoshone School... Wyo.	Soft lump	300	300					

a Hard, stove size.
 b Virginia splint.
 c Hocking Valley.
 d Lackawanna and Scranton, stove size, hard.
 e Scranton, anthracite, any size.
 f Hard, stove.
 g Virginia splint, soft.
 h Blacksmithing.

i Anthracite.
 j West Virginia coal.
 k Blacksmith.
 l Cumberland smithing, sacked.

F. o. b., Yankton Agency, S. Dak.

Bid is for delivery at Greenwood, Yankton Agency, S. Dak.

advertisement of June 23, 1897, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Number.	John A. Lieg.	Charles R. Stier.	Joseph E. McWilliams.	William K. Link.	Henry A. Koster.	Frederick Hurlbut.	W. E. Duncan.	Daniel Sullivan, Jr.	Edson A. Earle.	Austin M. Bunce.	John D. Woodruff.	Number.
1												1
2												2
3												3
4												4
5												5
6												6
7												7
8	m 8.40	p 8.30										8
9	m 6.15	o 6.20										9
10	m 5.00	n 5.00										10
11			q 6.85	s 7.35								11
12			r 3.62	t 3.75								12
13			x 2.62		u 6.48	(*)	v 3.10					13
14			y 4.30		z 9.40	(*)	w 4.00					14
15								1 8.10				15
16									u 3.70			16
17										2 45.00		17
18											s 3.90	18

*Hocking coal.
 *Cumberland smithing.
 m This bid subject to acceptance within 15 days from date of opening and for the whole 45 tons.
 n Soft lump.
 o Blacksmith's.
 p Hard coal, nut size.
 q Stove.
 r Hocking, in car with hard coal.
 s Anthracite, stove.

Bid is for delivery at Oneida Reservation. No price stated.
 Delivered at Green Bay Agency and school at Keshena, Wis.
 Delivered on cars, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

t Hocking, bituminous lump.
 u Soft lump.
 v Youghiogheny.
 w Cumberland smithing.
 x Hocking.
 y Smithing, in car with Hocking.
 z Piedmont blacksmith.
 1 Good Cross Creek hard coal.
 2 May mean for the entire 6 tons.
 3 Native soft lump.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

APPLES, DRIED.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Rollin A. Keyes.	Henry B. Steele.
1	Chicago Ill..	Pounds. 67,000	Pounds.	8.45	7.90
2				6.62	6.00
3	St. Louis Mo..	67,000	67,000		
4					
5					
6					
7					
8	New York City N. Y..	67,000			
9					

PEACHES, DRIED.

10	Chicago Ill..	59,000		7.92	7.84
11				4.44	4.95
12					
13	St. Louis Mo..	59,000			
14					
15	New York City N. Y..	59,000	59,000		
16					
17					
18					
19					

PRUNES, DRIED.

20	Chicago Ill..	74,000	74,000	4.22	5.11
21				4.72	4.31
22				5.12	
23	St. Louis Mo..	74,000			
24	New York City N. Y..	74,000			
25					
26					
27					

a Evaporated crop 1896, 27,000 pounds "only," f. o. b.
 b Choice evaporated, in double sacks.
 c Choice evaporated, in 60-pound boxes.
 d Prime evaporated, in double sacks.
 e Prime evaporated, in 50-pound boxes.
 f Quarter, in double sacks.
 g Letter with bid, quantity limited to 35,000 pounds.
 h New York State crop, 1897.
 i In 100-pound bags, or 50-pound boxes at my option.

advertisement of September 16, 1897, for furnishing fruit (dried) for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

APPLES, DRIED.

Calvin Durand.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	The Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. L. Jurnhing.	Jno. J. O'Rourke.	Wm. S. Ryan.	Frank H. Armstrong.	Number.
a 7.50							1
	b 7.50						2
	c 7.75						3
	d 6.50						4
	e 6.75						5
	f 5.00						6
		g 3.37½	h 8.98	8.73	i 8.40		7
			h 9.52	8.43	i 4.75		8
							9

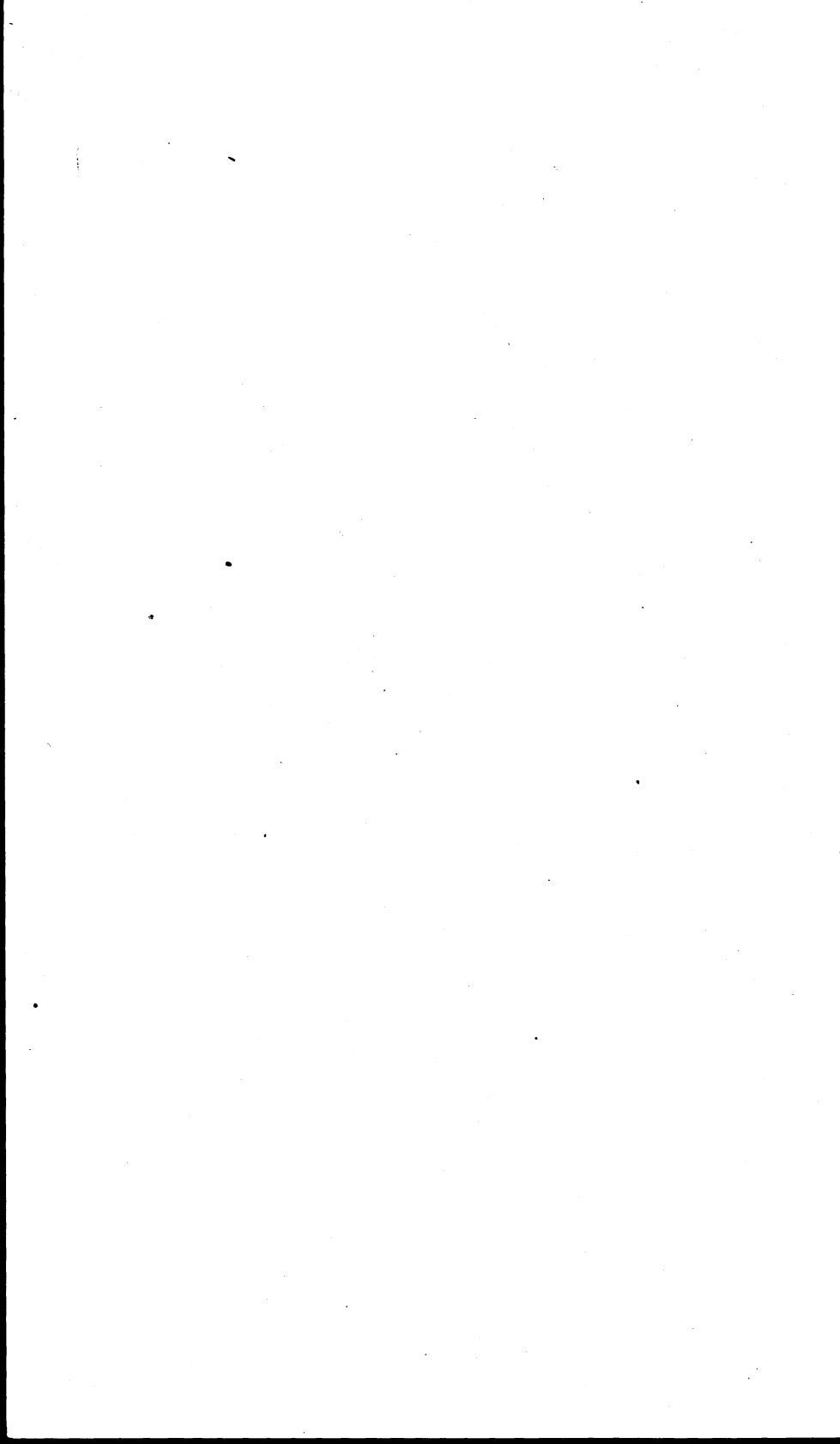
PEACHES, DRIED.

j 8.25						k 6.25	10
j 7.75							11
j 7.37½							12
	l 4.50						13
	m 6.50						14
		3.60	n 8.21	8.93	o 8.00		15
		8.15	n 9.08	7.93	o 7.50		16
		7.50	n 7.86	7.63	o 6.75		17
		7.00	n 8.41		o 6.00		18
			n 6.77				19

PRUNES, DRIED.

i 4.37½							20
j 4.87½							21
	p 5.00						22
		5.37½	n 4.09	5.13	q 5.25		23
		4.83	n 4.57	4.93	q 4.75		24
		4.57	n 5.51	4.43	q 4.25		25
		4.93			q 4.50		26
							27

j F. o. b.
 k Prime evaporated peaches.
 l Choice evaporated, } If desired, can be packed in boxes of about 60 to 70 pounds for 25 cents per
 m Fancy evaporated, } pound additional.
 n California State, crops 1897.
 o In 80-pound bags.
 p 74,000 pounds "only."—Could be packed in 80-pound boxes for 25 cents per 100 pounds additional.
 q In 100-pound bags.



TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 1, 1898.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

The only change in the personnel of the board during the last year is the resignation of Hon. Francis E. Leupp, and the appointment by the President of Hon. William M. Beardshear, of Iowa, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Leupp, although not long a member of the board, was especially useful in inspection field work, and we regret his resignation.

In the general condition of the Indians no important changes have occurred, but there is evidence of steady progress in industrial pursuits and in education. The only disturbance was the collision between a Ute hunting party in Colorado and the civil officers who attempted their arrest. The first reports of this alleged "Indian outbreak" were greatly exaggerated, and subsequent investigations by army officers seem to prove clearly that white men were the real aggressors, and that the Indians suffered rather than committed outrages.

The critical situation of the Indians of Agua Caliente Reservation, or Warner's Ranch, in Southern California, has given them and their friends much anxiety. Persistent efforts have been made for several years to eject them from the homes which they have owned for centuries and, their rights having been brought before the court, the case was decided against them. An appeal has been taken to a higher court, the friends of the Indians in Boston and Philadelphia having generously raised the large sum of money required as deposit for security for costs. It would seem that provision ought to be made by the Government to defend the rights of Indians in such cases through the Department of Justice.

The Navajo Indians have also been subjected to much annoyance by attempts to drive them out of their grazing lands by an oppressive system of taxation. We hope that measures may be taken to relieve them of such burdens and to secure their just rights.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A very gratifying feature of the situation is the firm stand of the President in support of civil-service reform, and especially his order of July 27, 1897, so amending the civil-service rules that "No removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause, and upon written charges filed with the head of

the department, or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and opportunity to make defense." We join with all good citizens in hearty thanks to the President for the great public service he has rendered in securing the merit system beyond further dispute. The Secretary of the Interior has promulgated rules relative to the enforcement of this order, making it applicable to the Indian service as well as to other offices of the Department. We shall no more be pained by arbitrary removals of honest and efficient officials from positions which are now covered by the civil-service regulations. We believe that legislation which should place the Indian agents under these regulations would be a great boon to the service, increasing its efficiency in every way.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Members of the board were present at the opening of bids and awarding of contracts for Indian supplies at Chicago, Ill., from May 4 to 20; in New York from May 25 to June 15; in San Francisco from June 30 to July 9, and again in New York from July 15 to 22. The last special letting was caused by complaints that the original specifications for clothing were too exacting, and these criticisms seeming to be just, new advertisements for clothing were issued, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The total number of bids at the four lettings was 812. We assisted the commissioner in the inspection of samples offered and in the award of contracts. The goods when delivered were found equal in quality to the samples selected, except the blankets, which were not of full weight, and a reduction was made in the contract price. A more detailed account of this work, and of the shipment of supplies, will be found in the report of our purchasing committee, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

SIR: Your committee submit the following report:

Bids for Indian supplies and transportation, as per advertisement, were received and opened at the Government Indian warehouse, No. 1241 State street, Chicago, Ill., May 4, 1897, in the presence of the Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; James E. Bender, representing the honorable Secretary of the Interior; E. Whittlesey and P. C. Garrett, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Four hundred and thirty-six bids were received and opened.

A large number of bidders and several reporters were present. Mr. D. C. Cregier was in charge of the warehouse as superintendent, and the following named persons were appointed as inspectors of the samples of goods offered: W. H. Crocker, for flour, grain, feed, etc.; John A. Grier, for agricultural implements; Edward Devlin, for hardware, stoves, and hollow ware; F. C. Hall, for harness; W. Bedeman, for medical supplies; George E. Watson, for paints and oils; L. C. Bartley, for wagons; L. F. Curtin, for furniture and wooden ware.

On May 25 bids for dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, groceries, crockery, etc., as per advertisement, were opened at the Government warehouse, No. 77 Wooster street, New York, in the presence of the Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; James E. Bender, representing the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and several members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Two hundred and thirty-six bids were received and opened.

Many bidders and several reporters were present. Mr. H. D. Graves had charge of the warehouse as superintendent, and the following named persons were appointed as inspectors of the samples of goods offered: Samuel S. Stewart, for dry goods; Herman Wischmann, for groceries; Albert Cohen, for crockery; R. C. Bonner, for hats and caps; James Huggins, for boots and shoes; Sanford F. Sherman, for notions, etc.; George H. Ferguson, for medical supplies.

Bids were opened at San Francisco June 30 for various supplies, in the presence of the Commissioner and Hon. Joseph T. Jacobs, whose report is appended.

The bids for clothing, on account of defects in the specifications, were all rejected, and new proposals were advertised for, after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

Bids for clothing, as per new proposals of June 17, were opened July 15. A very large quantity of samples were offered, from which awards were made at very satisfactory prices. Mr. P. H. Griffin was appointed inspector of the samples offered and to inspect the goods when received.

All contracts for goods and supplies for 1897 have been completed and shipped, amounting to 35,364 packages, weighing 4,481,121 pounds.

WILLIAM H. LYON,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Hon. MERRILL E. GATES,
President Board of Indian Commissioners.

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary of United States Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit the following report:

I was present at San Francisco at the opening of the bids and letting of contracts, commencing June 30, 1897. The number of bids received was 86, out of which number 51 received awards and have signed contracts. In regard to prices paid, I think it is perfectly well established that the Government obtains goods at prices as low, if not lower, than current jobbing rates. This year, you know, we have bought on a rising market, and I understand that staple articles, such as sugar, coffee, beans, bacon, etc., have, for the past three or four weeks, been worth much higher prices than those to be paid by the Government. The following is a list of the prices paid last year and this year:

Article.	1897.	1896.	Article.	1897.	1896.
Bacon	\$7. 45	\$6. 00	Lard	\$5. 95	\$6. 68½
Beans	1. 14½	1. 14	Rolled oats	3. 26	3. 04
Coffee .....	. 11¼	. 16¾	Rice	3. 95	2. 37½
Hard bread	2. 78	2. 70	Sugar	4. 80	4. 97½
Hominy	1. 68	2. 34	Tea .....	. 19½	. 16

In regard to the miscellaneous articles purchased, the prices generally range lower than last year. Fence wire and nails, two large items, were much lower than last year. The competition was sharper than ever, as shown by the increased number of bidders. The following are the names of the inspectors: Charles B. Jennings, groceries, etc.; Charles B. Osgood, hardware, etc.; Arthur McLean, harness and leather; Frank M. Ames, crockery and lamps; W. E. Stevens, paints and oils.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH T. JACOBS.

INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The conference held by the board at Mohonk Lake in October was attended by about two hundred gentlemen and ladies, invited and entertained by Commissioner Smiley. The sessions continued three days, and many phases of the Indian question were freely discussed. Able and earnest addresses were made by Senator Dawes, Dr. Hailman, Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Herbert Welsh, Bishop Whipple, President Meserve, Major Woodson, Dr. Ryder, and others. The continuance of these conferences so many years shows that the Indians have many friends whose interest in their welfare does not flag, and the value of such large enthusiastic assemblies is manifest in the shaping of public sentiment toward just and fair treatment of Indians and in promoting their advancement toward Christian civilization.

These conferences we regard as most important contributions to the solution of the Indian problem. At the invitation and charges of Mr. Smiley, one of our board, are assembled at Lake Mohonk a remarkable gathering, including many distinguished people, of those regarding the question from many different points of view; workers in the Indian field as missionaries, Indian agents, teachers, secretaries of missionary

boards, officers of Indian associations, members of Congress and Government officials, leading editors, eminent divines, judges, etc. In the free discussions which are there held, a strong light is thus thrown upon the subjects discussed, from every standpoint, and we do not hazard much in regarding the results as of great value. Among other subjects treated by the late conference were "The abolition of unnecessary agencies," "The consolidation of the Indian Bureau," "The great importance of field matrons to the elevation of domestic life among the Indians," "The necessity for increase of missionary efforts," and other topics. These discussions are usually formulated in a platform and published at length in pamphlet form for the information of the public.

Senator Dawes, in his address, explained the progress made in securing a change in the government of

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Agreements have been made with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks. The last of these agreements—that with the Creeks—has just been reached. Senator Dawes regards it as better in some respects than that with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, containing many features calculated to aid the Indians. Recent information comes that this agreement has been rejected by the Creek senate, or house of warriors. This action may postpone the abolition of the tribal government in the Territory. But the change is sure to come, and it can not now be long postponed. The drift of civilization will prove too strong for the conservative leaders, and the five tribes must soon take their place with their neighbors as American citizens. The question of their treatment is one of the most important that will come before Congress during its next session.

The agreement with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, having been accepted by those tribes, is now before Congress for ratification. But it has one serious defect. It makes no provision for some thousands of Chickasaw freedmen whose rights as citizens the Government is bound by treaties to protect. If this defect can be remedied with the consent of the Indians, we would urge the prompt ratification of the agreement. It would be an important step in advance, and would probably have an influence upon the other tribes. We are informed that an agreement has been made with the Seminoles and ratified by them.

But whether these agreements are ratified or not a great and radical change in the government of the Five Tribes will take place January 1, 1898, by the act of June 7, 1897, which provides—

That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the United States courts in said Territory shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try and determine all civil causes in law and equity thereafter instituted and all criminal causes for the punishment of any offense committed after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by any person in said Territory, and the United States commissioners in said Territory shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction already conferred upon them by existing laws of the United States as respects all persons and property in said Territory; and the laws of the United States and the State of Arkansas in force in the Territory shall apply to all persons therein, irrespective of race, said courts exercising jurisdiction thereof as now conferred upon them in the trial of like causes; and any citizen of any one of said tribes otherwise qualified who can speak and understand the English language may serve as a juror in any of said courts.

That on and after January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all acts, ordinances, and resolutions of the council of either of the aforesaid Five Tribes passed shall be certified immediately upon their passage to the President of the United States, and shall not take effect, if disapproved by him, or until thirty days after their passage.

This act will conform the political situation of the Five Tribes more nearly to that of other Territories. The next step will be to secure allotments and individual ownership of the lands now held in common, and to do away with the anomaly of a government independent of that of the United States within its limits.

EDUCATION.

As the years pass, interest concentrates and deepens more and more upon the subject of Indian education. All who are striving for the improvement and elevation of the race feel that mental, industrial, and moral training are of the first importance. The red man must be fitted for the freedom upon which he is entering and for the new duties he is assuming as a citizen. To this end facilities for instruction have been enlarged and improved, and the lessons and results of many years of experiment have been embodied by the superintendent in what may now with truth be called a system of education. Forming the foundation are the day schools in the midst of the homes of the pupils. The teachers of these are true missionaries, and their influence is felt in molding the character and habits of the older Indians, as well as of their pupils. These day schools are feeders to the reservation boarding schools, in many of which facilities for industrial training are now provided; special attention being given to housekeeping, farming, stock raising, and such mechanical arts as the pupils will need to use in after life.

From the Government boarding schools bright and promising students are selected for the nonreservation boarding schools, where a higher education may be acquired.

The following table gives the enrollment and average attendance at all the schools, including those of the churches, which are of great value, being distinctively religious schools.

Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1896 and 1897, showing increase in 1897; also number of schools in 1897.

Kind of school.	Enrollment.			Average attendance.			Number of schools.
	1896.	1897.	Increase.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding.	5,085	5,723	638	4,461	4,787	326	23
Reservation boarding.....	8,489	8,112	a 377	7,056	6,855	a 201	73
Day.....	4,215	4,768	553	2,848	3,234	386	138
Total.....	17,789	18,603	814	14,365	14,876	511	234
Contract schools:							
Boarding.....	3,499	2,579	a 920	3,108	2,313	a 795	d 28
Day.....	593	208	a 385	367	142	a 225	5
Boarding, specially appropriated for.....	347	371	24	322	330	8	2
Total.....	4,439	3,158	a 1,281	3,797	2,785	a 1,012	35
Public.....	413	303	a 110	294	194	a 100	(b)
Mission, boarding c.....	835	813	a 22	736	741	5	17
Mission, day.....	96	87	a 9	70	80	10	2
Aggregate.....	23,572	22,964	a 608	19,262	18,676	a 586	288

a Decrease.

b Thirty-eight public schools in which pupils are taught not enumerated here.

c These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government, for the Indian children therein, such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation Indians.

d Two other contract schools, transferred to the Government during the year, have been included in the Government schools.

The schools of the Five Civilized Tribes and of the New York Indians are not included in the above table.

Another table is interesting, as it shows the growth of Indian education in twenty years.

Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1897. a

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. <i>b</i>		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,488
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881.....	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882.....	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883.....	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884.....	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891.....	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892.....	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893.....	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894.....	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896.....	<i>c</i> 156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262
1897.....	<i>c</i> 145	15,026	143	3,650	288	18,676

a Some of the figures in this table, as printed prior to 1896, were taken from reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. As revised, they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

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

c Decrease in number of boarding schools is due to discontinuance of some contract schools and the conversion of others into day schools.

Deducting the reported average attendance of 568 in the New York schools in 1877, we have an increase from 3,030 in that year to 18,676 at the present time.

The enrollment in the 288 schools of all grades, including contract and mission schools, is 22,964. This we regard as highly significant and full of hope for the Indian race. It means that in a few years a generation of Indians will be raised up very different from any that have lived before; a generation educated to speak and read and write the language of the people among whom they dwell, of whom, indeed, they are or are destined to become a part, and trained to habits of industry and in many mechanical arts. Already the influence for good of pupils who have left the schools and returned to their homes is manifest on many reservations. On this subject we quote with pleasure the testimony of Dr. Hailman, whose repeated and prolonged visits to these schools have given him the best possible opportunities for observation and study of this entire question. In his last annual report, he says:

Wherever on reservations there has been marked progress in civilization such progress is traceable largely to the influence of returned students, the great majority of whom seem to be not only eager to turn away from the evils and drawbacks of tribal life, but measurably successful in this effort in view of the many obstacles that confront them, not only in the stubborn conservatism of older Indians, but also in the excessive tutelage on the part of the Government.

Honor and grateful admiration are due to the young heroes and heroines who annually go forth from our Indian schools, pitting their lives against adamant walls of unreasoning tradition and superstition, wresting victory for themselves and their unwilling people from conditions which seem utterly hopeless. It is not to be wondered that of these soldiers of a new dispensation numbers fall by the wayside or

succumb to fear or worse; but the misfortune or dishonor of these should not render us blind to the steady valor of the greater throng who are pushing ahead, gaining their ground inch by inch, until even now the observer who looks beneath the surface sees victory assured along the entire line. So great, indeed, has been the gain already achieved that in many instances where twenty years ago Indian civilization ruled supreme, it would be difficult now to find any of its features as enumerated above clearly expressed. The busy farmer, the thrifty housewife, the skillful artisan, the careful tradesman are no longer rare occurrences; on a number of reservations they are beginning to be respected as marks of superiority to which all should aspire. The Indian school can point with satisfaction to fervent missionaries, devoted teachers, physicians, lawyers, field matrons, nurses, and trained workers in other professional fields who owe the impulse for their career and much of their equipment to its work and influence.

Returned students may have relapsed more or less completely into Indian savagery; a number of them may have suffered intense agony in this process; others may have fallen into evil ways, yet the partial or increasingly complete success of the greater number of these heroic lovers of their race entitles them to the proud distinction of constituting the most efficient factor in the elevation of their people into the light of American civilization.

Still others of the "returned students," or, rather, in this case, graduates of Indian schools, have found fields of labor and usefulness in white communities, and have, by the faithful and intelligent performance of duty, proved to their white brothers, howsoever reluctant of belief, that in view of the high qualities of his essential character, education has the power of conferring upon the red man the right of claiming full equality in American citizenship.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The work of allotting lands to Indians is necessarily a slow process; but considerable progress has been made during the last year. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports that 3,456 patents have been issued and delivered to Indians; that 2,960 allotments have been approved for which patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office, and that schedules of 1,431 allotments have been received and await final action. Adding these to the number previously reported we find that nearly 60,000 allotments have been made, so that about one-third of the Indians, excluding the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory and the New York Indians, are now in possession of their own lands, and have the opportunity of establishing individual homesteads, and of gaining support by their own labor. A widespread opinion prevails that Indians will not work, and can not be persuaded or taught to undertake any industrial pursuits. But happily abundant facts disprove the theory. The success of Major Woodson with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoma is an instance in point. Four years ago those Indians were "blanket Indians," living in camps and villages, and making no attempt to improve their allotments. By the vigorous and persistent efforts of Agent Woodson the camps were broken up and the Indians located on their allotments, so that now three-fourths of the 3,100 Indians of that agency are living in permanent homes, living peaceably side by side with their white neighbors, occupying adjoining farms and engaged in their cultivation. Their farms during the present season have produced fairly good crops of corn, sorghum, and cotton. Though not yet wholly self-supporting, they are rapidly acquiring the habits of civilized life. We might adduce other facts to show that Indians will work when proper rewards are offered.

The success of the "outing system," as practiced largely at Carlisle, and on a smaller scale at other Indian schools, affords abundant proof of this.

But instead of individual instances, we present a table, showing the comparative products of Indian labor twenty years ago and during the last year, the Five Civilized Tribes and the New York Indians not included.

Results of Indian labor.

	1877.	1897.	
Acres cultivated.....	number..	88,550	348,218
Acres broken.....	do.....	6,747	30,135
Wheat raised.....	bushels..	198,378	788,192
Corn raised.....	do.....	1,036,452	1,123,260
Oats and barley.....	do.....	95,347	805,456
Vegetables.....	do.....	232,978	703,770
Hay cut.....	tons.....	26,827	256,284
Melons raised.....	do.....	3,467	585,050
Pumpkins raised.....	do.....	3,721	330,626
Lumber sawed.....	feet.....	2,885,856	3,868,000
Wood cut.....	cords..	87,191	81,209
Horses and mules owned.....		176,479	368,286
Cattle owned.....		49,883	231,491
Sheep owned.....		587,444	1,041,255

These statistics are not claimed to be absolutely correct. Some of the figures are estimates, and not an accurate census; but they approximate the truth, and are sufficient to show a gratifying growth in productive industries and to warrant the hope that the time is not very far distant when the issue of rations and other supplies may be brought to an end. It is conceded by all that the industry upon which the Indians must mainly depend for their future support is agriculture. A few may push their way into professional life, but the great majority must win their living by manual labor. To succeed in this they must have instruction and help by farmers competent to teach them the use and care of farming implements and the best methods of planting and saving their crops. Not less important and useful is the instruction of the women in domestic arts by field matrons. Hence we hope for liberal provision by Congress for a sufficient number of these needed helpers.

It is a pleasure to record the great value to the Indian service, and especially to Indians who have received allotments, of the act of Congress, approved January 30, 1897, which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians. In many sections the civil authorities are earnestly cooperating with the Indian agents to suppress the illegal, destructive traffic.

IRRIGATION.

Unfortunately, much of the land allotted to Indians is in the arid regions, and is unfit for productive cultivation without an expensive system of irrigation. As the Commissioner of Indian Affairs well says:

An abundant water supply for the Indians located upon reservations in the arid and semiarid regions is an absolute necessity if the allotment policy is to be successfully applied to those Indians.

More progress in irrigation work has been made during the last year than in any previous year. A good beginning is reported upon the Navajo Reservation. Several ditches have been constructed, reclaiming about 1,000 acres of land, and the Indians have been employed to do the work, "learning rapidly and showing no small degree of intelligence and skill in the performance of such labor." This work should be continued until a water supply is developed sufficient for the needs of all the Indians, and to assure their self-support and maintenance.

At Fort Hall, Idaho, and on the Yakima Reservation, Wash., large irrigating canals have been constructed, and on the Crow Reservation, Mont., a fine system of irrigating ditches is being pushed to completion, which will open up to cultivation an immense body of fine arable

land. The cost of this work is paid by the Indians from the proceeds of their lands sold to the Government, and labor of construction is largely performed by them. It has been an Indian manual training school. The Crows have already acquired a pretty fair knowledge of the proper methods of irrigating, and by cultivating the lands thus far reclaimed they have raised during the last year an abundance of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes for their support. We may reasonably hope that they will soon be as prosperous and live as comfortably as their white neighbors.

The case of most urgent need for future work in this line is that of the Pima and Papago Indians of Arizona. Until recently these Indians have been self-supporting, prosperous, and peaceable. But nearly seven years ago, by the extension of the Florence Canal, their water for irrigation was all cut off, and since that time they have been in great need, and are becoming dependent on the Government for their support. Some steps have been taken toward their relief. About two years ago Mr. Arthur P. Davis, hydrographer, was appointed to make a survey of the Gila River and ascertain the best method of a water supply for the Pima Reservation. His report of November 10, 1896 (in Senate Doc. No. 27, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session), gives a thorough scientific discussion of the various means of obtaining water, and his conclusion is that the best method is the construction of a reservoir at The Buttes, 25 miles above the reservation. This, though very expensive at the outset, will, he believes, be most economical in the end. Its capacity will be largely in excess of the needs of the Indians, and will reclaim an immense tract of Government land, now arid and worthless, which can be sold with water rights for enough to repay the cost of construction. We therefore urge that an appropriation sufficient to commence the work be made without delay.

It is manifest that for the economical construction and care of irrigation works, competent engineers must be employed. We therefore concur with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in recommending that the following clause be inserted in the next Indian appropriation bill:

For construction of ditches and reservoirs, purchase and use of irrigating machinery, tools, and appliances, and purchase of water rights on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, forty thousand dollars; and of this amount not exceeding three thousand five hundred dollars may be used for the employment of a supervisor of irrigation, including his necessary traveling and incidental expenses, and not exceeding three thousand six hundred dollars for the employment of superintendents of constructed ditches, at a compensation not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum each, on reservations where such employment is necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. That the allotment of land in severalty to over 60,000 Indians, emphasizes afresh the great need of careful supervision and instruction in the most important work of farming. We urge that there be careful consideration of the need of increasing the number of practical teachers of farming, and that still more liberal appropriations be made for this purpose.

Second. Believing that the work of field matrons is vital in its influence on Indian homes, we recommend that the number of such matrons be increased, and that liberal appropriations be made to cover their needful expenses and supplies.

Third. To secure economy and avoid waste in the expenditure of funds appropriated for irrigation, we recommend that provision be made

for employing a supervisor of irrigation and superintendent of constructed ditches.

Fourth. We recommend a special act of Congress providing for water supply for the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

Fifth. We recommend such legislation as is necessary to include Indian agents in the classified civil service.

MERRILL E. GATES, *Chairman.*

E. WHITTLESEY, *Secretary.*

ALBERT K. SMILEY.

PHILIP C. GARRETT.

DARWIN R. JAMES.

WILLIAM H. LYON.

WILLIAM D. WALKER.

JOSEPH T. JACOBS.

HENRY B. WHIPPLE.

WILLIAM M. BEARDSHEAR.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS AT THE FIFTEENTH LAKE MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, *October 13, 1897.*

The fifteenth session of the Lake Mohonk Indian conference began Wednesday morning, October 13, 1897, assembled by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smiley.

After morning prayers Mr. Smiley spoke as follows:

I am overwhelmed with joy to see so many people gathered here to consult upon the best interests of the Indian. I am pleased to see so many of the veterans, some who have been with us at nearly every session; men who have been the leaders in shaping legislation for the Indians, and in directing Christian efforts for their elevation. We have much wisdom concentrated here with regard to the right conduct of Indian affairs. I hope to live to see the time when Indians, as good citizens, can take care of themselves. But I do not suppose that I shall, for it is not in a day that we can raise a feeble race.

My thought in forming this conference was to get a company of men together who knew what they were talking about, that they might confer and then act in harmony. It had sometimes seemed that the different denominations opposed each other and the Government opposed them; but times have changed. There seems to be now a general consent to work together. Members of Congress and men of affairs have not time to give to a close analysis of these questions. They must look to the intelligent Christian sentiment of the country for guidance and support. I think this conference has had a great influence, and I hope the meeting this week will still further add to the help of the Indian and promote the good of the race.

Mr. Smiley then introduced Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, as the presiding officer of the conference.

In taking the chair Mr. Garrett spoke as follows:

I appreciate to the full the compliment paid me, and I am glad you ladies and gentlemen do not appreciate as I do the deficiencies of the new incumbent; however, I shall claim your indulgence.

We accept again the boundless hospitality of our host and hostess for the purpose of discussing questions pertaining to the welfare of the Indians.

In the moral gloom of Washington, amidst the political wrangles and in the tangle of red tape there, it seems as if this question were to last forever, and as if all the complications that attend it were there to stay perpetually. But here we have a clearer atmosphere, and sometimes we are favored with a glimmer of the dawn; for "jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.

I do not feel at all discouraged as to the Indian problem; I do not suppose any of us do. We seem here to have a glimpse of "the good time coming," when right, not might, shall rule the world.

As we look back on the century of dishonor and conflict and then look at the present condition of things and regard the quiet and peaceful progress toward civilization which is silently going on among the Indians, we have every reason to thank God and congratulate ourselves and look with hopeful confidence to the future, expecting the full realization of all that this conference stands for. I do not feel sure that even the gray-haired veterans will not live to see the desire of their hearts, and be satisfied in the practical accomplishment of the civilization of the Indians and their incorporation into the body politic of the United States. It does not seem to me so very far distant.

This conference, not congress nor convention, but simply conference of the friends of the Indian, so brilliantly devised and carried out by our friend Mr. Smiley, seems, in the providence of God, to have been one of the chief agencies in bringing about a great revolution in public sentiment and legislation, and I think we have present

in this room the five people who have been the principal factors, the agents in God's hand, in effecting this change. It is an interesting thought, and should inspire us as we enter upon our work this year.

And now we are ready to organize by appointing our committees.

On motion of Mr. Herbert Welsh, Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Mr. Joshua W. Davis, and Miss Martha D. Adams were elected secretaries.

On motion of Mr. C. F. Meserve, Mr. Frank Wood, of Boston, was elected treasurer.

On motion of President Seelye, Rev. Adcison P. Foster, D. D., of Boston; Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D., of New York; President William F. Slocum, of Colorado; President C. F. Meserve, of Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. A. S. Quinton, of Philadelphia, were elected a business committee. The chair stated that the publication committee would consist, as last year, of the treasurer and secretaries, unless there were objection, and it was so ordered: Mr. Frank Wood, Mr. J. W. Davis, Mrs. Barrows.

General Whittlesey was asked to make the first address.

SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

[By Gen. E. Whittlesey, secretary.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS OF THE RED MEN: The first subject of importance is the matter of education. The appropriations for Indian schools for the year 1897, the fiscal year ending June 30, were \$2,517,265; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, \$2,631,771.35, an increase of \$114,506.35. In addition to this, treaty provisions for the support of Indian schools amount to about \$600,000, making a total for this purpose of about \$3,231,771.35 for the current year. This seems like a vast amount for the education of between thirty and forty thousand school children, but we must remember that in addition to instruction in intellectual and industrial pursuits it is necessary to provide for a large proportion of the Indian scholars their food and clothing for the entire year, so that the amount of over three million can be wisely expended. It also includes the construction of buildings, furniture, and the facilities for carrying on the school work. I think you will find when Dr. Hailmann, the accomplished superintendent of Indian education, addresses you, that Indian education is on a better basis now than it has ever been before.

The enrollment in the Government schools, numbering 234, was, during the year 1896, 17,789; in the year 1897, 18,670, making an increase of 881. The average attendance in 1896 was 14,365; in 1897, 14,954, an increase of 589.

I should say in passing that the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has not been given to the public, and I have gathered these statistics from various sources, such as were available to me. I think they will be found substantially correct.

In the contract schools, numbering 38, the enrollment in 1896 was 4,429; in 1897 it was 3,124, a decrease of 1,305. Several contract schools have gone out of existence; some have gone into the hands of the Government. The average attendance in 1896 was 3,787; in 1897 it was 2,760, a decrease of 1,037.

In the public schools of the various States, so far as I have been able to learn, the enrollment in 1896 was 413; in 1897 it was 303, a decrease of 110. The average attendance in 1896 was 294; in 1897 it was 194, a decrease of 100. But it should be said that from a number of State public schools, where now Indian children are received with white children, no reports have been available.

In the mission boarding schools there was an enrollment in 1896 of 835; in 1897 of 692, a decrease of 143. The average attendance in 1896 was 736; in 1897 of 589, a decrease of 147.

The aggregate enrollment in all the schools in 1896 was 23,572; in 1897 it was 22,799, a decrease of 773; the decrease being in the contract and mission schools and an increase in the Government schools. The average attendance in 1896 was, in all the schools, 19,262, and in 1897, 18,497, a decrease of 715.

The total number of schools of all grades—Government, contract, and mission—is 289; of these 234 are Government schools. There has been an increase of 11 during the last year. About ten or twelve contract schools have been purchased by the Government. The nonreservation schools have been enlarged and their facilities greatly extended.

For the 37 contract schools the Government made a grant in 1896 of \$257,928. For the current year the grant for these schools is \$159,526. Of this amount \$2,700 is granted to two Protestant schools and \$156,826 to Catholic schools.

Many improvements have been made during the year—improvements in ventilation, in heating, in sewerage, in lighting, in water supply, and protection from fires. There is now invested in the Indian-school plant by the Government between three and four millions of dollars.

The most elaborate new work undertaken during the last year was the organization of boarding schools on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations, where a most

complete plant has been erected, with facilities for 200 pupils each. At the exhibit at Nashville 23 of our Indian schools were represented, and great interest seems to have been taken in this exhibition.

The next step of great importance, which we have considered every year at this conference, is the allotment of land in severalty to Indians. During the past year 3,456 patents have been issued, 2,960 allotments approved, and 1,431 received but not finally acted upon. The total number of allotments that have thus far been made is nearly 60,000. In order that these allotments of individual farms should be available for the support of the Indians who hold them, it is necessary that many of the reservations should have irrigation provided. This has been done to a considerable extent on quite a number of reservations—at Fort Hall, Crow Creek, Yakima in Washington, for the Utes on Tule River, for the Mission Indians in California, for the Moquis in Arizona, on the Cheyenne Reservation in Wyoming, for the Utes in Colorado, for the Pimas and the Shoshones in Nevada.

As the result of the long-continued and partially successful efforts of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, allotments will be begun before long to the Chickasaws and Choctaws, and possibly to the Creeks.

One or two things I may mention as encouraging in the history of the past year, besides what I have already stated, as to the educational and allotment work. One is the law, approved January 30, 1897, for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians; not only those on the reservation, but among Indians who have received their allotments. Some prosecutions have been successfully carried through against violators of this law, and it is believed that great good will result from it, though in some regions it may be difficult to find juries who will convict the offenders.

The other thing which I may mention is the firm stand which our President has taken in behalf of the civil-service reform, and of its extension so as to require that removals from office shall be made only for cause and after fair investigation, giving those whom it is proposed to remove a fair hearing.

Some things have occurred that have been disastrous to the Indian, such as an assault upon the Navajo Indians, attempting to drive them from their lands by oppressive taxation; such as the attempt to eject the Indians from the Warner ranch in southern California—a case now before the courts. These indicate that vigilance and earnest and watchful care are still needed to protect the Indian from injustice, and that the time has not yet come for a relaxation of such effort, or for any laissez faire policy to be adopted. But I hope the time will come when justice shall be done to all Indians as well as to white men under the law in all our country, and when they shall stand by our side as fellow-citizens, supporting themselves without any further help from us or from the Government. We hope the time will come when we can dispense with Government Indian schools, and when the States shall take up the work of absorbing all our schools into their public school system. We hope the time will come when all the Indians shall be settled upon their homesteads; but this is looking forward many years, I fear. Much work remains yet to be done in allotting lands and giving homesteads to the Indians, and a vast amount remains to be done for their education. There is also a vast amount of work for our churches to do through their missionaries, and that is the thing in which I am most deeply interested. All our efforts, all the generosity of the Government, and all the labors of superintendents, teachers, and others to educate Indians in industrial pursuits and to give them intellectual training, will be a failure unless there is a deep foundation laid under this instruction of earnest, religious training.

When all these things shall be accomplished then the Board of Indian Commissioners can close up its office; then the Indian Rights Association and the Women's National Indian Association can close up their work, except their missionary and religious work. Then, sad to say, there will no longer be need of the Mohonk Conference! But that will be years hence. We hope our good hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Smiley, will live to see all these things, and to hold a grand thanksgiving celebration in this room; and some of us who will then be in some other Beulah land, on some other delectable mountain, we hope, may be able to look down upon the work accomplished, and join our voices with the voices of our good hosts and the friends then gathered here in a glad song of hallelujah.

The business committee reported the order for the day, with the limitation of time to ten minutes for each address for the morning.

THE INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA.

[By Maj. A. E. Woodson.]

Perhaps I had better premise my remarks with the statement that my army service of thirty-five years has been among the reservation Indians of the West, during which time I have had unlimited opportunities to study their habits and character; to observe the condition of their environments, and to formulate ideas in regard to their civilization and progress.

For many generations the Cheyenne and Arapahoes occupied that vast region of the Western plains bounded on the north by the Platte River in Nebraska, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by the Cimarron River in the Indian Territory to its junction with the Arkansas River, and thence north on the east to the junction of the North and South Plattes. Over this region they held undisputed possession until 1867, when by the terms of the treaty made near Fort Larned, Kans., they agreed to accept as a reservation about four million acres of land, within the limits of the Indian Territory, in what has been commonly known as the Cherokee Strip, but which a few years later they exchanged for a reservation of about the same area lying south of the Cimarron River, which was set apart for them by an Executive order.

In 1891, by an agreement made with the commissioners appointed for that purpose, they accepted allotments of land in severalty, and disposed of the remainder of their reservation to the Government for about 40 cents per acre, which amounted, in the aggregate, to \$1,500,000. Of this amount \$500,000 was paid out to them in cash, while the remainder is held in trust in the United States Treasury, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

On the 22d day of April, 1891, their reservation was thrown open to white settlement; and on that date, at noon, 40,000 people rushed into it, eagerly intent on securing homesteads for themselves, in some instances unmindful of the rights of the Indians, who had practically been coerced into the relinquishment of all their lands, except 160 acres for each individual. Imagine, if you can, the feelings of these Indians, who had been accustomed to believe that all this land was theirs, to have and to hold for all future time. It was enough to fill them with terror, and to make them avoid contact with the white man. The feeling on the part of the white settlers at that time was that the Indians had been given a privilege that they were not entitled to, and that in consequence they had got all the best of the land, and they had to take what was left. We have to combat this inimical feeling on the part of the white people of Oklahoma, but by the use of tact we have managed to conduct the affairs of the agency without friction, and in a great measure to break down this prejudice. The people are beginning to learn that the Indians have rights which they must respect. The Indians have lost, in a great measure, the fear of the white people, and to-day they are living peaceably side by side with their white neighbors, occupying adjoining farms and engaged in their cultivation, and coming into daily contact with them, while the object lessons taught by the white people have been of the greatest benefit to them.

I was detailed by the President in July, 1893, to act as agent for these Indians. Prior to that date I had been for eight years stationed at Fort Reno, Okla., a military post located within their reservation, during which time I was a quiet observer of their habits, customs, and disposition. They had up to this date shown no inclination to locate in permanent homes, or to establish residence on their allotments, but still kept up their nomadic habits, living here and there wherever their inclination led them. They occupied large camps and villages, where idleness, vice, and superstition prevailed; where there was no identity of individual interest, and where property of all kinds was held in common. The influence of old chiefs and tribal government militated against any progressive measure; no innovations tending to an improved condition could be introduced with any prospect of success, and the influence of their agent was in consequence nullified by the conditions that prevailed. I at once set about the inauguration of a system tending to the gradual elevation of these people from their barbarous condition.

Appropriations by Congress had been made since 1867, from which these Indians had been regularly fed with rations, while their treaty provided that they should be furnished with clothing to the amount of \$12,000, and farming implements to the value of \$20,000, which had been issued annually for twenty-five years. Evidently they had been lost, destroyed, stolen, or sold to the white people for what they would bring. In some of my tours around the reservation I found plows hanging up in trees, and other articles secluded in places where they felt they were secure from the white man's intrusion.

To this date they had been living in the same way in which they had always lived, maintaining their tribal relations and the old-time customs that had existed from time immemorial. Clearly in my mind that condition ought not to continue, and after careful consideration I submitted plans to the Department for its approval, and suggested that these Indians be placed on their allotments and compelled to live there. They were at the time living in large camps and villages. Allotments of land in severalty had brought about no change for the better in their condition. The chiefs held undisputed sway; the people recognized their authority, and could not be induced to exercise independent thought or action. I realized, if the chiefs were allowed to have their own way, that no appreciable progress could be made in the development of these people; so it was directed that within a limited time all of these large camps should be broken up, and that the Indians should locate on their

allotments. They came to me and wanted to council, and said they did not know where their allotments were; and that if they were separated, they would become a prey for the white people, who would overrun their land and take away their stock. This was but a natural feeling, and caused a modification of the order to be made, by which four families might live together, whose allotments were contiguous, in order that they might be helpful to each other in resisting the encroachment of the white men, and aid each other in the conduct of their farming operations. Some were willing and some were coerced into making settlement upon their allotments. They would say, "We are Indians; we can not become like white people in a day." I showed them that as little children learned to creep, to stand, to walk, to run, that they might gradually learn to adopt the white man's way.

Success has finally crowned our efforts to segregate these people, and to-day we have three-fourths of the 3,100 Indians of that agency living in permanent homes upon their allotments. I submit whether this is not evidence of what may be accomplished along the same lines within the next ten or twelve years. I believe the right way to begin the civilization of the Indian is to allot them lands in severalty as soon as possible, wherever they own agricultural lands from which they can derive their own support. If you wait until the reservation Indian is ready for allotment, that time will not come in the next one hundred years.

Experience teaches that the Indian is much like a child; he needs to be controlled by superior will power, and instead of allowing him to elect what he should do, he must be dictated to and required to conform to the methods instituted for his welfare and progress.

For twenty-nine years these Indians have been fed and clothed by a generous Government. Their treaty will expire at the end of the present fiscal year, and yet I can not state that they will be able to take care of themselves and live without further assistance from the Government. Their present condition, brought about by the adoption of progressive measures, leads to the conclusion that they will in time make good citizens.

Under the care of good agents, and instruction of efficient employees, they will soon become self-supporting.

When I took charge of them they were what is commonly termed "blanket Indians," and depended entirely upon the Government for support. They spent their time chiefly in going and returning from the agency to draw rations. Having no permanent homes they were continually on the move. To this habit may be traced their great falling off in numbers; once powerful tribes, they have been decimated by disease and death.

Since they have been localized in permanent homes they have increased in numbers; they no longer travel long distances for their rations, but are supplied in the farming districts in which their allotments are located. They go and come when necessary, but with the knowledge of the farmers of the districts, who exercise surveillance over them. It is their duty to report all violations of local laws, all depredations of whites, and all cases of trespass; to secure necessary evidence to convict timber thieves and whisky peddlers; to adjust all matters of dispute between whites and Indians; to report all violations of the marriage law; to report all able-bodied Indians who refuse or neglect to labor for their own support, as well as those who obstinately refuse to live upon their allotments, or who counsel opposition to the Government and the methods employed for their civilization. All such are deprived of rations and gratuitous issues until they change their habits for the better. District farmers make monthly reports of the progress of the Indians of their district; they report all births, deaths, marriages, and divorces; they are required to keep a farm book, which constitutes a permanent record of the district. This record serves to exhibit the progress made by each family from year to year. It shows the improvements made upon each allotment, the amount contributed by the Government, and what was supplied by the proceeds of their own labor; how much land has been under cultivation in each year, and what crops were gathered from the same; the number of domestic animals owned by each family, as well as a list of all personal property.

All able-bodied Indians are required to work either for themselves or for others. During this season large numbers of these Indians have been employed by white people to pick cotton; others have been employed in cutting and hauling wood required for the agency and schools. The majority of them have individual farms, which during the past season have produced fairly good crops of corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, and cotton.

I quote from the local papers the following:

"Standing Bird, a Cheyenne, who was a blanket Indian five years ago, has this year raised and dug 30 bushels of Irish potatoes, has good fields of corn and Kaffir corn, and has 4 acres of the finest cotton in Custer County."

"The Indian is surely developing into a farmer. Saturday morning thirty-three Indians from Seger Colony came into town in one string, loaded with wheat, cotton,

and wool of their own raising, which they sold in El Reno. The head of the procession reached the mills before the rear end had crossed Russell street. The outfit was under the charge of J. H. Seger, the founder of the colony. In the evening the caravan started on their homeward journey laden with lumber and provisions. By the way, Mr. Seger is one of the few men that can get the Indian to do the work of a white man."

"*Indians as cotton pickers:* Last week Mr. Seger thought of a useful way to supply the Indians with spending money to attend the reunion at Cloud Chief. He started a squad of over a hundred in a cotton patch, paying them the regular price for picking. The Indians took to the work so well that each had soon earned a neat little sum to blow in. They also demonstrated considerable speed, as well as clean and careful picking. Ed. Harra and Paul Goose each picked over 80 pounds of seed cotton in the first three hours. The balance varied in quantity, but as a whole they picked about as much as the same number of white folks would have done with no more experience. Now Indian cotton pickers are in demand. Mr. Seger has no trouble in getting employment for every idle Indian, and the Indians as a rule take to the work, and like the idea of earning a little cash. F. B. Duke now has a squad in his patch picking cotton."

They exhibit as much laudable pride in their individual possessions as their more fortunate white neighbors. With due allowance for their ignorance and inability to comprehend the force and effect of local laws, they are indeed a most law-abiding people. Fewer crimes are committed by them than by the white settlers of the Territory, and to their credit be it said they are more mindful of their pecuniary obligations than their more enlightened white brothers.

They show a desire to adopt civilized habits. The men, as a rule, wear citizen's clothing, which they preserve with care, always keeping one good suit for special occasions; the women cling to the shawl and "squaw dress" as more comfortable for wear while pursuing their daily avocations. They are now relieved of much drudgery and toil once imposed upon them by the male members of the tribe, the burden of the heaviest work being borne, as it should be, by the stronger sex.

Under the progressive measures that have been enforced at this agency many of the old tribal customs have been abrogated, and now it is rarely that forbidden practices are indulged in. They are subservient to the rules and regulations of the Department and the instructions of their agent, and are beginning to recognize the advantages of education for their children. The opposition once made to placing their children in school is fast disappearing.

A rapid advancement has been made among the progressive Indians of this agency, and marked improvement is apparent over their condition of a few years ago. A laudable desire to live in houses, and to adopt the habits of the white man, is becoming more evident. Their desire to live in houses has become so general that proportionately a very limited number could be accommodated during the past year. Seventy-four houses were erected on allotments during the past year, at a total cost of \$6,696 to the Government, to which the sum of \$4,325 was contributed by the Indians out of their own private funds. They are generally two and three room houses, plastered or ceiled, containing 384 square feet of floor space. Some larger houses have been erected by the more progressive ones. All of these houses are now occupied, and a number of them are supplied with all necessary household furniture, and are as comfortable in every way as the most of those occupied by white people.

Through my instrumentality a law was passed at the last session of the Territorial legislature prohibiting further plural marriages or marriage according to Indian custom, and requiring all allotted Indians to take out licenses and marry in the regular way, according to law regulating marriages between whites. At the next session I shall recommend the passage of a law to suppress the practice of "medicine men" among the Indians, who kill far more than they cure. I am satisfied that one-third of the deaths among these Indians can be traced directly to the malpractice of such men; and, besides, they serve to hinder the Indians from resorting to the use of proper remedies prescribed by white physicians.

In addition to the amount annually provided for by treaty, \$90,000 was appropriated by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1898, for the civilization and support of these Indians. From this fund all their necessary wants are supplied. It is expended under the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the purchase of wagons, farming implements, improvements on allotments, and payment of salaries to necessary employees. It remains to be seen what provision Congress will make for them for the next fiscal year. They can not as yet be considered self-supporting, and should still receive aid from the Government in a limited way. By making gratuitous issues a reward for labor performed, they can be induced to work for their own support. Old people who can not work must be provided for, but all others should be required to labor for their own subsistence.

Educated Indians are employed in all positions where found competent, and, as a result, many of them are employed at the agency and in the several schools. Ample

facilities are being provided for the education of all children of school age whose attendance is made compulsory. It is only by the education of the rising generation that the best results can be obtained for the Indian race. All other measures adopted for their civilization are simply auxiliaries in a subordinate degree. There is a great need among them for additional farmers and field matrons; at present there are only three of the latter provided for the 3,100 allotted Indians of this agency. Field matrons are needed to instruct women in household duties, in cooking, in the preparation of food, in cutting and fitting of clothing, in cleanliness of person and premises, in caring for the sick, and hygienic methods.

When it is remembered that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians were wild, savage Indians, rendering life and property of the early settlers of western Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado at all times unsafe, their present peaceable, quiet disposition and compliance with the local laws enacted for the government of civilized people incites surprise and wonder. A little more than a decade ago they were on the warpath; only six years ago they were allotted lands in severalty. Does not the progress made by them in this short period indicate promise of still greater advancement in the near future? Does this not incite the hope for the redemption of this one-time barbarous people from their savage life and their elevation to a higher plane of civilization, and their ultimate adoption as good citizens, contributing their share to the revenues of the State and aiding in the making of laws to which they will yield ready obedience? Let us trust that this is not a vain hope. Individually, I believe it to be well within the range of possibility.

Q. (By the CHAIR.) Are those rations issued under treaty?

Major WOODSON. No; and the practice of making indiscriminate issue of rations is very detrimental. They have been so long accustomed to receiving rations that they think they are entitled to them, and no amount of argument or proof would convince them that they are not entitled to rations. I determined to change the method of issuing rations. For many years the beef had been issued on the hoof. As the cattle came out of the corral the Indians would chase them over the prairie, and sometimes after a long run they would shoot them down; and while they were bleeding and still alive they would cut out their tongues. The family would then gather round and skin and cut up the creature while it was yet warm, eating choice pieces of the meat reeking with blood. This custom has been witnessed by a great many people, some of whom are here present. Such a barbarous custom should have been done away with long ago. I suggested the policy of issuing the beef from the block. It was objected to on account of expense; but I showed that the hides would pay all the expense of butchering the cattle, and I was authorized to make the change. I have now a butcher's shop in every farming district, and the meat is properly dressed and hung up to cool before it is issued, while each individual gets the proper share. At first I was met by the objections that they would not take it in that way, but I said, "I don't care whether you take it or not; if you don't take it, I'll not kill it." Prior to issuing I required the farmer to furnish me with a list of the names of those Indians who would willingly accept their beef in this way, and saw that there was only a sufficient number of animals killed to supply them. There are now comparatively few left who refuse to take the beef in this way. The objections came from the so-called chiefs, but I do not recognize any such persons as chiefs among allotted Indians. Though they would not take their beef that way, they did not hesitate to share what was issued to others—feeding upon their relatives, though refusing it for themselves.

Hon. H. L. DAWES. How do the Oklahoma authorities treat these allottees?

Major WOODSON. My relations with the civil authorities have been exceedingly pleasant. We have been fortunate in having on the bench men who had the interest of the Indian at heart, and in every instance they have protected the Indians in their rights. We have Oklahoma juries that sometimes fail to convict their neighbors, but in the matter of the protection of the Indians the courts have been very favorable. In the matter of the whisky peddlers, they have sent a number to the penitentiary. Notwithstanding the unlimited opportunities that these Indians have for liquor all over the country, there is scarcely ever a case of drunkenness among them. Last week by permission of the Department I selected one hundred Indians to visit Topeka, Kans., and take part in the fall festival at that place. They were taken from the different districts as a reward for good behavior, for it was thought that it would be an education to them. They all went, with their women and children. The railroad authorities generously furnished cars to Topeka. The Indians took part in the festival, and entered into everything with interest and zeal, and there was not a single case of drunkenness among those hundred Indians.

Mr. DAWES. What was the rumor about these Indians having their land overtaxed?

Major WOODSON. The Indians of this reservation generally have never paid taxes. They have been assessed in former years, but the Government enjoined the civil authorities from collecting the tax, because they were improperly assessed, and none have ever been collected up to date. The Indians hold that when the com-

mission bought the land they said there would be no taxes for twenty-five years. I have my doubts whether they would have accepted allotment had they known they were to be taxed.

Miss Anna B. Scoville was invited to speak.

Miss SCOVILLE. Since my vacation in the homes of my students the psychology of our work has appealed to me much more than formerly. From the free talk with my students about their homes and past life I have become strongly convinced on two points, which, if you will allow me, I will tell you about.

In the first place I feel that, with the arrogance of civilization, we have rejected too much the Indian's life, and that his past is the only foundation on which his future can stand; that is, that the child's first dozen years must always be a strong factor in his life and all work that ignores them is superficial.

For instance, one of my students is a boy born a wild Indian, whose early memories are of the warpath and dance. As long as I took it for granted that his past was the same as ours in custom and belief he kept it carefully covered; now he comes frankly with the superstitions and fears he was born and bred in and asks me to explain them. My eyes are open, and I see that when a boy tells me he does not believe in ghosts and magic he is fooling me. No man brought up to those great mysterious dances, those juggler's miracles, so debasing and yet so marvelous, can be free of them in three or four years. This boy said of the dances: "Some days I don't believe them at all and then I turn right over again." It is true, for, while his reason rejects them, yet they are with him, just as our childish days are always with us. In the buffalo dance he has seen the medicine man dress in a buffalo skin and dance, and he has seen a man shoot him twice through with arrows, so that the blood ran out, and he fell down dying, but when the sacred pipe bearers blew smoke upon him he rose up cured, and at the end of the dance showed the fresh-healed scars to the worshipers. "And, Miss Scoville, I saw that with my own eyes," he finished. Of course I frankly told him that I could not believe, but that I saw he could not help believing that all nations had had the craft of magic, and reminded him that Salem witchcraft showed what the whites had believed two hundred years ago, and that he could see that superstitious fear must be controlled, because it made us low and cruel.

Of a college-bred man who was educated a pagan I asked the question, "How does the religion of your fathers affect you now?" With some embarrassment he replied, "About as much as Jonah." And that was true; it influences, but does not govern him.

From watching and working with many of these young people I am assured that neither church nor school can or should try to make the Indian a white man, but that their work is to set him free to grow; that we must redeem the best of his own life; that any help we give him must be deeply planted and slow of growth, if we would not work for artificiality and hypocrisy; and that whenever we disregard this primal element of thought in the children we teach, our education, our civilization, and our Christianity will be only a surface shell, which, like thin ice, may look well, but is sure to break through to the deep water of pagan savagery.

My second thought depends on this first, and is, that to truly teach him we must go halfway. Unless we are wise enough and broad enough to give respectful consideration to what he believes, we need not expect him to bring it out before us. And as long as he does not trust us enough to speak frankly, we are building without foundation. How shall we establish this point of contact unless we are willing to live among them on the same plan by which college settlements are established in our cities? Take, for example, the Winnebagoes: Dr. Hailmann says he can not send their own children back there because the old life is so strong that they can not resist, and Dr. Hailmann knows what he is talking about.

A young Winnebago, who carries the burden of his tribe on his heart, says: "They have tried to civilize my people, but they have never converted them; and until there is a living church there I can not trust my sisters at home," and sends them away from him. And yet I can count a successful teacher, a successful artist, and four or five bright, young people among the educated Winnebagoes. Is there no one who will go there and live, not for church, or school, or Government, but for all three, and bring home these young people, and form not a college settlement, but a Christian settlement, that shall be a nucleus for a purer, higher life for old and young?

General WHITTLESEY. I neglected to state that of the \$2,631,771.35 appropriated by the Government for Indian schools for the current year not one dollar comes from any Indian funds or from the interest of any funds. It is a free gift from the Government that is from us, the people of the United States.

Mr. SMILEY. Many of the things which Mr. Leupp has said I heartily approve of, but I am desperately afraid that in having a separate Indian Bureau we should get something that would be permanent. I want to get rid of the Indian Bureau as soon as possible, and let the Indians become citizens, and trust them to work out their

own destiny. Then if we should get a bad man in a permanent office, where are we? If we get a man who is going to put his henchmen in and make political appointments entirely, where are we? It would be worse than Tammany. But I think the department or subbureau in the office of the Secretary of the Interior ought to be abolished. I do not see any reason why the Secretary of the Interior can not receive the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and treat it as he does the report of the Commissioner of Pensions—accept his conclusions and indorse them the same as he does the reports of other Commissioners. It would save him a great deal of trouble, and several successive Secretaries have told me that the Indian Department gives them more trouble than any other, because the problem varies from day to day. The Secretary of the Interior can make this change if he wishes to. Oh, if we could only persuade him. He has fifteen or twenty men in that subdivision, and they will fight hard against it; but I think the change should be made, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs' report should be final.

Mr. WELSH. I want to say a word about the work being done in many instances by lonely missionaries in the field and the necessity of backing them up in their efforts. I have been tremendously impressed with the valuable and interesting work accomplished by some of those women to whom reference has been made—women like Mrs. Eldridge and Miss Disette. I have been in correspondence with the latter, and have been struck by the intelligence and admirable good sense of her letters. There she was, living among those Zuñis, and carrying on her work amidst many discouragements, but rendering great aid to those connected with the work among those Indians. I happen to know that she was connected with an awful problem in preventing those Indians from dragging back young girls whom she was trying to rescue. It was with extreme difficulty that she did it. If a few friends here at home would rally around such people and give them a little moral sympathy, and would bring their influence to bear at Washington to remove some of their difficulties, and would in addition give these missionaries money for their work, I think admirable things might be accomplished. I want to bear my testimony to the splendid heroism they are showing and to the practical qualities they are bringing to their work. If we at home would put ourselves into this relation with them and exercise our imagination a little, we should be amply repaid for any efforts we might make in their behalf. This is a practical thought, and I believe it can be worked out with beneficent results.

Miss ANNA L. DAWES. That we may be "doers of the word, and not hearers only," I suggest that the bishop or other persons give us the names of missionaries for whom we might do this friendly service.

Rev. A. E. Tead, of Boston, was asked for a few words.

Mr. TEAD. We want to remember that it means a change of an ideal in changing these people. We must remember how long it took to change our own individual ideal, our life thought. How much longer must it take one who has come down through all those years of paganism! How much longer to change a whole race! It is easy in a few moments to take a handful of clay and mold it over. It takes longer to whittle out a piece of pine to the shape in your mind; still longer to hammer out the granite; still longer, weeks of hard labor, to polish the diamond. How much time must it take to change the whole conception of life of the human soul—a soul that has come down with all the associations that have not been helpful. Therefore let us remember this. Then, too, we must remember the sentiment of this country—how much there is against this work. The consciousness of human brotherhood is a grace that has taken a long time to find its way into the hearts and practice of the Christian world. As I think of the words of Peter, where he gives us the wonderful cluster of graces—of faith and strength, and patience and godliness, and the crowning one of brotherly kindness, I remember that there have been eras in the church of faith, and strength, and patience. But how long it has taken the world, and the church even, to get up to that high grace of brotherhood! That is what we have to contend with in this work and in every kind of work that means the lifting up of our brother man.

I am glad to be here with the people who have done so much for the elevation of the Indian—my brother, our brother. I think of the vision of Ezekiel, where the river flowed out of the mountain, and everything lived that was touched by its stream. And I think of the stream, the great river of influence, that has gone out from this cluster of hills over our land, and how much good that river of influence has accomplished in this world.

President MESERVE. Since 1889 I have been pretty familiar with the entire Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, and I can bear testimony from a recent visit to the practical measures that have been inaugurated and carried out.

Mr. WISTAR. I realize from visiting missionaries that they may be helped greatly by their friends at home. If a letter from this conference could be sent to the missionaries in the field, it might mean a great deal to them in giving them strength of heart.

Mr. SMILEY. General Whittlesey will send the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners to anyone who will give residence and name. That covers the proceedings of the Washington meeting as well as of this one. *

Dr. RYDER. I was interested in what was said by Mr. Welsh. I have in mind Miss Dora B. Dodge, in Blue Cloud's village, on Grand River. She has built up a wonderful work absolutely alone; not a missionary with her. She is almost broken down in health. The pressure of paganism upon a woman alone in a field like that is almost unendurable. And I want to say to you, if you write to people like that do not expect any letters in return. It is too much to ask of them in their busy life. Write to them by all means, but do not ask them to write to you. And when you write never suggest problems or difficulties. Always present the hopeful side. Lift them up with the buoyancy of your own hope, and your belief that Jesus Christ came to save the red man just as truly as the white man. Let them feel that you are thinking of them and praying for them, and that you believe these red men are going to be lifted up into divine citizenship and fellowship with the sons of God.

Miss IVES. Connecticut supports one woman at Fort Hall. She is doing beautiful work, and the only religious training the Indians receive there comes from her. She has been there ten years, and her work is beginning to show good results. She has in her home seven little Indian girls who go to the day school. She goes about among the sick and poor Indians, and shows a truly sisterly spirit. Her home is a center of light among the Bannocks and Shoshones. We have also a farmer teaching practical farming there.

Dr. J. G. MERRILL, Portland, Me. I am glad to be here, and I am happy to think that if it had not been for Maine there would not have been such a thing as this conference, for Mr. Smiley was born there. For a good many years I have looked on this conference as the embodiment of the conscience of the Christian and patriotic people of the United States on the Indian question. This is a materialistic age, and it is difficult to get men and women to use their consciences, as well as to make money, and get place and power; and if there is such a place as Mohonk, where the conscience can be cultivated, we ought to be glad. This conference stands for emotion and for intelligence, and I am delighted to find all my hopes realized as I come here for the first time.

Dr. SHELTON. A few years ago the question of allotment came up, and we were told that it was impracticable; that we never could get a system of allotments. This morning we are told that nearly sixty thousand have been made, and it hardly causes a ripple. Last year there was discussion as to whether it would be possible to get legislation that would enable us to suppress the liquor traffic among Indians. We were told that it would be unconstitutional, and that the courts would throw it out. To-day we are told that an act has been passed and convictions made under it. We scarcely realize the long step that has been taken. But a short time ago I was in Oklahoma, and I went into that section of country which Major Woodson has since taken charge of. I was told that the land had been allotted, but in that long drive of three days only one sign of cultivation did I find. That was a patch in which some Indian had planted potatoes, though they showed no evidence that he had ever been there after they were planted. Major Woodson's report shows that there has been tremendous advance in that direction. Such reports should make us feel that we can go forward and undertake anything.

Mr. J. W. DAVIS. Having had acquaintance with the mission work at Fort Hall, I feel it due to the women of Connecticut to express my congratulations on the results, and for the patience of the Connecticut association in continuing that work. I was privileged to go there and study the field before the person who went—who gave them the final recommendation for the starting of a mission there—and then things were most forbidding. The old paganism was set rigidly in opposition to anything that should come in to change their habits. But quietly the women's patience and perseverance have begun to bear fruit. They are seeing their reward in the changed character of the Indians, and in that they find their reward for all their labor.

President SEELYE, Smith College. I am deeply impressed by the contrast between the statements made here this morning and those made last Sunday at a memorial service for David Brainerd, held at Northampton. It is one hundred and fifty years since his death there, the 9th of October, at the house of Jonathan Edwards, to whose daughter he was betrothed. He was buried October 11, with great lamentation.

He has sometimes been called the first apostle to the Indians. That epithet, as you know, is not correct. There were earlier apostles to the Indians, both Protestant and Catholic. He might be called, perhaps, the first missionary to the Indians who was sent out by any organized society, for I do not remember any other missionary who was sent to them before Brainerd by the English Mission Society. Contrast the work which he did with what is now being done. Contrast the spirit which inspired Brainerd with the spirit our missionaries now manifest. He worked for four years with great enthusiasm, but between Brainerd and the Indians there was very little real human sympathy, except the sympathy of a Christian man speaking,

as he felt, to dying souls in danger of lasting perdition. After he had preached he withdrew to the solitary hut which he had built a mile distant from their wigwams, where he lived the life of a recluse, holding little intercourse with those whom he sought to save. He did, indeed, a grand work by his example of Christian faith and heroism, and it became the seed of the magnificent results presented to us this morning. His work, however, excited comparatively little sympathy among Christian people then, and made little impression upon the Indian tribes. To-day we hear that over 22,000 Indian children are in school, in daily intimate fellowship with educated teachers, and that nearly sixty thousand have received allotments of land in severalty, with the prospect of soon receiving the privileges of American citizenship. We have had reports of brave men and women making their homes in our Indian reservations, who are doing better work than ever Brainerd did, glorious as that was a hundred and fifty years ago. Surely we have the greatest cause for encouragement, and far greater cause than any statistics can give, because the spirit that animated David Brainerd is still animating his successors, the spirit of the Christ, who said, "I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive forevermore, and have the keys of hell and of death." That is a great word, "forevermore." The missionaries may go and preach, and die; but if the love of Christ is forevermore, and he has the keys of hell and of death, what force of paganism can finally resist him?

Adjourned at 1 p. m.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, *October 13.*

The conference was called to order by the president at 8 p. m.

CURRENT ACHIEVEMENTS AND FRESH HOPES IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

[By Dr. W. N. Hailmann.]

MR. CHAIRMAN, FRIENDS: In presenting this subject to you it will be necessary for me to select a few striking points from many fields of interest. My talk, therefore, does not claim by any means to be a complete summing up of the various achievements in the work of Indian education, nor of all the fresh hopes. Nor is it always possible for me to distinguish between the achievement and the hope, inasmuch as none of the achievements are complete, and perhaps only a few of the hopes are clearly crystallized.

It was said this morning that the work of Indian education must of necessity be a slow growth; it can not be a healthy growth without being slow. Yet it need not be discouragingly slow. It should grow, perhaps, in the same sure way in which the beautiful evolution of Lake Mohonk has been the growth of many years. It should be a growth which studies the meaning of Indian life, discovers its tendencies, guesses its purposes, and helps these purposes to develop themselves in the lines which, to us, seem good. Thus Mr. Smiley guessed, as it were, the purposes of nature in this beautiful spot and helped them to become clearly revealed; then nature, in her turn, rewarded him for his loving effort, and every rock and crevice, every tree and shrub gratefully lent itself to his higher, more humane, and more intelligent aim.

In the first place, there is much fresh hope in the readiness with which the new administration has entered into certain plans of the Indian office, as formulated within the last few years. It has granted to the Indian office an increased force of supervisors. Instead of three, we shall have five; each will be assigned to a certain district, and will practically have charge of the educational work in his district. The supervisor, hereafter, can go from school to school, again and again, in the course of a year; he can see to it that the directions which he may give to the schools are properly carried out, that shortcomings are corrected promptly, and before they assume proportions almost beyond the reach of remedy. In this way we have reason to hope that more effective work will be done in the next few years.

This will, in some measure, assist us in securing more compact organization throughout the service, more particularly in the relations among the different schools. It is true much has been achieved in this direction; jealousies and envies among the different schools, and the various kinds of schools, have practically ceased. The day school is recognized now by all the factors of the service as an important element of success. The child in the day school may not learn how to read and write and speak the English language as quickly as he would in a boarding school; but

the day school is in direct contact with the Indian families upon the reservation, and, in a measure, every lesson is given, not only to the child, but to the family of which the child is a member. This has become clearly recognized by the service as a whole, and I look upon this as a great achievement.

Again, the boarding school upon the reservation no longer looks upon itself as a rival of the nonreservation boarding school or industrial training school. It has learned to find its proudest success in the number of Indian youth whom it can transfer, well prepared and equipped, to the more advanced institutions. During the last year, in consequence of this, there was a loss of attendance in the reservation boarding schools; but there has been more than a corresponding gain of attendance in the nonreservation boarding schools. The superintendents of the reservation boarding schools had made it a point to transfer the older children to these larger institutions, instead, as heretofore, of keeping them back for the sake of detailing them as helpers in the dormitories, laundries, or kitchens, upon the farms, and in the workshops. This may entail upon the Government the necessity of giving more paid help in these institutions; but the seeming loss is a real gain.

In many instances there existed until the last year a kind of grab game among superintendents of nonreservation schools. They sent their agents to all the different reservations, and each pressed his wares, and labored to underestimate the wares of his competitors. This had a disintegrating tendency. By the new plan which the last administration formulated, and which the new administration has not only cheerfully adopted, but concluded to carry out strictly, this will cease. The transfers will be made by the Indian Office through its force of supervisors, and all unseemly competition will come to an end. It is impossible for us to estimate fully the value of this for the Indian work as a whole. If all the schools in the service work together, each recognizing the value of all the others, each recognizing modestly its own value, and all working toward a common end, without jealousy, without envy, the beneficial results must be great.

In the individual school the organization is becoming more compact. The superintendent is ceasing to be the man who attends to all things personally; he has learned in many schools, and is learning in all, to trust his subordinate officials; to give to the physician, the farmer, the matron, the principal teacher, full control each of his own department, and to reserve his own power for the systematic coordination of all these departments in helpful efforts toward achieving the aim of the institution as a whole.

There has been commendable gain, particularly during the past two years, in coordinating class-room work with industrial work. Until this year, however, the efforts to secure this coordination were all made from the outside, as it were; it was not possible to do aught more. Meetings were held between the industrial teachers and the class-room teachers, where the industrial teachers taught the others what they do upon the farm or in the workshop, what implements are used, what crops are aimed at, and how these crops are secured. The class-room teacher then could use these data in the work of arithmetic and language, in the themes and illustrations. Wherever this was done it had a salutary effect. It connected the instruction work with the industrial work, with the purpose work, and with the achieving work of the institution.

In our common schools we are just becoming aware that individual teaching alone is not enough, but that we must, in a measure, instruct the race. Now, instruction—mere knowledge as such—does not reach the heredity of man; it is the purposes of his heart and the achievements of his hand that reach his heredity. What I merely know dies with me; but that which I aspire to, that which fills my heart with hope, and that which I accomplish with my hand, that I transmit, in a measure, to my children. In the connection of the industrial work, which lies on the purpose side and on the achievement side of life, with the instruction work, we make the individual, therefore, helpful in the development of the race. In Indian work this consideration is, perhaps, even more important than in our ordinary common schools; because, in the former, society and environment do not, as in the case of the white child, take charge in large measure of the purpose development of the child.

Now, moreover, we are learning in the Indian schools to approach this problem not only by outside measures, but from the inside, as it were, by changes or improvements in our courses of study. There are certain branches of study that lie much nearer to the purpose and achievement side of education than others. In industrial work nearly every problem that comes to us is primarily a problem of geometry. The carpenter, in planning a chair, plans the chair upon geometrical considerations; the builder, in planning the erection of a house, makes his plans upon considerations of geometry. The shoemaker in planning a shoe, the tailor in planning a suit, the seamstress in planning a dress, are geometers. Then they go to work with the material: The carpenter draws his plan out of wood; the builder draws his plan out of the building material; the shoemaker draws his shoe out of leather; the

seamstress draws the dress out of the dress goods which she uses. Industrial work is throughout the practical application of geometry and drawing. On this account the Indian school is gradually learning to pay increased attention to geometry and drawing.

It is an error in our common-school work that form work, or geometry, is assigned to the higher grades; it would be much better if it were commenced earlier, and if much more time were given to it. In the Indian schools the desirability of this is still greater, for the reasons which I have already assigned, and for the additional reason that to the Indian child we must first give that industrial basis, that control of the materials of his environment, on the foundation of which alone he can gradually learn to appreciate and understand the life attitude and literature of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Again, science is of much importance. The laws of physics and chemistry, the laws of motion, must be brought to the child at an early date. In such studies much apparatus is not needed; and some of us in the Indian schools are learning to make our own apparatus, developing thereby much interest among the children and much heredity development as well.

Someone has beautifully said to-day that it is necessary to give to the Indian child new ideals. These ideals we aim to give him on the industrial side; thereby we turn his being in another direction. We change his heredity, suppressing in it what would be an injury to him, and developing those things which will be to him a help in the new civilization.

Much, too, has been made of ornamentation. This I consider of extremely high value. The love of beauty is impossible without concurrent love of truth with reference to the laws that control the material which he uses, and without the love of suitableness, which is the essential of goodness. Our dining rooms are getting to be really home dining rooms; our dormitories are beginning to be home dormitories; our schoolrooms are beginning to look beautiful under the skillful hands of the children, not by putting up gifts or things which the teacher may have made or contributed, but by placing upon the walls and blackboards and tables things which they have found or selected or made. This ornamentation, too, is beginning to be a social ornamentation—not fragmentary, whimsical—each one contributing what he chooses and placing it where he pleases, but the whole matter in the hands of a committee of the children, that committee using whatever is brought and distributing it according to a unified plan. This develops in the children the sense of social responsibility and the sense of social gratitude, which are of immense value in their development. The value of the ornamentation of the dormitory, for instance, can hardly be underestimated. When the dormitory is a mere sleeping room, it is not much of a civilizer. But when it is not only clean but beautiful, when there are little mottoes, little pictures, here and there, when the whole dormitory makes upon the child as he enters the impression of a symmetrical, rhythmic whole, it almost serves the purpose of a prayer as he retires and again as he awakes from his sleep.

In the evening hour the schools have made much gain. In the majority of schools it was at one time customary to use the evening hour simply as a study hour, and this was always a more or less perfunctory occasion, in which the children learned much hypocrisy, as they would fix their eyes upon their books and pretend to study while their thoughts were far away. Now this is being changed. Only those children study who need to study; and comparatively few need this if the school otherwise does its duty. The other children use the evening hour for the sake of applying their lessons in a helpful way to social enjoyments and mutual social uplifting. There are songs and recitations; stories are read by the teacher, or, more frequently, told. Little children make reports of things which they have seen, or which they were asked to look up. There is some drawing, especially in those schools where now the electric lights have been introduced. There are games; there are little occasions for training the children in the amenities of social life. And all this is having a very happy influence upon their heart development. It is to them a moral training which is really invaluable. And as they find that what they do in the schoolroom will make them more helpful companions in the evening, it is having a most salutary effect, by reaction, upon the work of the schoolroom. In the larger schools clubs and associations are being formed. We have King's Daughters, Y. M. C. A.'s, literary clubs, clubs for a variety of purposes; and the matter is managed by the more skillful superintendents in such a way that every child can take part in several of these clubs.

Another hopeful achievement is found in the alacrity with which the new administration has adopted the policy formulated during the last two years with reference to better attention to sanitary requirements, and to requirements of good taste in the erection of school buildings. New school buildings are not only models in the way of sanitary construction, but are also models of good taste, and all this without much increase in expenditure. The kerosene lamp has gone, and the electric light

or the gasoline gas has come to stay. I have no doubt that this work will go on so well that in three or four years we shall not find kerosene in a single one of these schools. The same is true of heating. The stove is going, and steam heating is coming to stay. New schools are heated by steam, and in many of the older ones steam heating is being introduced. This has a very salutary effect upon the health of the children. The bath tub is going, and the Government is substituting therefor the more hygienic and more thoroughly cleansing needle bath or rain bath. For proper use a bath tub must be scrubbed every time a bath has been taken, and in an institution this is impracticable; therefore it communicates disease from child to child.

Much good has come also to the schools with the civil-service reform. A few statistics in this direction will prove my assertion. The civil-service rules were introduced into the Indian-school service in March, 1892, and included at that time superintendents, matrons, and teachers. During the period from 1888 to 1892 we had no civil service. In 1888 there were in the service 92 superintendents; of this number there remained in 1892 12 or 13 per cent. In 1892 there were in the service 105 superintendents; of this number there remained in 1896 25 per cent, which is a gain of 12 per cent. In the matrons' lists there was a gain of 4 per cent, and in the teachers' lists a gain of 18 per cent in the period between 1892 and 1896, as compared with the years 1888-1892. In 1888, at the Haskell Institute, there were 42 employees receiving \$400 per annum and over; in 1892 there remained 5 of these, or 12 per cent of 45 employees in 1892; there remained in 1896 19, or 45 per cent, a gain of 33 per cent. At Grand Junction there was for the same period a gain of 36 per cent; at Fort Yuma, a gain of 13 per cent; at Keams Canyon, a gain of 17 per cent; at Chilocco, a gain of 10 per cent; and so on throughout the schools, with very few exceptions, there is a gain for the civil service period, as compared with what is sometimes technically called the spoils period.

Again, in 1892, there were at Carlisle 52 employees; of those, 21 were in the classified service, or under civil-service rules, and 31 in the unclassified service, or not under these rules. Of these there were missing in 1896 in the classified service 14, and in the unclassified service 20. Thus there were 38 per cent of the classified force out of the service, and of the unclassified employees 58 per cent, which shows an advantage in favor of the classified service of 20 per cent. In Haskell there was a percentage of 29 in favor of the classified service, at Chilocco 40 per cent, and at Genoa 45 per cent, and so on throughout the schools. That is, the classified service was much safer in its tenure than the unclassified.

I wish also to bring before you the great gain which the schools have made in the employment of Indians in responsible positions. We have now departments in some of our schools for the training of Indians for the work of teaching, and other departments for the training of Indians in clerical work. These departments are sending out young Indians into responsible positions, and the testimony of the schools, with a few exceptions, is that these Indians do as faithful and devoted and permanently effective work as the white employees. They promise us, by the work which they do, that the day is approaching when the Indians themselves will fill, or be competent to fill, all the responsible positions in our Indian schools; when the Indian, consequently, will be self-educating and the Indian problem solved. There are failures among these Indians; but are there not failures among our white employees? Statistics prove, indeed, that failures among the whites are proportionately greater than they are among the Indians. The Indian is slandered when he is said to be lazy. These young people are most industrious and diligent. The Indian is slandered when it is said that he does not persist in work; these Indians do not resign, as a rule, and they are filled with a devotion, with a missionary spirit, which is beautiful to behold.

There are hindrances—many and great—in our work. We need legislation to fix the status of an Indian. We have in our schools many thirty-second-bloods, sixty-fourth-bloods, or whites adopted as Indians; we need legislation to tell us just what an Indian is. We need, to a certain extent, compulsory measures in many of our reservations. We need legislation for the gradual, intelligent emancipation of the Indians who deserve to be emancipated. There is a degree of excessive tutelage of the Indian which should be done away with. We have allotted the Indians, and have said that in twenty-five years they shall be free. Why can not the Indian who is capable of managing his own life be permitted now to do so, without waiting for the fulfillment of that statute? We need the gradual abolition of agencies where the agencies are not needed. Where the agency is not needed, it is always a great hindrance to the development of the schools. It is not human nature to be idle, and when the agent has nothing else to do he must meddle with the school.

I ask you not to become discouraged by difficulties, but to persist in that courage and faith, in that deliberate conviction which you have always shown, that patient righteousness will carry the day in the end.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

[By Hon. H. L. Dawes.]

It is with unfeigned reluctance and self-distrust that I attempt at this time to divert your minds from the consideration of the grand achievements and the fresh hopes which have been spread out before you, in the accounts of the work which has been going on, inspired and encouraged by these meetings, for the end of making the Indian a self-supporting citizen of the United States. But I am charged with the duty of attempting to call back your minds from these more inviting fields, and from the tendency to look forward to the end almost in sight, by asking your attention to the fact that 64,000 Indians, one-quarter of all the red men in the land, are excluded from the benefit of all these forces that by your help are lifting the race up to a better life.

Of the \$2,250,000 annually expended by the Government in the education of the Indian, and in shedding light upon his mind and in his heart, not a dollar do these 64,000 Indians receive. In the benefits of the severalty act—the home, the center out of which emanate the life-saving and civilizing processes of mankind—they have no lot or part. The door of citizenship, which to all the rest of the Indians in this land is open, with its opportunities, its hopes, and its incentives, is shut to them.

But this does not by any means state the whole of this problem. There are 250,000 or 300,000 white residents of this Territory. Their future is inextricably blended with the future of these 64,000 Indians. Whatever is their fate is the fate of these 300,000 white citizens of the United States. To whatever condition they go, these white people go also. Is it necessary, therefore, for me to say to you that this is a question demanding your serious consideration at this time, you who are consecrating your efforts to the elevation of a race, not the red men of a locality?

How comes this condition, in the midst of the nation, nearer to the heart of the Republic than any of the Indians over whom you are exercising such a beneficent influence? Why is it that one-quarter of them all are shut out from the benefits of the effort and the work that you have taken upon yourselves? It is because, more than sixty years ago, the Government turned its back upon these people, and turned them over to such fate as might perchance befall them. Whatever effort of civilization, whatever influences of improvement, and advance, and expansion, may be brought by the Government to bear upon others, they go to their fate, whatever it may be, without any help of this Government. The voluntary missionary, it is true, is working, and has accomplished much to save them. But, except for that they have been permitted to go on until to-day they are in a less prosperous and promising condition than they were when Samuel Worcester, the Moses of that people, led them out from the land of bondage into this beautiful country, in which the United States told them to work out their own deliverance. And not only did the United States turn its back upon them, but for a long time it has held that it bound itself always to turn its back to them. And not only have the Indians themselves been made to believe that the United States had abdicated its authority over them, but a large portion of the people of the United States themselves have come to believe that they are under bonds to permit them to go whither they will.

The condition into which they relapsed under this system became so alarming that four years ago Congress created a commission to go down there and accomplish two things, if possible—induce those people to change their government, and also to change the common title by which they held their property. It is a principle well established, and which, when stated, no man has ever felt disposed to dispute, that the United States having created this condition of things was at liberty to change it. Whatever government they have was created by the United States. The Constitution has clothed the Congress of the United States, and the Congress of the United States alone, with power to govern the territory of the United States. The lawmaking power of the United States, and not the treaty-making power, or any other power, has authority under the Constitution to govern the Territories. "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," says the Constitution.

That is one proposition. Congress made this anomalous condition of things; then they disposed of the territory—that is, they sold it to these Indians. The other proposition is, that when you have sold a thing you can not take it back, nor can you change the title without the consent of the grantee. The one can be done without their consent, but the other can not. So the duty enjoined upon this commission was to induce these people to change their own title, and to tell them that while Congress has power to change the government Congress desires, and thinks it wiser, that they should change the government, as well as their title, themselves. Nothing doubting that they had the authority, if necessary, to change the government themselves, yet, in deference to the idea that they were bound not to, the President of the United States enjoined upon the commission to do nothing that had not the consent of the Indians themselves.

This commission spent two long years trying to convince these Indians of two things—that a change must, in the nature of things, come inevitably, both in their government and in the holding of their tribal property. But so dense was the conviction in the breasts of these Indians that the United States had bound itself to let them govern themselves as they pleased, and that the United States had not the power to take away their government from them, but that they had just as safe a fee simple in the Government as they had in their lands, that it was like beating against a wall to reason with them. Efforts to persuade them to sit down with this commission and change their own government seemed to be utterly thrown away. The commission returned to the people of the United States, and they discovered that a back fire had been set upon the commission itself. It was said that they were down in the Territory professing great regard for the Indian, but employed by some sinister influence to despoil the Indian of his heritage, and wrench from him his self-government, to preserve which the Government of the United States had pledged itself. So intense had become this suspicion that the commission was thus employed, that the Indian Rights Association, ever anxious to redress any possible grievance of a red man, sent a man down there at its own expense to investigate the conduct of this commission. This man was our friend here, Mr. Meserve, and a great service he rendered us. The result was, the commission was gratified to know the real assurance of the public that the commission was engaged in no such business. I wish to express to him here our great obligation for the services his reports rendered us.

What has been the result? Last year I tried to make it plain that the work the commission was doing was a work not only forced by necessity upon the Government, but justified by all the rules of right and justice. I said, also, that light was breaking in. I thought, and my associates in the commission thought, we began to see that this wall of prejudice and mistaken notion of rights was breaking away. Since that time there have been many cloudy days, many days of discouragement, and much to dishearten the commission. But, on the whole, it has made exceedingly gratifying progress. Since I was here last year three separate agreements, which would once have been called treaties, have been made with different tribes; one with the Choctaws alone; one with the Choctaws and Chickasaws; and within the last week I had the pleasure of sending to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement signed by all the commissioners of the United States and of the Creek Nation, providing for a complete revolution of their entire government.

I wish I had time to describe the method by which these negotiations were carried on; it might help to reveal to you some of the obstacles in the way and the difficulty that beset the path of this commission. The first agreement with the Choctaws, the first that any one of these tribes ever authorized a man to put his name to, had many very wise provisions in it. When we were negotiating it the Choctaw commission was joined by a commission of the Chickasaws, the two tribes owning their land together, and for a while everything went on with the greatest assurance of success. Then it was revealed that the Chickasaw commissioners had not authority to make a final agreement, and therefore, expressing their gratification at their treatment and their personal approval of all that was done, they took reluctant leave of the commissions, and went home after authority, expressing the hope that they would be back in a short time to join in the completion of this agreement. In that we were disappointed; some influences, no one can tell what, kept that commission from joining us.

But the Choctaws had gone so far that it was impossible for them to retreat. They had taken grave responsibility and their life in their hands, and, as a large body of the Choctaw Nation thought, were surrendering their government to a foreign power, but they could not retreat. When it was ready to be signed these Choctaw commissioners begged of the United States commission that they would permit them to go home. They had chosen to treat with us, not in the Territory, but at Fort Smith, Ark., and now they said, "Let us take this home, let us feel the pulse of our people, and if you will meet us in the Territory a week hence we will sign it." They took it home. I had little hope of ever seeing them again. I thought it was an excuse to get away. But I had less confidence in them than they deserved. We met them by appointment at Muskogee, in the Indian Territory, and they gathered round us and said that they were willing to sign that agreement. They had not wanted to surrender their government in a foreign nation, they said; they wanted, if it was to be given up, it should be given up inside the Indian Territory. We sat round a table in a large room lighted by electricity, and just as we were ready to put our names to it something happened to the machinery, and the electric lights went out and left us in utter darkness. I thought the end had come. I thought these Indians would certainly say that this was an omen and a warning, and leave the room. But we got kerosene lamps, and I was exceedingly gratified to find them still sitting there, and we gathered round the table again, and, to my surprise, the incident had had no effect upon these men, and they put their names beside ours to that first instrument. When it was done they turned to us and said, "We rely upon the United States to protect us when we go home. We do not know what will be done to vindicate, as

they call it, their tribal rights." Troops are at this moment at the capital to keep the peace.

We took this to Washington, and found that it was fatally defective, because the Chickasaws had not joined in it. And all that work went for nothing, except that it showed there was reason to hope that the Indian was going to negotiate with us after all, and the offender he tried it, the better it would be. Then we induced the Chickasaws to send a delegation to Washington and join these Choctaws in this agreement or in another. We spent four weeks in Washington trying to disabuse the Chickasaws of one objection after another, and finally failed, and that was an end of that agreement.

In the meantime the patience of Congress was exhausted, and falling back upon their right to change the government which they had made themselves, they inserted in the Indian appropriation bill a most radical and revolutionary provision, substantially turning all the governments of that Territory into a territorial government. And they inserted a provision that this should take effect on the first of January, 1898, providing that an agreement made by either of the tribes with this commission modifying any part of that law and ratified before the 1st day of January next, should take effect as to that tribe, and modify it accordingly. So the prospect was from that time presented to these five tribes that, on the first day of January, 1898, as provided by that law, "all the laws of Arkansas and of the United States are hereby extended over the Indian Territory, and applicable to all persons alike therein. All criminal and all civil jurisdiction in the Territories is taken away from tribal courts and vested in the United States courts. All legislation of their legislative councils after that day shall be subject to the disapproval of the President of the United States"—in all essential particulars a territorial government. That stands to-day over that entire people. The effect of the law was that the Choctaws and Chickasaws came together at once, and proposed to negotiate with this commission; and they entered into an agreement with the commission, in most of its features most excellent. All of the commission but the chairman signed it, and all the Chickasaws and Choctaws signed it, and sent it to Washington. But it lacked what the chairman of the commission felt to be an essential feature, in failing to provide for the Chickasaw freedmen.

All these tribes had slaves before the war, and the war liberated them. The Chickasaws had more than all the rest. It was provided in the treaties after the war that they should not only emancipate their slaves, but should make them citizens and give them 40 acres of land apiece, or the United States would remove them from the Territory. So far as the Chickasaws were concerned, they fulfilled their obligation and adopted them as citizens. But when they came to count them they found that there were a great many more of them than there were Chickasaws, and as citizens they would vote them down. So they took it back, or tried to. There were such important features in that agreement, however, that all the commission but the chairman felt it their duty, notwithstanding the omission to provide for these freedmen, to sign it; the chairman thought it was too serious a matter to be treated in this way, and respectfully withheld his signature. That agreement was submitted to Congress, but no action has been taken upon it.

Within the last month, as I have said, the Creeks, who hardly till the passage of this law would take notice even of our invitations to treat with them, have signified their willingness to treat. And notwithstanding there is upon their statute book a law making it a misdemeanor for any man to petition for a change of the government, and a penalty of fifty lashes attached, they have come up and signed the agreement which I have spoken of. They have provided that every Creek citizen shall have an allotment of 160 acres of their land; they have set apart for religious institutions and for educational institutions in that Territory certain amounts of land; they have set apart land also for their capital and for cemetery purposes. And then they have provided that town sites, which have been built by white people upon land they have not the slightest title to, shall be appraised—each lot and its improvements separately—and, what was never yielded before in that Territory, they have provided that white men may buy that land. They have also agreed that the balance of their lands shall be appraised and put up at auction at a minimum price of \$1.25 an acre, and the result put into the Treasury of the United States. Out of that result there shall be an equalization of the allotments, so that the poor 160 acres shall be made as good as the best; and the balance, if any there be, shall be devoted to educational and charitable purposes in the Territory. I can hardly think of a more beneficent agreement than that. It is now before the Secretary. It must be ratified by the people of the Territory first, and then by Congress; and if that is done the Creek Nation will take the lead in the regeneration of those people, and sooner or later the others will be compelled to follow. And then that people, with all its possibilities, with all its promises, will at last be lifted up into harmony with the institutions of the United States, and in the near future be one of the most promising of the new States of this Union.

The commission feel much encouraged by the present situation. I wish I could, however, impress upon you as it is impressed upon us that this is one of the greatest questions that can be submitted for your consideration. Remember that your work is not for the regeneration of a locality, but for a race. And until in every Indian home, wherever situated, the wife shall sit by her hearthstone clothed in the habiliments of true womanhood, and the husband shall stand sentinel at the threshold panoplied in the armor of a self-supporting citizen of the United States—then, and not till then, will your work be done.

THE INDIANS OF MINNESOTA.

[By Right Rev. H. B. Whipple.]

I hardly know how to frame in words the thoughts of my heart when I look into your faces and hear your earnest words, and remember the troubled past, through which God has led us to a place of safety. Thirty-eight years ago I was called to be the bishop of that new diocese in the Northwest, and the words of a saintly man in our branch of the Church of Christ, spoken as I knelt to receive consecration, have always lingered in my ears: "Bind up the broken, seek the outcast, gather the lost." It was because of these words ringing in my ears that two weeks after I reached my diocese I was in the heart of the Indian country.

I can not describe to you, no words can describe, the cup of anguish that had been pressed to the lips of these brown children of our Father. It would have been a colder heart than mine that could have turned a deaf ear to their cry of sorrow. You can hardly realize the condition of Indian affairs forty years ago. A report made in 1867 says that implements of husbandry had been given out to the Indians; the spades were made of sheet iron instead of steel, and the shoes bought for the Indians had paper soles.

In the munificence of a Christian government all real wants were neglected. I believed with all my heart and soul that "God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the whole earth;" and I believed that which St. Paul preached to the men of Athens, when he quoted one of their own classics: "We are all children of one God and Father." Believing this, and that all our knowledge of God comes from looking into the face of Jesus Christ, and seeing in his love and pity and helpfulness the reflection of God on the earth, I visited these red men and began my work.

I was called an enthusiast and fanatic. But I have long since come to the conclusion that no man ever made another believe until he believed himself, and that it requires a certain amount of enthusiasm and fanaticism to do God's work. I wish I could tell you some of the incidents of that early life. Fancy a young missionary, after holding an Indian confirmation, reading in the paper, "Horrible sacrilege! The holiest rites of Christianity administered to red-handed savages and murderers!" I happened to meet the editor a few days afterwards, and he was looking at the other side of the street. I said: "Hold on; I want to tell you something. As a public man I am a legitimate subject of criticism, and nobody will read such criticism with the interest that I shall. I know but one thing that a public man can't stand, and that is lying." I am happy to say that he was a kind-hearted fellow, and from that hour he always counted me as one of his friends.

I have never met an officer of the United States Army—and I have talked with hundreds—who could tell me of a solitary instance where the Indian was the first to violate a treaty. They have always said that the wars were the result of shameless robberies. Again and again I have heard an officer say, as General Crook said, "It is hard to go and fight with men whom you know are in the right." Men who had been the agents of the Northwest and the Hudson Bay companies all bore one testimony—that the Indian was truthful; that he was by nature honest; that he had a passionate love for his family, and that he would lay down his life without the trembling of a nerve for his kindred. When I heard such testimony I said, "Surely there is room here to write upon these hearts that story which never grows old—of the love of God our Father."

Every year I spent the entire summer in the Indian country, traveling hundreds of miles on foot and in a birch-bark canoe. At first I did not know how to preach to them. I said, what is a very dangerous thing for a minister of Christ to say, "You are sinners;" I did not say, "We are sinners." And when the sermon was ended, and I thought that I had preached impressively, the chief said: "Why do you come to slander my people? We are not sinners. It is your white brethren who bring the fire water here and who corrupt our daughters. You had better go and tell them they are sinners." But when, with tears in my eyes, I told that man how God loved him, and of that pure law which God had made for his children, and of the love of Jesus Christ, it happened to him as to St. Paul—"The law came, sin revived, and I died." And I saw that man sitting at my feet a fearless, grand disciple of Jesus Christ.

As I look back, I have sometimes wondered why I did not get discouraged; but in all those earlier years there were little incidents that helped me. I could go on for hours telling you those incidents. It was Christian women who helped me in the darkest days—such women as one whom you and I know and love, who came to teach her brown sisters the handiwork which adorns Christian white women. But how is it now? If you will go there, you will not see drunken savages. I have just returned from a journey with my dear wife in the Indian country. I took her to visit a dear old woman, wife of Good Thunder, 80 years of age, whom I have known a long time. When the Sioux outbreak came she went to the mission house before the Indians could destroy it and secured the large Bible. That Bible had a history, too; it was sent by the Landgrave of Hesse to Minnesota to be given to some mission to the Indians. This heathen woman, as she then was, wrapped that Bible up and carried it to the forest and buried it. And then she came a long journey and told me, as if she were telling me the greatest thing in the world, "The words of the Great Spirit are safe!" The good woman thought it was the only Bible in the world. She became an earnest Christian woman afterwards. She had heard of my marriage, and when we went to see her she held up two enormous bedquilts which she had pieced for my wife, because, she said, she thought we were going to housekeeping. Another sainted Indian woman, that I have known for almost forty years, came up, and taking my wife's hand, said, as she turned to me, "When your wife died I buried my heart in her grave; but I look in her face and it has come back to me." Do you think they have no hearts, and that the story of the love of Jesus Christ is not the same to them that it is to you?

I have thanked God again and again as I have listened to the speeches here. I wish the superintendent of Indian education could have said more, and I hope he will speak again. I want him to tell you, what I know he believes as firmly as I do, that education without religion is valueless, and that the gospel of Jesus Christ should go hand in hand with the teaching of the schoolroom. The Christian teacher should write upon the hearts of these children that which nothing but love can write—faith in God and love for man.

I have seen dark days, my friends. There has been many a time in the Indian country when I have lain awake all night and cried to God in prayer for these poor people. But those prayers and your prayers and your efforts have been answered. I am reminded of a letter I had last week from one whom Americans all honor—William Gladstone. He says "When I think of the church and Christian work in my boyhood, and then see what the church of God is doing now in its work for humanity, my heart is full, and I can only say, 'What hath God wrought!'"

But your friend and mine, Senator Dawes, has told you of some difficulties yet in the way. You will pardon me if I tell you a sad story. I hesitate about telling it, for I have made it one rule of my life never to make a charge against an individual until first going to him and saying, "I shall prefer such and such charges against you, and come to tell you that you may defend yourself." It was about the only way one could have saved one's scalp in the early days.

Perhaps it will amuse you if I tell a story in illustration of this. When Johnson became President, all the offices in the country were to be turned over to the Democratic party. And some of our leading Democrats traveled a long journey to my home, for there were no railroads, bringing with them a young man whom they wanted to make Indian agent. They said: "Bishop, we don't want to fight with you. We know you take a great interest in the Indians, and we have picked out this man, who is a friend of yours, for Indian agent;" and so they went on with their parable. I said to my friend: "You are my friend; I have had more courtesy from you in the Indian country than from any man I know; but you are aware that I know that you were mixed up in such and such a transaction. Don't let these men use you, for I'll defeat you as certainly as the sun shines." "Bishop," they said, "if you dare to meddle with politics we'll turn the batteries of the press on you." And I said to them: "My dear fellows, before you turn the batteries of the press on a man you had better ask whether the fellow at the muzzle or the fellow at the breech is going to get killed."

I wrote to several men who had known me from my boyhood, and asked them to write to the President and say whether I would tell the truth about Indian affairs. Then I wrote to the Secretary. I told him every good thing about my friend that I could think of; but I said: "I oppose his appointment because of this dishonesty. And if you appoint that man now, I will make an affidavit that you knew the facts before he was appointed. And we'll see if the American people will stand that." He was not appointed.

This is the sad story of the Indians of Minnesota. Of that beautiful country, a large part was sold to the Government for 1 cent an acre, on condition that the Winnebagoes should be placed there as a sort of barrier between them and their enemies, the Sioux. A treaty was made, and was enforced, but the Winnebagoes were never removed. Now a new treaty has been made which involves all northern

Minnesota. In that treaty it is stipulated that the pines shall all be appraised by competent appraisers, and that the minimum price shall be what was then the market price—\$3 a thousand. A body of appraisers was appointed, and the Government expended about \$150,000 before they found out that the appraisers were incompetent. Another set of appraisers was sent, and then an agent, who is said to be one of the most honest men in the Government service. On one section of land the appraisers put down 65,000 feet of pine, and the Government sold it at the minimum price; but it was found that there were 902,000 feet, and the Indians had lost \$2,500. There are hundreds of such cases, which show that it is not yet time to lay by your armor. I do not blame the Administration; I believe the President of the United States wishes to do his full duty to the Indians. I am sure that there never was a better Commissioner of Indian Affairs than the last Commissioner, and I am quite sure, from his well known character, that the Secretary of the Interior would like to do his duty. I understand from legal gentlemen that, the lumber having been duly advertised and sold, it will be impossible to prove that the purchaser knew of any dishonesty; but I have asked the gentlemen of the Indian Rights Association to look into it and see if the Indians have not a remedy in the Court of Claims.

One remedy we do need—the remedy of righteousness. For I believe—and the nation that has gained 2,000,000 graves in the civil war ought to have learned the lesson—that God is not blind. Whatsoever a man soweth, that, and nothing but that, shall he reap. One whom I am glad to call my friend has alluded to Worcester. The State of Georgia passed a law forbidding the missionaries to teach the Cherokees to read the gospel of Jesus Christ, and Worcester wrote to Dr. Evarts (the father of William M. Evarts, the Secretary of State), who was the secretary of the American board, and asked, "What shall I do?" "Do your duty in the fear of God," said Mr. Evarts, "and then suffer any consequences." He was tried, and went to prison. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Marshall decided the law to be unconstitutional; but, unfortunately, the Supreme Court can not carry out its decisions, and General Jackson refused to execute the law, and Worcester was imprisoned. In that memorable trial for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, William Evarts, the son, said, "Gentlemen, never trifle with the Constitution," and he told this story. Little did the people of Georgia know that the day would come when, from the top of Missionary Ridge, the home of that servant of God, an host, under the flag of that violated Constitution, would lay waste every foot of the ground that had belonged to the Cherokees.

Some years ago I asked my friend Chief Justice Waite his opinion of President Cleveland. He said, "I believe the President wishes to know the truth, and when he knows it he will stand by it." I said, "That is the one I want to see." The Chief Justice went to the White House with me and presented me to the President. I said: "A great wrong has been done to the Chippewas. Dams have been built on the Mississippi River which have destroyed the Indians' rice fields, injured their fisheries, and overflowed 91,000 acres of valuable pine land. For some years I have appealed for aid, and have plead with men whose ears are deaf." The President called the Secretary of the Interior, and said: "Bishop Whipple has told me a sad story of wrong done to these Indians; I have asked the bishop to address you a letter setting forth the facts. When Congress meets, please send the letter to me, and I will inclose it in a message to Congress asking them to make the necessary appropriation." The President sent the message, and the appropriation was made.

At the close of these addresses the conference adjourned until the following day.

THIRD SESSION.

THURSDAY MORNING, *October 14.*

The conference was called to order at 10 a. m., after prayers, Mr. Garrett in the chair. The treasurer made an appeal for money to meet the expenses of printing and distributing the proceedings.

Mr. Davis said that General Whittlesey had had the privilege of an interview with Mrs. Babbitt, the teacher at Warner's Ranch, in California, and asked that he might be invited to say a few words on the subject of the Mission Indians.

General WHITTLESEY. I have no personal acquaintance with the Indians at Agua Caliente on Warner's Ranch, but a few days ago I had some conversation with Mrs. Babbitt, who has been a teacher there for seven years. She has become greatly attached to the people—not only to the children in her school, but to the older people—and she speaks of them in the highest terms as quiet, industrious, and endeavoring to earn their own living. She regrets very much the efforts that are being made to eject them from their homes, which they have occupied so long. Professor

Heinemann, of the Indian school at Lawrence, Kans., speaking of the Agua Caliente Indian, says, in *The Indian's Friend*:

"I have seen these Indians when traveling in those parts as supervisor of Indian education, and I can say that the Indians of Agua Caliente are as far advanced on the path leading to civilized life as any I have seen at any Indian reservation, camp, or village. They live in comparatively good houses, are industrious and self-supporting. I remember with pleasure that it was at Agua Caliente that I found fair accommodation and good meals at the home of an Indian family—a thing which did not happen more than three or four times during all the years I traveled among Indians. The day school at Agua Caliente was, when I saw it, one of the best I found in the Indian service—a credit both to the teacher and to her pupils.

"The bath house they have built over their hot springs is not elegant, but comfortable enough for a salubrious and quiet bath. The ground on which this Indian village stands is hardly productive enough to yield them a good living without irrigation, which it will be difficult to provide; but their hot springs would yield almost enough to provide comforts for all of them if they could be developed in a manner to attract visitors in search of health. It is this promising prospect of a future 'hot-springs resort' which has whetted the land hunger of the Warner crowd and induced them to go to law in order to eject the poor Indians from the barren hill on which their village stands. I do not know anything of the merits of the case, but it seems to me that these Indians, who have occupied that hill ever since white men first set foot on it, ought not to be disturbed in their possession of the land by any law or legal principle obtaining in the legal science of the palefaces. The Indians of Agua Caliente have been for centuries on the spot where they are found at present, for which reason they ought not to be disturbed in their right of ownership. Their titles to the land are not made out according to the customs and rules of the courts and lawyers of the whites, but being older than that of any white man can be, they ought to be considered valid beyond a doubt."

Mr. Joshua W. Davis was asked to report for the committee having the interests of the Mission Indians in charge.

Mr. DAVIS. The report I have to make is in behalf of the committee for the defense of these Indians. By the death of Hon. Edward L. Pierce the committee has been reduced to four—Mr. Garrett, as chairman; Mr. Smiley; Mr. Moses Pierce, who has been detained from the conference by his advanced age, and the speaker.

The suit for the ejection of these Indians, after a long delay, reached a decision against the Indians in the early part of the year, and the committee found itself under the necessity of deciding whether they would make appeal. It was decided that an appeal should be made to the Supreme Court, and yet it was felt that it was unfair that the conference should be put to the expense of that defense; that we should make a new appeal to the Government to do its duty. The exigencies of the tariff, and the rule that no new business should be admitted, prevented any appeal to Congress for a special appropriation, and, as repeatedly before, the Department of Justice said it had no funds at its disposal. We next took the step of appealing to the plaintiffs to defer judgment slightly. They felt that they had too strong an advantage and refused to yield, and insisted on immediate judgment. In that emergency the committee felt itself entirely unable to raise the sum of \$6,100 to provide the necessary bonds to be given in case the appeal was allowed.

Just then Mr. Herbert Welsh arrived from Europe and took hold of the matter instantly, as once before, and secured an appropriation of \$4,000 from the Indian Rights Association, which has been guaranteed in some measure to the association by friends from the outside, and he himself and another friend laid down \$2,100 to complete the sum, receiving also a guaranty for a considerable part of that in case of final defeat. And it is only just to say that history was repeating itself in this case. When the previous suit came up for the Saboba Indians the first decision was against the Indians, and an appeal was made, with the same necessity for a bond and a pressure for instant decision. Mr. Welsh, who was on his vacation, hastened down from the mountains to Boston to confer with me, and instantly telegraphed \$3,000 to save the case on appeal.

We hear it said, How is it that you can be so interested in Indians that show such degradation as is frequently seen in a journey to California? How is it that there is a duty to defend such Indians? In reply I would say the specimens most commonly seen by tourists are not Mission Indians; but as a more general answer I would ask whether the generous championship of the whole race by our host had been narrowed or limited by his wide traveling among the Indians, with full sight of the extensive degradation among some tribes; and if not, shall we who gather here under his generous invitation narrow our interest; or ask, rather, that we may have the Christly consecration which he shows, and seek to save those that are lost without choosing for ourselves the better class? For such a work the inspiration comes, however, not only from one person, however much we may esteem him. It comes through Him from above, and we shall find our inspiration to continue this work of

defense from remembering the providential leading which has marked this case from the beginning. I esteem it no accident that Professor Painter, Mrs. Davis, and myself should have been in California at the time when Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson was confined to her room there, from which she was soon to pass to the life above, and under the power of those lustrous eyes listened to her statement of the situation as she understood it. She had written her book; she had done her work as commissioner, visiting and studying the situation of these Indians, and here she was looking into the uncertain future of her Indians, as she called them, and there was a deep longing for something more to be done. Circumstances prevented us from offering at that time to visit them on her behalf, but we could promise that in July, although in the heat of the summer, we would go for her; and we did go, with the thermometer at 106° in the shade among the hills.

We met the Indians, and found that we had been preceded by a letter from "the queen," as they called her, and they received us as officials sent by her. We told them that we were not Government officials, but that we came as her friends; and when we told them that we could make no promises it was distressing to see the fall of the countenances all around us. But we told them that we had come expressly to take them by the hand and to hear the sound of their voices, and to know what they had suffered since she was with them. "Si, Signor," they said, with a brightening of the faces all around, and then gave an account of the seizure of their crops and the encroachment on their lands. It was a pathetic story and a thrilling one. We returned to her and received her dying message to the President; and reporting to the next Mohonk conference, eleven years ago, that conference, under the motion of Mr. Moses Pierce, took up the case and placed \$5,000 in the hands of a committee to carry on the work where the Government was then failing to do it.

To-day the committee finds itself with a small balance in its hands. Is it not time now that this committee should resign the leadership of the defense to the association which has come so nobly and efficiently to the rescue? I would move that the defense of the Mission Indians be transferred to the Indian Rights Association, with the \$300 in our treasury.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Smiley.

Mr. Welsh said that he deprecated such a transference. He thought the committee which had had charge of the work so long should keep it in its hands, and the Indian Rights Association would always be ready to help that committee in any emergency.

Mr. Smiley said he hoped that the motion would prevail. After a few remarks on the subject it was voted that the work of defense of the Mission Indians should be turned over to the Indian Rights Association, and that the money left in the hands of the committee for that work should also be transferred.

Mr. C. F. Meserve, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., was asked to speak on educational work among the Indians.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

[By President Chas. F. Meserve, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.]

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: An adequate conception of education implies a clear and comprehensive grasp of the end to be attained, and the principles and methods involved in attaining that end. This I hold to be true with all races so far as the end is concerned. There may, however, be need of varying the methods because of the heredity and environment of different races.

Some two or three years ago I was asked to prepare for an encyclopedia of ethnology an article on the education of Indian youth on the American continent from the earliest time to the present day. While collecting the needed data I ran across a copy of the charter of Harvard College, and found that this famous institution was founded for the education of English and Indian youth "in knowledge and godliness." The idea of the fathers was the same as our own to-day. I believe the sentiment of the majority of us gathered here would be expressed if we were to say, "in Christian citizenship." The idea of the fathers was that the work of the home and of the church should be supplemented by that of the school and along religious lines. We hardly feel, with reference to Government work, like putting the proposition in that form, but I think we are all agreed upon this, that the end to be attained is law-abiding, self-supporting citizenship.

You can not for a moment discuss citizenship without thinking of the home, of the duty of wife and husband, father and mother, and children, and so you reach out to the duty of the community. The school is a factor that must be considered. We have the home, the school, and the church in connection with the thought of citizenship. I shall pay little attention to the school in what I have to say, for that work was admirably described to us last evening by Dr. Hailmann. I think, as we heard it, we all wished we had been born of German-speaking parents, so that we might know how properly to use the English language. That address seemed to me a

remarkable instance of careful analysis, richness of diction, and clearness of enunciation. When we consider the home we must think of the father, the mother, the house, and its surroundings; and the school and its surroundings must be made as homelike as possible.

What can the church do? These are Government schools. The employees may be Christian people or they may not, but I believe a great work can be done by the church. Is there any locality, any part of the Indian country in the United States where these three forces—the school, the home, and the church—are all at work and producing good results?

During the past summer I made a visit to that colony known as the Seger Colony. I have watched Mr. Seger's course and made a study of his colony. I first met Mr. John H. Seger in 1889, and I became interested in him and his work, and have followed it in detail nearly every year since. The colony is in Washita County, Okla. It comprises a part of what was known as the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation. There we have a very unusual combination of circumstances and forces. As I might say to you that the life of the Mohonk conference is our good friend, Mr. Smiley, and that we can never think of this conference without thinking of him, and that a conference without him would not be a conference—so I might say that the spirit of Mr. Seger permeates the school of which he is superintendent and the colony which he established and which bears his name.

As I came near the school last July I saw in a large field what I had never seen anywhere before. You have read in the newspapers about the immense wheat crop of Oklahoma, and for once the newspapers have not told a lie, neither have they told the whole truth. I saw along Cobb Creek a line of wheat stacks not less than a quarter of a mile long. There were thousands of bushels of wheat there; weren't there, Major Woodson?

Major WOODSON. Yes.

Mr. MESERVE. Thousands of bushels of wheat that were raised by Indian boys.

This Seger Colony, I think, combines the three features of home, school, and church, as I have never seen them elsewhere. In the first place a home is necessary, that we may have shelter, food, and clothing. These are fundamentals, and I know from my personal observation of the work of the Seger Colony that if for three years more such crops are raised as have been this year the school will not be obliged to call upon the United States Treasury for one penny. Enough money will be obtained from selling the surplus wheat, oats, sheep, and cattle, to run the school and pay the salaries of the superintendents, teachers, and employees, and thus reduce the expense to nothing so far as the Government is concerned. Is not this a grand consummation?

How has this been brought about? Mr. Seger is a wonderfully practical man. He is also a man of deep religious nature. I have never met such a combination of the at first apparently rough exterior, and clean life, and deep spiritual insight, and warm, sympathetic nature, as is found in John Homer Seger. He has believed in these Indians from the beginning. He trusted them, and they trusted him; and in times of danger they stood by his wife and his little ones when he was far away. He went out from Darlington with renegade Indians, 60 miles from the nearest white face, with his wife and little ones. Their supplies gave out. He had to go back to the agency, and in going he must ford a river, the South Canadian, one of the most treacherous streams. One hour it may be a bed of sand a mile wide, with a cloud of dust flowing up stream; the next a roaring torrent of sand and water moving toward the Gulf of Mexico. Returning, he found the river high, and could not ford it. With his wife and little ones 50 miles away, left behind with the Indians, he had to wait three days and three nights for the river to go down. As he got near his home he met an Indian, who stopped him and told him in sign language that his family was safe. This Indian had been a bad Indian, but every night of Mr. Seger's absence he had walked around the house once each hour to see that everything was all right. Was it strange that Mr. Seger believed in him? When you believe in a man you can help him, and he will believe in you.

Mr. Seger carries out his principles at all times and in all places. Around the buildings of his school are peafowl, horses, mules, dogs, squirrels, and a beautiful spotted doe, living together peaceably, with scores of Indian children all about, whose wild natures are being tamed. His Indians run to him for everything. While I was there a young man came and said he wanted to be married to a certain Indian girl. Mr. Seger got the license, and about 9 o'clock in the evening, under a rustic arbor, Rev. F. H. Wright, a Choctaw Indian, performed the ceremony, and we had a nice little reception for an hour; and then the young wife dutifully went home with her parents, and the young husband went home with his parents.

Industrial education is carried on here in a very practical way. Mr. Seger has wheat enough to furnish flour for two years to come. He has a large flock of sheep, several hundred cattle, and kills all the beef used at his school, and supervises the issue of beef from the block to the adult Indians of his locality.

As to missionary work, I want to bear testimony to the noble work that is being done near the Seger School by the women's executive committee of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America. We who believed in Christian education have been puzzling ourselves since the civil-service rules went into effect as to how the religious work could be carried on. These people have admirably solved the question. About a quarter of a mile from the school is one of the prettiest little church edifices, built of Oklahoma pink limestone. The church has been organized through the efforts of Rev. F. H. Wright and Rev. W. C. Roe, brother of the novelist, as assistant pastor. They do not live in the parsonage all the time. Sunday they preach at home, but Monday they may be 60 miles away. They do their work wisely. I met Mr. Wright starting off very early one morning with his covered wagon, tent, and mules, and asked him where he was going. "It is pay day to-morrow at the agency," he replied, "and the Indians are to camp at Deadwoman at noon, and we are going to be there and have a preaching service while they eat their dinner."

I was at the Seger Colony several days, and looked into their work carefully. I drove two days with Mr. Wright, and saw the character of the work and some of the results, which are remarkable. There is a church organization, with fifty Indians as members and quite a number of whites. The religious life of the Seger Colony centers in this church. The school pupils are not required to attend, but do so from choice. There is also an excellent Sunday school.

In 1874 Frank Halloway, son of the agency physician at Darlington, Okla., was murdered by Bad Face and Creeping Bear. Both murderers were convicted, and Bad Face was executed in the United States prison at Fort Smith, Ark. Creeping Bear was confined several years and then released, and is now with Mr. Seger at the colony. On the Sabbath that I attended the services of Rev. Wright's church I saw Nora, the daughter of Creeping Bear, received into church membership. Creeping Bear was present, clothed in citizen's dress and in his right mind, rejoicing that his daughter was being taken into the church.

The conversion of Thunder Bull was another interesting case. One day he was disturbed in mind, and went to the minister and said, "My heart troubles me."

"Why," said Mr. Wright, "I can hardly understand that. Your heart ought to be good now."

"No," said Thunder Bull, "something troubles me. You know I am a policeman, and I have been for several days studying this question, and I can not quite understand how a man can be a policeman and a Christian at the same time."

A word as to the effect upon the lives and homes of these people. They are building houses; eighteen are soon to be built, in addition to what they now have. You have all heard of the great power of the medicine man. An elder daughter of Creeping Bear was taken sick two years ago. She was attended by a white physician, who pronounced the disease consumption. As soon as Mrs. Creeping Bear learned it she said "Now, we will send for a medicine man; the white physician no good." For once the husband was master of the house, and he came to the rescue, and said: "No; medicine man shall not come; white man shall stay. If medicine man had come before, she would have died months ago." The white physician gave full directions about the care of the girl, and of protecting the other members of the family from the disease, and Creeping Bear took pains to see that Mrs. Creeping Bear carried these instructions out faithfully. After a time the girl died, and Creeping Bear insisted upon having a funeral like white folks, with a prayer at the house and services at the grave. He did not kill his best pony at the grave, as he would once have done. The old-time Indians taunted him, and said, "You think more of your pony than of your daughter." But he was pulling away from old associations, and came to Mr. Seger and arranged to have a white marble slab placed over her grave, with an appropriate inscription. That shows he is following along lines of Christian civilization.

In the allotment of lands the original plan of Senator Dawes is being carried out along the Washita River. Many of us are longing to see the day when the Indian, as an Indian, shall disappear, and shall live side by side in peace and happiness with the white man. There are instances of this to-day along the Washita Valley. There are white people from Texas living in harmony with their Indian neighbors; and I am sure if a Texas man can live in peace with an Indian any white man can.

Miss Sibyl Carter was asked to speak on industrial education among the Indians.

Miss CARTER. If you had told me seven years ago that I was going into the Indian country to start lace schools, and that I should have six or seven on my hands in the course of a year, and that those Indian women would be making lace that was selling to the richest women in the country on its own merit, I should have laughed. But things have got to grow or go out of existence, and the thing grew.

I am not so good as Bishop Whipple. He says he loves all the Indians. I have no right to talk much about the Indians, because I am afraid I do not love them all; but I have great sympathy with them, and I like to see them improving, and they

have improved wonderfully in the little time that I have been working among them, What has done it? Just old-fashioned work, and not only work, but wages paid promptly.

I am often asked if I employ young girls and children. No; I do not believe I have a woman who is not married. My work is for mothers and grandmothers, and these women are very grateful for the work. They have showed that they are not lazy, but are anxious for work, and are glad to have these schools established, and they do fine work. When I can get \$35 for one piece of their Venetian lace work I think it is worth while to get tired doing this thing. And I am tired to-day. I did not sleep till 5 this morning, because I had a letter from my superintendent asking me to hurry and send money to pay the teachers, for there was only 77 cents in the treasury and seven teachers to pay. But I have been selling lace this morning, and now I have some money. I do not need to say more. The lace speaks for itself. [Here Miss Carter held up some large, beautiful specimens of the lace made by the Indian women of Minnesota. She also showed an alms plate richly carved.] I am proud to say that although I do not know a thing about carving, I taught the man who did that, and he has done some fine work in other directions.

One day I heard some one talking about hats made of corn husks, and I thought to myself, dear me, when I was a young girl down on a Louisiana plantation it used to be great fun to braid hats out of palmetto. I kept quiet, and when I went out to the school I sent one of the Indians out to bring me a handful of corn husks, as long husks as he could find. He asked what I was going to do. "Never you mind," I said, "only I am going to see if I can't start you to making money." And I actually taught that man to make a hat; and now it is true, as one of them said, "If I can't sell any I will never have to buy another hat." I was glad he thought of that side of it. I have since learned that straw braid is used a great deal now by milliners, and I do not see why the Indians should not braid it for them. One of my wealthy friends has said to me that if I would have the braid made she would try to make it fashionable.

Work, work, work; wages, wages, wages; these are the important things, not neglecting other things. It is a beautiful thing to educate the children, but one of my Indian mothers took her own girls when they came home from school and taught them lace making. One girl when she came back, instead of finding her mother in the tepee found her in a cabin in a rocking chair, working at a piece of lace at \$10 a yard, and that mother taught the daughter, so that she was forced to look up to her mother; and she learned from her something that she had not learned at the Eastern school. And the men would come in and say, "How nice it is; mother teach daughter."

Bishop WHIPPLE. Americans think a great deal of heredity. Where did Sibyl Carter get her earnestness and her common sense and devotion? She is a great-great-granddaughter of old Sam Adams, of the Revolution.

Rev. EGERTON YOUNG. During the year I have been visiting a number of Canadian Indian missions. We are trying there to solve these problems, and we have been greatly blessed. The Sioux Indians, who came over into Canada after the Minnesota troubles, are doing exceedingly well. Our Canadian Government gave them a fine reservation, and the Presbyterian Church has taken charge of the religious work, and they are settling down and doing well. When I was away in the Northwest, 400 miles from the nearest white family, we never thought of locking a door; but we never had anything stolen though we were surrounded by wild savages. They knew nothing of civilized food, and instead of praying, "Give us this day our daily bread," they learned to say, "Give us this day something to keep us alive." Those Indians are now brought down to Manitoba, where the Government has given us a reservation 14 miles by 7.

Dr. Young exhibited some of the silk embroidery of the Indian women, which was for sale, that the proceeds might help them in their homes.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATES FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE INDIAN.

By William Frederick Slocum.

The committee has asked me to say something in regard to the responsibility of the States for the education of the Indian. I confess to a feeling of humbleness at the thought of saying anything to you who have had much larger experience than myself in dealing with the problem of how best to educate the children of the various tribes, with all their peculiarities, not to say idiosyncrasies, of temperament and race conditions. You who have lived among them, studied them, and that, too, with the high purpose of making them into citizens of the great Republic, understand their needs and their possibilities much better than one like myself, who has known little of them by personal contact.

We are all aware that, up to the present time, comparatively little has been done

by the various States, as such, for the education of the Indian. There is little or no blame attached to them for not undertaking this work, because of the relation which heretofore the National Government has borne to these, which it has regarded as its wards. The question does arise, however, whether the time has not come when the various Commonwealths which have Indians within their borders should not at least begin to assume responsibility for their education, just as has been done for all others within their limits. It is not possible to discuss this phase of our Indian problem without reminding ourselves of certain fundamental principles which must be kept in mind if a satisfactory solution is to be reached. We have been saying, over and over, that we must make citizens of them. We are all agreed as to this, and, also, that in making free and law-abiding members of society of them their growth and civic development should be along the lines of the growth and development of the country. The training and education of the Indian should correspond, just as far as possible, to the discipline and instruction meted out to all children of the Republic.

Another aspect of the problem must also not be overlooked. It is quite true that we are dealing with a human being—one of our own brethren, if you please; but we are also having to do with an individual who has his own ethnic characteristics, and his peculiar mental and moral qualities. While he is a human being, he is at the same time an Indian, with the traits of character which belong to those of his own race, and there are very many of these traits of character that we must not attempt to destroy, but rather to conserve. It is quite true that we desire to make a Christian of him, but it must still be an Indian Christian. Puritanism was, on the whole, a very good thing, but it does not follow that the only hope of all people on the face of the earth is to mold them into that peculiar type of English character. As you have been telling us of the faithfulness, honesty, and perseverance of the Indian, when the natural traits of his character are given a fair opportunity to develop, it has seemed to me that these are just the qualities that should dominate in all education worthy of the name. The battle in the educational world to-day is to make those who have the direction of our schools believe that no one is really educated who has not developed the capacity to see the difference between right and wrong, and also the moral strength and force which makes him stand for what is right when it is perceived.

If, now, there are certain primitive moral traits in the Indian character which are the very ones we have been trying to develop in the lives of the children, in our public schools, then any education will be a mistaken one which does not attempt to develop him along the line of these moral capacities and tendencies. In considering the question as to who is to train and fit for citizenship this child of the nation, we must have in mind that no one must be intrusted with this sacred duty who will not, first of all, seek to conserve those moral qualities with which we believe the Creator has endowed him. Whatever may be said against any tribe or race of people, it is always true that each has its own dominating moral and intellectual traits, which true education conserves and makes the foundation of all its efforts.

There is one more fundamental principle which I want also to mention in discussing the education of the Indian. There is very much being said in certain quarters which is misleading as to the nature of man from an educational point of view. One set of people are forever talking about training "the moral nature," as if that were one distinct part of the individual; others confine all they have to say to what they call "the spiritual nature," as if that were still another section of this same individual, and the molding of that part belonged only to one set of educational artificers; then there is still another set of these educational job contractors, who regard it as their privilege and sole function to fashion what they choose to designate "the intellectual nature," as if this were a third grand division of the thing we familiarly call a human soul. Then we proceed to relegate one part of the student to the ethical teacher, another to the religious instructor, and the third to a pedagogue, expecting each to do his separate part of the contract much after the fashion in which one builds a modern house—letting out the various parts of the construction to different contractors, allowing each to bid for his part of the job. When shall we learn to recognize, amid all our educational ideas, that whether one helps the individual to think well, to feel rightly, or to develop in his consciousness of moral ideas and of God, that it is one and the same thing with which we deal; that the man is a unit? We may teach our Indians mathematics, history, philosophy, or whatever we please, yet we are treating with his moral and religious self, for he is always a moral being; he is always a religious being; he is always an intellectual being. Whether we train our pupil to think, to feel, or in the consciousness of moral ideals and religious principles, it ought to be, in essence, one and the same thing. If all his education is not making a moral and religious being of him, then the education has radical defects in it. This has nothing whatever to do with the question of sectarian schools, and the attempt in certain quarters to force an issue

like that into the discussion is misleading and unfair. The day has set for the purely sectarian school; but the day of the educational institution and the educational movement in which the religious and moral ideal dominates is just beginning to dawn. The so-called "secularization of education" has a monstrous fallacy as well as an enormous danger in it. Education which does not have good morals and the religious ideal at the heart of it, as the dominating force in it, lacks the essential factor. This was the idea that inspired the founders of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Amherst, Williams, and all other institutions that have been the real power in the life of the nation. Shall this give place to either sectarianism or secularization? In God's name, no! unless we are willing to throw overboard the most sacred and valued principles on which the very nation's life, with all its hopes, was founded.

What has this to do with the question of the education of the Indian by the State? Very much, as it seems to me. No plan for this education should be out of line with the lines of development of the Republic itself, and, in whatever hands his education shall be placed, it must be with the clear and definite understanding that there must be developed in him all the possibilities of his nature. A superficial and false notion has taken possession of some of our would-be leaders in educational matters, that the State in its work as an educator has nothing to do with the moral and religious nature. Yet the reports from the country, where the State more dominantly controls education than anywhere else, announce that the great end to be secured in manual and industrial education is that of developing moral power and force of character of the pupil.

I shall have accomplished all that I hoped in this address if I succeed in emphasizing the idea that, whether the education of the Indian is conducted under national authority, by the State government, or in schools on a private foundation, the one dominating purpose must be to convince him, and train him into the belief, that righteousness in the citizen is that which exalteth a nation. May it not be that God has placed under our care this people, with many noble traits, a race peculiarly distinct from all others in the nation, in order that the true end of education shall be realized in and through them?

It is because of the principles I have tried to enumerate that I think the State should assume more and more the responsibility for the education of the Indians within their borders. In training them for citizenship it is best to follow the plan which is established for educating all citizens—that is, the burden is laid upon the State, or rather upon the counties, cities, and towns in each commonwealth. This is right, because it places the responsibility upon those nearest the persons who are to be educated. The nation says to the State, You are responsible to the country for the citizenship of those within your jurisdiction. The State says the same thing to the county and the town or city. So the nation says to the State, and the State to the local community, You must assume this burden with its responsibilities. This will result in a clear conception on the part of those living nearest the Indian of what is necessary to make him a citizen, and will bring the local community into closer and more intelligent appreciation of the problem and its solution. Those living nearest Bunker Hill Monument seldom ascend it; those living nearest the Indian often understand him and his problems most poorly. Could they bear his burdens, help at least to build schoolhouses for him, elect and pay for his teachers, and think out the best possible education for him, by the mysterious and wonderful working of the altruistic law they would come to be more and more his friend.

More than this, it will be the best thing for the Indian himself. It has been a great pleasure to me to hear it said in this conference that the Indian himself is so waking to the consciousness of true citizenship that he is asking for the privilege of sharing its burdens. He is already saying, I want to do my part in paying the taxes necessary for the highest good of the community in which I find myself. As the county or town in the State assumes the responsibility for educating him into citizenship, he becomes fitted to share in those burdens. He comes to say, I, too, must not only help build schoolhouses and pay the salaries of teachers, but become a sharer in all the common burdens of the community. He, too, comes to feel that the courts must be sustained and the laws obeyed; that property rights are not to be violated; that life is sacred. So it is that the moral consciousness develops in him, too, and this becomes one of the very processes by which his deeper and nobler nature comes out into dominance.

How soon this can be brought about depends upon the resources of the communities to which the Indian has been relegated, too often unwisely and unfairly; but that it is the principle which should direct the policy there can be no doubt.

This conference has never hesitated in the advocacy of a course that was right, no matter what the practical politician had to say about it; and it is because of this that so much has been accomplished in the years that have come and gone. The future has yet greater service to be rendered, and there is much still to be done in a wise and just education of the Indian.

The following letter from Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge, field matron among the Navajoes, was read:

"Since coming home last fall I have been trying to get the women to weave the olden-time waterproof blanket, and some of the women have promised to do so. They will also color the wool with their own dyes, which never fade or run. The women tell me that the blankets are made waterproof by putting into the hot dye the gum from the cedar or piñon trees. They also say that they much prefer to color and weave as they used to do, if only they can get enough for the blankets to pay them for the extra work and time.

"In regard to the looms, I have advised the I. I. League to put a couple of looms into the mill which we hope they will build here in the near future. They asked me to recommend some industry to be established among the Navajoes, and I recommended a mill to be built, and selected a site near the river, where the owner offered to donate seven and one-half acres of land. The Navajo wool loses only about 30 per cent in working up, and I think it would be a paying business to work up this wool into yarn and have the old-time Navajo blankets woven, also bed blankets, on looms, and to have a couple of knitting machines to knit cardigan jackets, hose, mittens, etc.; also, a couple of broom machines, which trade, I am sure, our men would learn very easily. I proposed that the vats for washing the wool and the vats for coloring be in the basement, with facilities for raising the wool to the upper half story for drying. On the middle floor would be room for the carding machine and spinning jenny, the looms and broom machines. I am sure there would be a good market for yarn, and then we would try to supply the traders in the North with Navajo blankets for sale. When I was among the Ogalalla Sioux, old Red Cloud paid \$65 for a Navajo blanket, which I could duplicate here for \$10 or \$12.

"Of course it is impossible for me to make any estimate of the absolute cost of machinery, as it is something I know nothing about; but I would begin in a small way, and add to the capacity as the business increases. The mill proper and the engine house would cost \$2,500 built of stone, a great deal of which would not have to be drawn, and coal is right at hand, and water never failing. Wool has only brought from 3½ to 4½ cents per pound this year (the last few days it has gone up 1½ cents per pound). I have such faith in the industry that if I had money I would not hesitate to put it all into such an industry; but I find the longer I live among the Navajoes the less money I have, there are so many wants and so much suffering to be relieved.

"I am very glad to tell you that the crops on this side of the reservation are very good this year and the acreage greatly increased. Our people now raise corn, wheat, melons, squashes, beans, etc., and they have quite little sets of alfalfa.

"This spring a friend sent me \$10 for the Navajoes, and I bought one hundred and fifty 2-year-old Concord grape vines and issued six to each family. Most of them are alive and doing well. Next spring I want very much to get some peach and apple trees to issue to the people who have water. The floods last spring washed out the heading to many of our ditches, and the present season has been a very hard one for our people. The men under one ditch have laid out and built a new heading of nearly 400 yards. For a long distance it was about 8 feet deep and not less than 5 feet the remainder of the way. Very little could be done with the horses and scraper, and day after day the men were working throwing out the heavy, wet mud. I may just as well say that I was proud of them, and I did not hesitate to tell them so. Sometimes I get blue because the work does not go fast enough—the work of civilization, I mean—but then I remember that when we came here six years ago this fall no ditch had been taken out, and now nine ditches have been taken out along the San Juan. In those days the old women planted a little corn at the mouths of the arroyos for roasting ears and depended entirely upon subirrigation.

"One great hindrance to our work here is the lack of tools and wagons and harness. Two years ago I got the Indians to plant a lot of sorghum seed, and made arrangements with an American who had a mill to make it up on shares. When harvest time came they stripped the cane and tied the stalks up into neat bundles, ready for the mill; but they had no wagons, and we could not get any to use, so they had no sorghum made. Do you think if wagons are issued this fall that if the Navajoes should plant sorghum another year the Government would allow us a sorghum mill? I know how to make sorghum and could show them. It would be such a help to them to raise sorghum and have it made into good molasses.

"Under our best ditch I reserved land for the school. Of course this home making and getting the Indians to raise crops and make themselves more comfortable is a good thing, but our hope is in the children; and last year when we had a little day school at the mission the Navajoes came and said, 'We live, most of us, so far away that our children can not come and go home the same day; but if you can put up a building so they can stay we will send all our children to you.' There was money appropriated three years ago for schools here, but they have not been built, and I

am sure our agent was very anxious for them, and it would be a means of great good to the young people."

The subject next taken up was "The mission field." The secretaries of the different religious bodies that are doing missionary work among the American Indians had been asked to bring or send reports of their work. The following are abstracts of those reports:

THE INDIAN FIELDS AND WORK OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

[By Secretary C. J. Ryder.]

Statistics of the year.—Number of churches, 17; membership, 971; Sunday-school scholars, 1,145; contributions for benevolence and church support, \$2,426.76; number of schools, 25; number of pupils, 592; missionary outstations, 26; missionaries and teachers (white, 49; Indian, 37), 86.

There are four general divisions of the Indian department of missionary work—Nebraska and the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, and Alaska.

The three central schools for the training of Indian pupils, and especially native Christian missionaries, are situated in the first three of these fields. Santee Normal Training School, Dr. A. L. Riggs at its head, now averages about one hundred pupils a year. It includes various forms of industrial training. In the higher classes special emphasis is given to the training of missionaries in Bible study and methods of Christian work, that young Indian men and women may be fitted for this active Christian service. A large percentage of the Indian missionaries in the outstations were trained at Santee. The Government school building, formerly situated at Santee, has been burned, and the Government has no school among the Santee Sioux, except a small day school. Our school there occupies a strategic position, and is absolutely essential for the training of missionaries in this field. The number of pupils here has been greatly reduced in the past few years through the lack of funds sufficient to carry on the work.

Another school in this division of the Indian field is situated at Oahe, S. Dak., about 175 miles northwest from Santee. The number of pupils in this school this year has been 42. It has a course of training for those who are old enough to prepare for missionary work.

Fort Berthold, N. Dak., reaches three tribes—the Mandan, Ree, and Gros Ventres. A school was sustained by the Government at Fort Stevenson for some years, but is now discontinued. Fort Berthold enrolled 45 pupils last year. Our Christian work among these tribes is absolutely dependent upon this school.

The Crow Mission is situated at Fort Custer, Mont., and represents an important work. Our missionary there has recently been visiting the former students of our own and other schools who have settled on their reservations. His report was exceedingly encouraging. He found these young men and women almost uniformly engaged in farming or herding, or other useful occupations. Their houses were decent, and many of them Christian homes. His report furnishes abundant evidence that the statement so often made that the Indian boys and girls slump back into the immoralities of paganism when they return to the prairie is absolutely false, so far as the Crow people are concerned.

At Skokomish Mission, in Washington, our missionary has been engaged, in addition to his own work, in visiting other Indian stations. In one missionary journey of this kind he found a community among whom there had never before been a Christian minister. The people were anxious to organize some work under his direction. He could not be engaged in carrying on this work, however, because of the lack of funds in the treasury of the American Missionary Association.

The church work among the Indians has been unusually encouraging during the past year. Two new churches are added to our list this year, making the total number of churches 17, mostly served by native pastors, who go out from Santee and other Christian institutions. Four general superintendents (white) occupy central positions, from which they superintend the work of the native pastors in the outstations. This outstation work is of supreme importance. Every Christian Indian home in which a native pastor and his wife are situated exemplifies the Christian truth in their lives, and is an object lesson to the Indians. No people can be permanently uplifted by foreign missionaries. It is only as a native leadership is trained up that abiding results are obtained. The large ingathering of Sunday-school pupils during the year, amounting to 1,145, means the Christian instruction of a large number of Indian children who come from their tepees and cabins. The Indian churches, for benevolent purposes, gave \$1,612 to missionary work outside of their own support, and \$787 to their own church expenses. This certainly is a remarkable showing for a little group of 17 Indian churches.

Two forms of work which the American Missionary Association has carried on among the Indians are worthy of especial mention. The first is the Indian hospital

at Fort Yates, N. Dak. Although this hospital has been conducted only a part of the past year, on account of the lack of funds, the work accomplished has been important and far-reaching. The physician who had charge of the hospital was thoroughly trained, and the reports are therefore of scientific accuracy. From January, 1896, to March, 1897, the year in which the hospital was in full operation, there were inside patients, 32; outside patients, 740; total receiving medical treatment, 772. This hospital, with a skilled female doctor, is of greatest blessing to the women and girls of the Indian tribes, who are so often uncared for in their sickness and suffering.

Tuberculosis heads the list of diseases to which the Indians are subject. Pneumonia, bronchitis, and kindred diseases are also numerous. The prevalence of these diseases arise as much from the lack and improper use of food as from exposure. The observant physician of this hospital makes the following careful summary: "I have been trying to find out about the population of the Indians on this reservation. They are decreasing. Ten years ago there were 4,000; now there are 3,700. There were 15 more deaths than births the past year; that is, ending with July 1, there were 183 deaths and 168 births."

Another unique and interesting phase of the American Missionary Association work among the Indians is the educational missionary work of Prof. F. B. Riggs, who is assistant principal at Santee Normal Training School, Nebraska. Professor Riggs has organized a movement for reaching the Indians in their villages. He has simple portable scientific apparatus. He gives the Indians experiments in physics, including electricity and magnetism. He takes also a stereopticon, and shows views of the race and development of civilization. He begins with the Indian tepee and the white man's dugout or sod cabin on the prairie, familiar to the Indians, and traces the development of the family abode, ending with some of the fine residences of our cities. He throws on the canvas pictures of great commercial buildings, factories, churches, and schools. It is Aladdin's lamp that this paleface lights, and the mysteries of magic never before opened to the wondering vision of childhood so much of magnificence, splendor, and surprise as is opened to the Indian man and woman through these pictures. I have been with Professor Riggs over the prairie and seen a whole village empty itself the following morning after such an exhibit. Men, women, and children tramped in chattering, hurrying companies, following Professor Riggs to the next Indian village, perhaps 30 or 40 miles away, that they might see again the marvels of the palefaced juggler. But more than curiosity is awakened. Professor Riggs emphasizes the necessity for self-reliance, industry, and economy if the Indian would ever come into the condition already reached by his white brother. Often Professor Riggs illustrates the life and work of our Savior with this stereopticon. The impression is wonderful and often permanent.

The report of our missionaries in Alaska, written under date of July 29, 1897, has reached us. They present a hopeful picture of the work among the Eskimos. The year has been one of marked prosperity to the people among whom our missionaries labor. Walrus fishing, upon which they largeley depend, has been much more successful and profitable than usual. This means to the Eskimo skins, oil, and ivory for barter, and the general improvement of his condition. Our missionaries have built a log house, which has proved to be comfortable. Another cottage has been erected for the herders of the reindeer, who are occasionally stopping over for a night. The reindeer herd has increased, and proves all that was expected of it. It furnishes food through milk and carcasses, skins for clothing, bones and horn for needles, and usefull articles of various kinds. The reindeer also furnishes the best means of transportation possible, going very rapidly with the sledges across this snow-covered region. This mission in Cape Prince of Wales is entirely supported by special contributions sent to our treasury for this purpose. It was closed for a year, but Mr. and Mrs. Lopp begged to return, and were ready to go on the doubtful support of these voluntary contributions. They have entered the field with great heroism and sacrifice, and certainly merit the support of all Christian people in their work. This mission occupies the most western portion of the mainland over which the Stars and Stripes float, and will some time be the basis of large missionary operations across the straits in upper Siberia.

The work of the Friends was reported by Mr. E. M. Wistar, of Philadelphia.

"The associated executive committee of Friends on Indian affairs was organized in the early part of the year 1869. Since that year the committee has continued in active service for the aid and advancement of the Indian in Christian civilization.

"We now have under our care nine mission stations, which embrace five schools and collateral service, viz, Modoc, Ottawa, Wyandotte, and Seneca, situated among the several remnants of tribes on the small reservations in the northeastern corner of Indian Territory; a station near Blue Jacket to the southwest of these, within the limits of the Cherokee Nation; Skiatook, with its flourishing boarding and day school, with a good history and much promise, farther westward, bordering northern Oklahoma; in Oklahoma the three remaining stations—Shawnee and Kickapoo in the south and the Iowa camps in the north center.

"Three Government schools also come within the range of our report, our regular mission efforts having been extended to the children collected in them. While we make no effort to proselytize these children, the relations between our missionaries and the school officers and children have been intimate and sympathetic.

"Our superintendents, a Friend and his wife, have their home near the Shawnee Government school; they make visits from time to time to all the above stations, and receive monthly reports from each, which, as heretofore, are forwarded to the chairman of our committee on religious interests and education.

"There are six monthly meetings, covering 23 particular or subordinate meetings of Kansas yearly meeting. Ten recorded ministers and some other interested Friends have had part in the gospel work. One thousand four hundred regular meetings have been held at the several meeting houses during the year, and besides these 15 series of appointed meetings. There are 13 Bible schools, of which 8 were held throughout the year, with an average attendance of 37. Reports show a net increase of 34 members, of whom 15 are Indians, the Indian members showing a total of 491.

"A boarding school for Indian children at Tunesassa, in western New York, which is in the care and support of Philadelphia yearly meeting, and the missions at Douglas and Kake Islands, Alaska, under Kansas yearly meeting, are both in active operation, but do not report to the Associated Committee. It may also be stated that three Friends from California meeting are now on their way to establish a mission at a point within the Arctic Circle.

"The cash appropriations for Friends' work for Indians the past year, so far as may be here noted, amount to about \$10,000.

"In visiting some of these schools last spring, it was gratifying to find that a high class of work was being done. A large number of the teachers seemed to be of a high order of excellence, to be earnest and efficient in their calling, and not unmindful of their duties as true missionaries of the gospel.

"The great needs are: First, a liberal addition to the force of efficient field matrons; and, second, a yet more complete annihilation of politics and spoils from all the agencies."

A report on Moravian Missions was given by Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton, secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen, Bethlehem, Pa.

"Moravian work in behalf of the native races of America embraces two distinct divisions, the Indians and the Eskimos. Among the former we have been active since 1735, uninterrupted since 1740, with a record of glorious success in several eras, in each case rudely shattered by the interference—sometimes bloody—on the part of white men. The story of David Zeisberger, the apostle of the Delawares, is one of almost unparalleled interest and of almost unequalled pathos.

"At present our Indian work is confined to five stations, served by 13 missionaries, who labor among Delawares, Munseys, Cherokees, and the Mission Indians of southern California. In the case of the last named, our two missionary couples are connected with the work of the Women's National Indian Association.

"Particular interest attaches to our mission among the Eskimos, begun in 1884 at the solicitation of Dr. Sheldon Jackson. Eskimo missions having been carried on by our church in Greenland ever since 1733, and in Labrador since 1770, Dr. Jackson turned to our society at Bethlehem with a request to take in hand the thus far neglected Eskimos of Alaska. The then practically unknown region of the Kuskokwim and Nushagak rivers, south of the Yukon, was selected. Among the five pioneers went the Rev. John Henry Kilbuck, a full-blooded Indian from Kansas, descended from Gelelemend, a chief of the Delawares in the Forks of the Delaware in Pennsylvania, about one hundred and fifty years ago. Mr. Kilbuck was a graduate of our college and theological seminary, and had served as a missionary for a few months among his own people in Ontario, Canada. One of the five pioneers was drowned in the Kuskokwim before their house was built. Before any converts had been won another missionary and his wife, Rev. William Weniland, now doing splendid service at Banning, Cal., among the Mission Indians, had to withdraw on account of seriously impaired health. For a while Kilbuck and his wife held the fort alone, contending with the severities of a climate which in winter has reached 60° of cold below zero, and with the difficulties of a language that has been compared to a combination of the growls of polar bears blended with the crunching of icebergs. But God blessed his zeal and fidelity. The first sign of any reward for his labor was given him on Good Friday, 1887. In the best Eskimo at his command he was telling the blessed story, old yet ever new, and was trying to explain that God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, and that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin, when an old Eskimo interrupted him with the cry, 'Thanks; we, too, want our badness washed away.'

"At present we have 15 missionaries in this field, including 2 who are home on furlough. On the staff are a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and 2 professional nurses. Four hundred and seventy patients were cared for last year. Three principal stations are occupied and seven outposts.

"Our missionaries found the Eskimos filthy, degraded, cruel, the prey of the shamans, or medicine men, given over to superstition, seeing evil spirits in everything, even in rocks and trees, without knowledge of God and without hope for the future, and possessing very little of comfort in the present world. In the reeking atmosphere of their underground kashimas, or dugouts, 16 or 20 feet square, 24 to 36 persons, representing three or four families, might cower over the fat lamps. Privacy and decency were unknown. The standard of morality was utterly low. A woman might have half a dozen husbands in turn before she settled down permanently. The aged and sick were simply taken outside the village and exposed to death by cold and starvation, to hasten matters and to prevent a kashima from being haunted by the ghost of one who departed under its roof. The persons of the people literally swarm with vermin.

"Now more than 600 baptized Christians meet daily for evening prayers in ten villages. Three schools are maintained, two of them boarding schools. The decencies of family life and the proprieties of civilization are beginning to be prized. The power of the shamans is broken; heathen rites have practically ceased on the lower Kuskoquin. Twenty-seven native assistants, two of them boys who were at Carlisle school—David Skuviuk and George Nukachluk, married to Christian girls trained in missionary families—are authorized to conduct services, and largely take charge of the affiliated outstations. On January 30 the first fruits of home mission work among themselves were gathered in the baptism of a convert at a village 80 miles from Bethel, the chief station, and up to that time served wholly by two native assistant missionaries, Neck and Sumpka by name.

"For several years the mission at Bethel has had a sawmill in operation, the natives bringing logs and receiving planks in exchange. Thus it is hoped that, gradually, decent houses will become the rule.

"That the Eskimos should become civilized in a mode exactly patterned after our own, is not to be expected. But they may well become civilized like the Laplanders. We are, therefore, deeply interested in Dr. Sheldon Jackson's project—the introduction and distribution of domesticated reindeer throughout Alaska. We desire to see this succeed, not only as a civilizing medium, and as furnishing a permanent food supply (the present sources of food being threatened with gradual extinction), but also as a means of freight and postal connection. At present we have a regular exchange of mail with the Kuskoquin only once a year. For supplies our mission is dependent on the ships of the Alaska Commercial Company. Notice has been received that these will no longer be sent to the Kuskoquin, all trade being diverted to the Yukon by the gold fever. It is very desirable that a freight and postal route connect northern Alaska with the southern coast of the Aleutian Peninsula, where steamers now touch monthly in winter and fortnightly in summer. This connection will be practicable by reindeer in winter. Since the civilization of arctic and subarctic Alaska is intimately connected with the distribution of the reindeer, we earnestly hope that this conference will again indorse Dr. Jackson's farsighted philanthropic measure, and request Congress to enlarge its appropriation for its more adequate prosecution.

"Whilst the element of time is needed to disclose the ultimate result of efforts to Christianize and civilize the Eskimos of Alaska, we are already at a sufficient distance from the inception of the work, in time and in degree, to warrant the assertion that here, as elsewhere, Christ has been disclosed to be the hope of the world, and of the lower races in particular, body, soul, and spirit. When with the co-operation of the Divine Spirit you plant in the heart of the savage the germ of saving faith, and are instrumental in the regeneration of an immortal soul in heathendom, you have dropped an exceedingly fertile seed in receptive soil. Regeneration carries with it elevation and education, appreciation of and desire for culture and civilization—ultimately, in fact, everything, for the image of God again begins to emerge in man from beneath the disfigurement of barbarism and sin."

The Mennonite Mission Board presented the report of its Indian work by Rev. A. B. Shelly, secretary:

"The work of the Mennonite Mission Board among the Indians has been continued during the present year as before. Our schools are now filled to their full capacity, and a number of children had to be refused admittance for want of room. Both the Cheyennes and Arapahoës sent an earnest request to have an additional school established at Cantonment, Okla., so that each tribe might have its own school, and that all their children might be accommodated. But as a Government Indian school will shortly be erected at Cantonment, our board will not extend its school work at this place. A number of youths have during the present year accepted the Christian religion, and show the effects of a change of heart by their upright, moral, and Christian conduct.

"Besides the educational work, which also includes industrial training, mission work among adult Indians is continued with increased energy. If we compare the condition of our Indians to-day with what they were a decade ago, a great change

for the better is seen. The Indians have been morally, socially, intellectually, and to some extent spiritually elevated.

"A new mission station has been erected in the vicinity of Arapahoe, Okla., during the past summer.

"The work among the Moqui Indians, at Oraebi, Ariz., is progressing slowly. The field is hard, yet not hopeless. Besides our own missionary, two missionaries sent there by the Women's Indian Association have of late been engaged. Besides these, Mr. and Mrs. Collins are doing good work."

The women's executive committee of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America made the following report:

"Our board inaugurated work among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of Oklahoma in 1895. Rev. Frank Hall Wright, who is himself half Indian (Choctaw), is the missionary. A grant of 15 acres on the Government reservation at Colony has been given to the denomination, and a church and parsonage have been erected. The church was organized and dedicated last November with 22 members, Indian and white, and now there are about 40 communicants. A Sunday school of over 120 scholars was organized, the superintendent and several teachers being connected with the Government school.

"While the center of work is at Colony, Mr. Wright has a large field among the Blanket Indians; and feeling the need of a helper, the committee in May last called the Rev. Walter C. Roe and his wife, who have entered upon this work with consecrated zeal."

Indian work of the Protestant Episcopal Church was reported as follows:

"In the great Territory of Alaska this church has work among the Indians and Eskimos along the Yukon River, and north of the Arctic Circle at Point Hope. Bishop Rowe was led to turn his attention this last summer to the Yukon district, and was on the ground almost at the breaking out of the gold fever. He wrote from Unalaska on his return journey that he had found the work more satisfactory and encouraging than during the previous year, and the workers more full of encouragement with regard to results.

"The year has been marked, among other things worthy of note, by the successful beginning of the work of the woman's auxiliary. Regular meetings have been held, and the interest of the members has been unfailing.

"From Point Hope Dr. Driggs reports that on his return to duty, a year before, he received a joyful and hearty welcome from the natives on his arrival at St. Thomas Mission, Point Hope, our most northern outpost. The doctor has erected a new home for himself at this place, in the building of which natives and a few white men present assisted. The interest shown in the Sunday services has been very marked during the year, the average attendance being between 120 and 125. Only a few years ago these people had never known of the true God, but now there is scarcely a family at Point Hope but prays to him. Dr. Driggs says: 'I doubt if there is a single city or village in the United States where the ratio to the total population of those who attend worship on Sundays has been as large the past winter as it has been here on Point Hope.'

"In Arizona missionary work is carried on among the Navajo Indians at Fort Defiance, and among the Mojave Indians on the Colorado River. Miss Eliza W. Thackara, in charge of the hospital at Fort Defiance, is doing most excellent work.

"In the diocese of Fond du Lac, the oldest Indian work is being carried on among the Oneidas. As an indication of the progress that has been achieved in this district a congregation of 1,000 baptized persons has been gathered, and nearly 200 communicants.

"In North Dakota missionary work is carried on among the Chippewas, Sioux, Mandans, and four other tribes.

"In Oklahoma, among five tribes numbering in all 66,289 Indians, Christian work has been carried on with gratifying results.

"The memorable event of the year in South Dakota was the completion, or near completion, of twenty-five years of service by five clergymen and two ladies. The board has already taken pleasure in expressing its high sense of the value of such prolonged and faithful service. Bishop Hare expressed his own great pleasure and was happy to place on record the cordial generosity of the friends who enabled him to present to each of these faithful laborers a check for \$100 as a memento of this interesting event.

"The building of St. Elizabeth's School, Standing Rock Reserve, was on January 26 entirely destroyed by fire. So soon as the disaster became known, however, sympathetic aid began to pour in from all quarters, till more than twenty dioceses were represented in gifts, from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Georgia. These gifts, together with the insurance of \$5,000, enabled the bishop to rebuild the school, which is now almost completed.

"In South Dakota is by far our largest Indian mission. It reaches thirteen tribes. The field is divided into ten separate divisions, each of these being under the super-

vision of a clergyman. The several congregations, except the central one of the division, are in the immediate charge of native deacons, catechists, or helpers. Connected with the mission are four Indian boarding schools averaging 50 pupils each, to whom religious instruction is given daily. Out of a population of about 25,000 Indians, 9,476 in all have received baptism, and nearly 3,000 have been confirmed. As an indication of their own sincerity and earnestness, these Christian Indians not only aid in supporting their native clergy, but also send contributions for domestic and foreign missions. Let it be said to their credit also that not a church or chapel among them is encumbered by debt or mortgage. Services are held at fifty-five stations and substations at least once each Sunday, either by the clergy or their Indian helpers, and occasionally in twenty-five other places. The only case of discipline that has ever occurred among the native clergy was the deposition this year of one of them.

"In southern Florida work is maintained among the Seminoles in the Everglades.

"In Wyoming Rev. Sherman Coolidge reports the work among the Arapahoes as quite encouraging."

Rev. Charles F. Thompson, D. D., made a brief report for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and Rev. A. P. Foster, D.D., made a report on the Indian work of the American Sunday-School Union, as follows:

"The American Sunday-School Union has been at work in this country for seventy-three years, and, first and last, has given much attention to the Indians. So far as I have been able to ascertain, it has at present seven missionaries at work, four being in the Indian Territory, one in Michigan, one in South Dakota (neither of these two, however, devoting their whole time to the Indians), and one among the Indians in Washington.

"The work of the society is somewhat peculiar. It does not attempt original work among heathen Indians, but it proposes, where they have been partially Christianized and brought to some knowledge of the truth, there to organize among them a Sunday school, which shall stimulate them to do Christian work. In other words, it finds Christian activities for young people who have come from Eastern schools. Over 100 schools have been organized among the Indians in the Indian Territory, there being a more fruitful field for this kind of work there than among any other portion of our Indian population."

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

[By Oscar E. Boyd.]

The church, through its missionaries, has been working upon this problem for many years, and has made great progress. New methods have been added to the first effort of simple gospel preaching in their own tongues, until at the present time almost every known and approved method is used. The mind, the heart, and the hand have each been brought under civilizing and Christianizing influences, and the good work can not be overstated.

The Government has also been trying to solve this problem, and it will be generally admitted that in reaching its present status many mistakes have been made. The most serious mistake of all was that of recognizing the Indians as so many different nations, and entering into treaties with them as such. If this had not been done the problem might have solved itself by this time, largely, perhaps, by amalgamation with immigrants from foreign lands. Dealing with them in their tribal relations, holding for them large amounts of trust funds, and being under treaty obligations to feed, clothe, and care for them generally, it became necessary to appoint agents to carry out these obligations. These agents being the appointees of the Government, the situation became a political one, and soon the whole system became one of systematic robbery of the Indian, with all the attendant evils of debauchery and pauperism. The Indian became a prey to bad men, and was not only robbed and degraded, but in his own downfall he involved many of the neighboring white people who had dealings with him. Again, the bad faith of the Government in breaking treaties has cost our nation many valuable lives and produced a bitter hatred in the minds of the natives. The cost in money to the Government in putting down Indian rebellions has been many times greater than the amount that would have been required for their education.

The present attempt to solve the problem, by education, literary, and industrial, by giving the Indians land in severalty, granting them citizenship, making laws for their guidance and protection, and compelling them to work for their living as any other man must do, is a great advance on former methods.

But the final solution can not be reached until further advance is made. The Government will not be successful until it has entirely separated the Indian work from politics. To this end all good friends of the Indians should work and pray. We must take this whole Indian question out of politics, both national and ecclesi-

astical. No party should appoint the men who manage these affairs, and no church should dictate the policy to be pursued or subsist upon Government appropriations. The Indians must be placed upon the same basis as to politics and religion as any other people, native or foreign-born. The Government should cease to feed and clothe them, except possibly for a time in some special cases. The schools should be enlarged, improved, and increased in number until all the children are provided for. The laws should be made to operate for them the same as for any other citizen or foreign resident. The funds belonging to the tribes now held in trust by the Government should be distributed wisely among them as soon as it is safe to do so. This distribution might be made in the way of buying them homes and useful equipment for self-help. It is a law which God has laid down for the elevation of mankind that each man must mainly lift up himself by his own effort, and the Indian is not an exception. It is one of God's fundamental laws that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat. The endeavor, therefore, to induce the Indian to work is essential if he is ever to be a man among men.

After all, the real hope of a final solution of the problem must be through the preaching and teaching of the Word of God, by His church implanting in their minds that God is both good and just, and that he is willing to save through Christ all that are downtrodden. Purely secular education and work will never elevate a people to their highest and best development. "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Mrs. W. W. Crannell called attention to the case of some Indians of New York State who had been imprisoned in Albany for selling liquor, but she had not been able to learn that the white men who sold liquor to the Indians had also been arrested.

President Dreher, of Roanoke College, called attention to the fact that the charter of William and Mary College, in Virginia, provides for the education of Indians as well as for white men.

Adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

THURSDAY EVENING, *October 14.*

The conference was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. Garrett. Miss Myra H. Avery, of Poughkeepsie, made an address.

THE EARLY NEW YORK INDIANS.

[By Miss Myra H. Avery.]

I shall say a few words about the early Indians of New York, because to one who, in her somewhat promiscuous digging, has discovered unexpected mines of interest, the temptation to share and share alike with friends is very great.

As you know, five Indian nations once occupied the territory which ultimately became the State of New York. Among them were the Onondagas, whose chief sachem, Hiawatha, made overtures toward a federation with the Mohawks. Afterwards the Oneidas, Cayugas, and Senecas joined the league, signing the compact with their several symbols, a bear, a forked stick, a calumet, and a spider.

In 1524 this confederacy claimed that it had already existed for six generations. The Indians which comprised it were given by the French the generic name of Iroquois, and it is a remarkable fact that when first known to Europeans this federation numbered 12,000 souls, and that according to present statistics that number stands now, three hundred and seventy-five years later, precisely as it did then. This fact, I may add, is not given me directly from the Department of the Interior, but I nevertheless believe the information to be entirely trustworthy. It must be borne in mind that many of these Iroquois are now living in the Dominion of Canada.

In 1715 the Tuscaroras of North Carolina joined the union, and were given a portion of land lying between the Cayugas and the Senecas. They thus became the sixth nation.

At the close of the seventeenth century all the Indian tribes from Hudson's Bay to the present State of Tennessee, or, by the authority of at least one historian, all the red men from Lake Superior to the Isthmus of Darien, recognized the domination of these Iroquois. They styled themselves "The People of the Long House," referring, probably, to the great amount of territory they occupied; which territory, by reason of its extent, was already a truly imperial domain—fit material for the making of an Empire State. The Iroquois lived in friendly relations with the Dutch until the administration of Director-General Kieft, in 1637. That the grave disorders among the Indians under his rule were due to his misguided severity is evidenced by the fact that the doughty Dominie Bogardus (one of the earliest clergymen sent to New Amsterdam), who had felt impelled to denounce the Director-General Van Twiller

as "a child of the devil," and to threaten him with "such a shake from the pulpit as would make him shudder," was also led, in view of Kieff's lack of administrative wisdom, to exclaim in his pulpit, "What are the great men of the country but vessels of wrath and fountains of trouble?"

But in 1687 there came a change for the better, and we get our first glimpse of an Indian commissioner, in reality though not in name, when Peter Schuyler, the uncle of Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution, was appointed the recognized representative of the colony in its conferences with its red allies. He, by his courage and sagacity, as well as by his friendship for them and trust in them, was able so to win their confidence that they called him "Brother Quider." At first he represented the white men in their negotiations with the red; but afterwards, in 1710, he went to England with five of their leading sachems to represent their interests at the Court of St. James. He had, therefore, a double claim to the distinction of first Indian commissioner.

The principles of Peter Schuyler, if not the precise office, were inherited by Col. William Johnson, afterwards Sir William Johnson, who lived among the Mohawks as one of them and was adopted by them as their war chief. Later he gathered 100 families about him, calling the settlement Johnstown, which name it still bears. He gave land for churches, assisted Wheelock in his Indian school, settled controversies, negotiated treaties, quelled outbreaks, and, in fact, formed in himself a complete government, legislative, executive, and judicial. (And here I will say, in passing, that in preparing an historical paper, which I gave five years ago, I discovered many interesting facts concerning Eleazer Wheelock, who not only established an Indian school, but was the founder of Dartmouth College and became its first president. These facts I should have taken great pleasure in giving here had I known earlier than this evening that he was a direct ancestor of our hostess, Mrs. Smiley.)

After Schuyler's valuable services were lost to the colony, troubles with the Iroquois broke out with fresh bitterness, and because of his ascendancy over them, Johnson was given, in 1796, the appointment of superintendent of Indian affairs. That some of the evils of the present day existed a century and half ago is evident when it is stated that he was also given the chief command of the New York troops, and held the incongruous position of contractor of supplies for both.

In 1764 the great unpronounceable Kayoderasseras patent, covering 700,000 acres, obtained by the Six Nations by grant of 1708, was brought into dispute, and to settle the controversy Johnson, the first Mr. Smiley, called a conference in 1768, when he invited the governors of New York and its neighboring colonies to meet the delegates of the Six Nations and those of the Delawares and Shawanese—about 900 braves—as delegates, and with from 3,200 to 4,000 warriors in attendance, as variously estimated by the historians. This great predecessor of these yearly conferences at Lake Mohonk met one hundred and twenty-nine years ago in this province, and not remote from where we are sitting. A further parallel between then and now is found in the fact that that ancient conference took place in this very month of October, opening on the 4th of the month and continuing its sessions until the early days of November. You will see that the analogy is not complete, since in the great conference of the last century the Indians greatly predominated, while in Mr. Smiley's nineteenth-century conferences the guests are chiefly friends of the Indian, or are counted as such, because of our great interest in them. All these statements are preliminary to the inquiry if it is simply a remarkable coincidence that the original, important conference was held at almost the same place, and at quite the same time of the year as now, or did our host already know these facts and invite his guests in accordance with them? At any rate, in this golden month of the year, and not far from here, they met. I grieve to say that, since times were dark, so far as we know, no women met with them.

I do want to add that the Indians were, in at least one respect, more enlightened than their white brethren, and even then admitted women to their councils. Indeed, so prompt are they to recognize merit without distinction of age, sex, or color that they in 1891 received a white woman as a member of their council, she being accorded "full legal privileges" as chief, custodian, and adviser of the Six Nations. Her grandfather was adopted into the tribes more than 100 years ago, in a way we must believe honorable to himself, since the Indian name given him, Tywe, signified "honest trader." A noble strain in the family seems to be further indicated by the Indian name given to her father, signifying "bravest boy," and culminates in that given to herself in 1880, when she was publicly received into the Snipe clan as "bearer of the law." Honesty, bravery, intelligence—truly an honorable succession. No wonder that for her legislative work in protecting the landed interests, the territorial boundaries of the tribes, the title of Chief Yaie na nob, "she watches for us," was in 1891 conferred upon her.

I would not like to be held responsible for the pronunciation of these Indian names, and I have, therefore, as far as possible, avoided using them in the brief

account I have given of the first Indian commissioner, the first superintendent of Indian affairs, and the first great Indian conference.

At the close of Miss Avery's address the reports from missionary societies were resumed.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INDIAN.

[By Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D.]

For fifteen years this Mohonk conference has been the pilot house of this great enterprise for civilizing, elevating, and Christianizing the Indians. From this pilot house discerning eyes have looked out upon the wants and the woes of that suffering race, and sturdy hands have held the tiller and kept the ship on an even keel. Some of those hands—the hands of the heroic Armstrong, who gave his life for the black man and the red man, of President Hays, General Fisk, Austin Abbott—have been stricken down. Let us be thankful that new hands are coming all the time to grasp the rudder and keep the ship up steadily to the wind.

But this conference not only has a prodigious influence all over the land on the welfare of a wronged race; it seems to my mind to illustrate one or two very important thoughts for us as followers of Jesus Christ. It is worth coming up to Mohonk just to see a beautiful exhibition of practical Christian unity. I suppose if I were to call the roll of denominations here, to every one of them somebody would answer. Organic unity may be an iridescent dream; and, indeed, in these days it seems as if the army of Jesus Christ must be broken into different denominations to do its most effective work. But sectarianism fires right through the lines; Christian unity fires the common shot against the common foe. The only way to bring about absolute Christian unity is to set God's people working together. Hitch up four or five horses at the fence, and they will fall to biting and kicking. Harness them to a team and give them a heavy load to pull up a steep hill, and they have got something else to do than bite and kick. That is the only way to get Christian unity, and as long as we have that I would not care the toss of a copper for that dream of organic union.

And we are brought up here, I think, to get a new lesson in Christian responsibility—the responsibility of the strong to bear the burdens of the weak; of the cultured to teach the ignorant; of those that have a footing to help up God's poor cripples. Glorious old Paul (he has his successors here to-night; I believe, Presbyterian as I am, in a certain kind of "apostolic succession")—glorious old Paul said, "I am a debtor to the barbarian, and to these bondsmen of sin and Satan." He paid that debt with his heart's blood! To-day, at New Haven, the American board is declaring the responsibility of the church of America for the vast mass of benighted heathen. To-day Mohonk declares Christian responsibility for our brothers and sisters on the prairies and among the mountains. Christian responsibility teaches the only way to meet civil duties or Christian duties. There is a great deal said in our time about political corruption, the despotism of bosses, the degeneracy of legislatures, and so on. Who is responsible? Every Christian citizen who neglects before God to do his duty!

For long years our poor copper-faced brother-at-law has been robbed and wounded and flung out into the thickets naked. God knows that it ought to crimson the American cheek with shame! For years that has been going on, and the political Levites went by on the other side. Political parties put into their platforms gold, and greenbacks, and wool, and hides, and negroes, and Cubans; tell me when the Indian has been there! The Indian is forgotten even in the platforms of the political leaders of our country. Yet though the Levite leaves him neglected, and the politicians have passed him by as he lay wounded in the thickets, God has sent up to this beautiful mountain top some of his good Samaritans, to look over the land and call God to witness that you stand for the rights of the wronged, for the elevation of the neglected, for the Christianization of the heathen on our own soil, and for doing to this vanishing race what God puts it into our hearts as Christians to do. Daniel Webster said the greatest thought that could take hold of a human mind is responsibility to God; the greatest thought that can take hold of the Church of Jesus Christ is the responsibility to bring this old sinning and suffering world and lay it at his feet. Let us be filled with that thought, and then this conference will be not only a business convention, but a season of spiritual quickening, an uplift, and joy.

In a corner of these beautiful gardens you will see a little group of deer, the last remnant of the hundreds that once roamed over these mountains and valleys. That little remnant are tenderly cared for by our beloved friend and host. Shall a little remnant of red deer be cared for, and the last remnant of red humanity be left to starve for "the bread of life;" be cast out into the cold and left to perish? God forbid! How much more is a man better than a deer!

Good friends, let us go home with a new baptism of brotherly love, and feeling a new sense of great responsibility. For while this work calls for patience and faith

and wisdom and undying zeal, it involves this comfort—that God is on our side, and that in the end we must win.

We may die or be forgot;
Work done for God, that dieth not.

Mr. Garrett then announced the subject for the evening's discussion to be "The consolidation of the Indian Bureau and the abolition of unnecessary agencies." Mr. Herbert Welsh was invited to open the subject. Mr. Welsh spoke as follows:

THE NEXT STEP IN CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

[Address by Herbert Welsh.]

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE:

Before those who are engaged in any important work proceed to a fresh advance it is not amiss to pause for a moment and indulge in a brief retrospect. Such consideration will often aid us to make our advance, not only with that decision which comes from knowledge and from clear and definite thought, but with confidence and with energy.

If we look back over the history of this conference there is one of its achievements which produces on the minds of many of us a preeminently strong impression. Some years ago we advanced the idea that merit should be the controlling thought and purpose in the Indian service. The service was then regarded not primarily with a view to benefiting the Indians, but with a view to finding places for political dependents of whatever party was in power. The mere statement of this condition is enough to show that no effective work could be accomplished under it. Wherever an earnest, intelligent, energetic man or woman was found in the service, trying to do the work of civilization, there always came in political influence which at any moment might sweep them away. In every case where there was a change of administration it did come forward, and swept almost every person out of the service; so that one great element which should exist in any successful human enterprise—reward for merit, continuity, possibility of growth, inducement to labor—was wholly lacking in the Indian service. I well remember when first, on the floor of this assembly, the plea was made for the acceptance of the principle of merit, which we call civil-service reform, it was looked upon, even by the friends of the Indians, as a new thing, uncertain in its effects, and by some it was opposed.

What a change has been wrought from that day to this! We may say that all friends of the Indian, of whatever political party, however differing in opinion on other subjects, unite, in the main, in this idea that merit and not political opinion should be the controlling factor in the appointment of persons to the Indian service. We have seen that principle recognized more and more, not by one party, but by both. It was not immediately recognized; no great reform moves with unflinching quickness and unflinching certainty. It is like the movement of the tides; it has its minor retrogressions at the same time that in the main it steadily advances. But I know nothing more encouraging than to look back over these years of effort and to see, through all the incidental failure that it has been ours to contend with, the steady recognition of this principle. Day by day, like some great natural process, it is doing its excellent work; and it will continue until it entirely triumphs.

We had last night the report of Dr. Hailmann. In Dr. Hailmann personally we see the idea of the merit service. Originally, in looking for a superintendent of Indian schools, a trained educator was not sought. But Dr. Hailmann was brought forward by Dr. Harris, of the National Bureau of Education, himself a Republican, entirely without political considerations, and he was appointed by a Democratic President. You can see the advantage of such a choice in the knowledge and the power which lay back of those simple, crisp sentences which showed the principles, based on a sound philosophy, which are at work in the Indian school service. It takes no great knowledge or imagination to see the importance of continuity in carrying forward that work. Suppose, in obedience to the old spoils idea, this gentleman's removal could be dictated simply from political considerations? Even if it were possible to place in his position one equally capable, equally experienced, equally well-informed, would there not be loss? Is there not a serious necessary loss which comes from upsetting plans before they have matured?

I want to point back to this element of growth in our work, because unless we consider it we are not ready really to advance. We come here, I take it, not simply for a love feast, good and helpful as such things are. We come here in a spirit of consecration, to try to bring this Indian service to a point where it shall do its perfect work. We are not content, no matter what the difficulties may be that beset us, until we have overcome them; until we have, out of frank hearts and well-informed minds, accomplished the full measure of our work, with such strength as God gives us. And I take it, moreover, that we recognize the dignity of our position,

with no feeling of self-conceit, but with a knowledge of the power that ought to be, that really is, in our hands. We are representative of the citizenship of the United States; otherwise we have no right to meet here. If we do meet here armed with that high consideration, spurred forward to action by the sense of our responsibility, then we ought to be stimulated to a higher and nobler effort in proportion to the difficulty that faces us.

I think that we have work still to do. As this merit idea goes forward in the slow accomplishment of its purpose we ought to consider certain great structural difficulties which are facing us and which tend to impede it. They were clearly and tersely, and to my mind convincingly, pointed out by Mr. Leupp. If you have any great work to do, you want a unification in the power by which it is done. If an army is to fight an enemy in the field the first thing we scrutinize is the general at the head of that army. All the vast resources of the United States, all the lives that were poured out, were not enough to accomplish the quelling of the great rebellion until a strong man was placed at the head of our armies. Then lesser men worked in harmony and in unity of spirit with him, and finally the great result was achieved. In every human enterprise you find illustrations of the same thought. No business is successful without a powerful man at the head of it to plan its work and to carry plans into execution.

Now, what are the conditions that face you in finishing your Indian work? They are conditions which, it seems to me, absolutely prevent that work from being done in the most economical, simple, and effective manner. In considering this matter there is no question of personality; but Mr. Leupp showed you yesterday that the Secretary of the Interior has the care of some fourteen bureaus, a very few of which would be sufficient for the careful and thorough work even of a very able and highly experienced man; and in addition to these he has the charge of the great Indian question, with all its complications. He showed you also that in the Interior Department there is a large corps of clerks who have practically the power to hold up decisions which have been reached in the Indian office after mature consideration and to subject them to delays which are not only irritating but subversive of a good service.

Now, my proposal is simply this: That the friends of the Indians, who have studied this question carefully, who come from all parts of this country, who therefore are fitted, not to dictate to, but to consult with those in authority, should ask that certain very simple things should be done. Every good thing which has been accomplished in the Indian service has been accomplished when the sentiment of the people of the United States, expressed by individual men and women, has been trained upon Washington and has made its influence felt there.

We have an Indian commissioner. The very term would seem to imply that he is charged with certain powers for the doing of this Indian work. But when you look at this position carefully you find that he has hardly the powers of a higher clerk. My proposal would be to make this Indian Bureau, to a greater or less extent, independent of the Interior Department, and to clothe it with larger powers. The commissioner should be charged with the main responsibility for doing the Indian work. You have introduced, through pressure from year to year, this idea of appointment by merit and not for political service; of retention because of merit instead of casting out of the service under the pressure of partisanship. Now simply complete that great principle by asking that the Indian commissioner, the man who is to finish this great work of the civilization of the Indian for the people of the United States, shall also be separate from political considerations. The people of the United States need to put in that place the very best man that can be found. I believe our present commissioner is an excellent man. If he prove so I should desire him to be retained. Therefore we would ask the President of the United States, in future years, when that choice is made, to make the selection upon that ground only. The request can be made with all courtesy; it is clearly within our right as citizens to make it, and I am perfectly sure that success will simply depend upon the earnestness and tenaciousness with which it is made.

Then when you have the Indian Bureau, with a strong man at the head, charged with power and responsibility, if it fails in its stewardship everyone in the United States can look to that bureau and that Commissioner and put the blame where blame belongs. In all our great cities the idea is growing that the mayor of the city should be charged with large responsibility. The old idea that the responsibility should be diffused among various boards has worked very badly, because no responsibility could really be located, and inefficient work was hidden under diffused authority. Precisely the same idea ought to rule in our Indian Bureau, so that work may be efficiently done and plans carried out to their legitimate end. No army can win great victories unless there be unity in that army. No business enterprise can reach great success unless the same conditions exist there. If the work of the Indian Bureau is not done as economically as it ought to be done, it comes first of all from the fact that the structural conditions are not right; and, second, from the

fact that the friends of the Indian do not sufficiently hold together to ask, to urge, and to secure such a great reform as this.

I have purposely put this proposition in broad and simple outlines. I do not want to be confused with details, or to confuse you with them. But, from my own experience and the knowledge of others which has been brought before me, I am profoundly convinced that something in this line ought to be done if our work is to be efficiently conducted, and if this great principle of merit, which our effort for fifteen years has brought so far on the road to success, shall reach its full and glorious fruition.

Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton President of the Women's National Indian Association, was next introduced:

THE ABOLITION OF UNNECESSARY AGENCIES.

[By Mrs. A. S. Quinton.]

I am very glad to second the suggestions that have been made by Mr. Welsh. All who have worked for Indians have scores of times come against the great difficulties named in the way of the service. A great deal has been gained, and constant rejoicing has been felt by all interested in Indian affairs; but there is still a vast waste of effort, and there are hindrances in many directions, as you have been shown by the illustrations given. There is power enough in this Mohonk Conference, if nowhere else, to carry the reforms needed to completion; to put power where it ought to be; to make some one responsible for the finishing of the needed work. If such power were localized the Indian work could be speedily done, at least so far as the machinery, the general principles, are concerned. The working out of details would take time, of course. The reservation system is "going, going," and it ought sometime to be "gone." If there could be responsible power somewhere to appeal to, the whole work might be done within the lifetime of some who wear the crown of glory already.

We have been told repeatedly by Indian officials that there are at least a dozen Indian agencies that could be spared with advantage to the Indian. Those which have been named are the Hoopa, Cal., Agency; that at Siletz, Oreg.; the Warm Springs and the Umatilla in the same State; the Sisseton and Yankton agencies, of Dakota; the Western Shoshone, of Washington; the Pottawatomie, of Kansas; the Quapaw and Seneca, of Indian Territory; and the Mission Indians Agency, of California. These Indians are said to be prepared for the change. Nearly all of these reservations have Government Indian boarding schools, so that each superintendent could act as a "nearest friend" to the Indians during the transitional stage. The agency is a beneficial institution just so long as it is necessary; it is a vast hindrance when no longer necessary. The agency period is one of tutelage—of political childhood for the Indians—and the sooner they can get on their own feet and look after their own affairs the better. The Omahas, many years ago, asked that they might be permitted to conduct their own affairs as they saw other men do. That was most interesting, because underneath was the manly sense of power—the desire to be the architects of their own destiny. But the agency system should not in any case be abolished too soon, or we should have more tragedies like that of Jacksons Hole. Those which I have named are said by officials to be ready at the present moment for the change. This conference might well form a resolution expressing itself strongly in favor of diminishing the number of agencies in this gradual and rational way.

I am asked to speak also of the missionary work of The Women's National Indian Association. It is known to many members of this conference that our missionary work has always been in tribes unhelped religiously by any other organization. It has been going on thirteen and a half years, and more than forty stations in all have been opened in thirty different tribes. Everywhere it is just such lonely work as you have heard of this morning. It is domestic instruction six days in the week, and religious instruction is under and through it all. The results can not be told in statistics; we can not put the working of heaven into statistics. When a mission becomes established, we turn over its property and work to some one of the home missionary societies of the churches. In some instances our society has given a cottage or a salary to some missionary society, enabling that society to open a missionary station sooner than it could otherwise do.

Our mission in Upper California began with a day school for 12 pupils, and recently, having 87 pupils, its property was sold to the Government, and a plant to cost over \$20,000 has been ordered. That school has been a mission in every sense to the pupils and to the neighborhood as well; and the teachers and other friends have done real missionary work among the parents of the pupils.

Our Maine auxiliary has been at work for the Shawnees of the Indian Territory. The Massachusetts association had a work among the prisoners at Mount Vernon, Ala., of whom we have heard to-day. These are now at Fort Sill, very near the

Segur Colony, where the wonderful work of Capt. Hugh Lenox Scott is being done. On their removal from Mount Vernon the Massachusetts auxiliary took up work among the Hualapai Indians, probably the poorest tribe in the country, and excellent service is rendered there. At various points we have had the cooperation of Government, not in furnishing money, but in setting apart land, and in some instances granting us the use of buildings not otherwise needed.

Our Rhode Island auxiliary works among the Spokanes of Washington, and our teacher there, Miss Helen Clark, is a genius in such work. We have learned that the distinctions regarding woman's work are getting very much mixed, for Miss Clark is also a carpenter. One of the Indians said of her, "She come in one day, plank under her arm; you turn round, she make cupboard." Her wise and helpful influence has been felt in the farming and other industries, as well as in the school-room, where 48 of the 56 pupils the first year learned to read and write and sing and pray in easy English, which was a wonderful achievement.

The Connecticut auxiliary, as you have heard, has an interesting and growing mission and school among the Bannocks and Shoshones of Idaho, of which it has had the entire management and support since 1888.

The New York City auxiliary has a mission among the Agua Caliente Indians of Warner's ranch. The Brooklyn society has a mission in the desert of California, a literal desert—white, glittering sand as far as the eye can reach. There we have a pretty little church and cottage, and now a water supply is being put in for irrigating the five acres, as well as for domestic purposes.

Our New Jersey auxiliary carries on work among the Moquis of Arizona. Of the two teachers, one is an industrial teacher, who came to Philadelphia, went through the woolen mills and learned weaving. Some ingenious young man whittled out for her a loom and spinning wheel, in small, and she can now give the pattern to an ordinary carpenter and have those things made. She proposes to teach the Moqui women to spin as our grandmothers did, that they may use the wool left, which they can not sell, to make their own fabrics.

The Philadelphia and Kentucky auxiliaries, with the cooperation of Government, have mission work still among the Seminoles of Florida, and over 6,000 acres of land have in this connection been bought for them by Government. In Upper California there is a mission among the Hoopa Valley Indians, under the care of our California auxiliary. Our national society expends about \$3,000 a year in missionary boxes and Christmas presents to make Christmas services; and these Christmas gifts go also to Indian schools, and in many instances they bring to the little brown children their first knowledge of the first Christmas. The association has helped thus seventy different tribes. The work of the eleven missions carried on this year has been full of interest, and there are new developments all the time and many incidents of touching interest. From \$15,000 to \$23,000 a year have been expended in work, and twelve mission cottages, six chapels, and two homes for needy ones have been built in all.

The Indian children love the missionaries, and the grown people appreciate the work. Everywhere it needs further support, money, sympathy, and prayers. Our friend Bishop Whipple said in 1879, when we sent our first petition to Government, "These women are building larger than they know." It was true, dear friends, and simply because it was God's work. He has led it.

THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

[By Hon. S. J. Barrows.]

MR. PRESIDENT: I suppose I am here to represent "the moral gloom of Washington," to which allusion was made in the opening address of the president.

The last conference I attended here was a black one, or a black and yellow one. This is a red one; I suppose the arbitration conference, with its flag of truce, might be called a white one. I did not have the pleasure of attending that; but I did have the pleasure this summer of representing the House of Representatives in that memorable conference abroad, made up of members of parliaments of the different countries of Europe, on the subject of arbitration, and of bringing to them the greeting of the conference that was held here.

I feel that I am to-night in a position which is interesting and delightful, but certainly very peculiar. This conference, so called, is really a school. Its object is to educate the lawmaking power, the Congress of the United States. There are 175 persons in attendance, and of that number 174 are teachers, and I am the only pupil. I rejoice that such provision has been made for my education, in such an admirable, such a delicate way! But I feel that I ought not to presume to speak before so many teachers; I have no "piece" prepared.

I have another responsibility. It is my duty to represent not only my living constituents, but some of the dead ones. I represent the district in which John Eliot, "the apostle to the Indians," used to live; and we have in our old church the chair

that he used to sit in—and a very uncomfortable chair it is. And I have sometimes taken down, in the Harvard College Library, the old Bible that he translated with so much diligence, and patience, and consecration. It is a great responsibility to come from a district that has such memories and such inspiration. John Eliot is dead, and his Indians are gone. There are a few left down at Gayhead—perhaps more negro than Indian—who always show the quality of their civilization by voting the Republican ticket. John Eliot is dead, I said; but last night, as I heard Bishop Whipple, I thought, “No; he is not dead! That spirit of consecration and devotion is still living.” It will always live, whenever there is need of it. I will not call him a western cyclone, for cyclones are not popular out there; I would rather call him a great electric dynamo, radiating light, and heat, and power. The apostolic spirit is upon him.

As I have gone back to those times of John Eliot, I have asked why should it take so long, this work of educating 250,000 Indians? I put this question to a prophetess who sits at my left at the dining-room table, and we all waited for the response. But with interesting agnosticism she said, “I don’t know.” Well, we do not know. But sometimes I think it is because we have had not only to educate the Indian but to educate the white man. The two have had to go hand in hand, and the education of the white man has been the more difficult task; the education in righteousness, in truth, in love, and in self-sacrifice.

Then I have asked myself, also, whether our machinery has been just right. I have a great deal of confidence in the Indian Bureau now and a great deal of respect for it. But there was a time when I did not feel such respect and confidence, or rather for the ring with which it seemed to be surrounded. I suppose that Major Woodson, who now meets the Indian in other ways, has in earlier days met them with a rifle, and it was a part of his regular business to feel the bullets flying around him. But to me it was a very different business to be in several Indian battles, not as a fighter but as an historian, and to feel that those bullets that flew so near and that shot the men who were buried on the plain, were molded at Springfield, Mass., were sent out there and were exchanged by rascally traders for the Indians and used to fire on the American flag. It was not the fault of the poor Indian; those shots were fired from Washington. It only showed that the mistakes we had made, the injustice we had wrought, were coming back and being visited upon the whites.

I have asked sometimes, too, if there were not something wrong in our methods. We digest every year 500,000 people who come to our shores. We do not have an Irish bureau or a Scandinavian bureau to take care of them. We take them right into the life of our civilization. Why not the Indians? Some years ago, when I read a paper here at the negro conference, I laid emphasis on the fact that the negro was brought in where he could be assimilated with our civilization. He was denied his rights, to be sure, but he was brought in contact with the white man, and was ready to assume his privileges. We have now in the House of Representatives a man, White by name, but one of the blackest negroes you can find, enjoying his privileges there; but where is the Indian? Perhaps we have not had the right method; perhaps we should have adopted the method which my friend Mr. Wood has illustrated, and which my wife and I adopted some years ago in taking a little Indian boy into our hearts and our home. If 250,000 American families should open their doors to the Indians, what would become of the Indian question? And yet I do not know that I should want to see all those families wrenched apart, and exposed as individuals to the dangers of our civilization. But some more rapid method than that we have followed might have been used.

With what skill I possess, I have tried to avoid the question which has been propounded to me. It is not for me to assume, as a Member of Congress, to criticise a coordinate department of the Government; that is what we always say when we speak of the other departments. So I will reserve my opinion on this important question until I have had a little more time to consider it, and perhaps have had time, as a member of the Indian committee, to talk with the Secretary of the Interior. I wish that the chairman of that committee, Mr. Sherman, a man who is able and experienced, and has gifts of leadership and the confidence of the House, might be here to tell you something about the practical difficulties of legislation, how he often has to compromise, and instead of getting what he would like has to be content with getting what he can. This compromise meets us everywhere. I am afraid some people think that the House of Representatives is not just what it ought to be. I have been a little surprised at the consideration that I have received here. It is not for me to defend the House; I have rendered no service which entitles me to do so. But we have here one who, in a long period of public service in both Houses of Congress, has shown how a man, by uniting broad ideals with skill in practical legislation, may work for the glory of God and the good of his country. It is a pleasure to me to represent the State of Massachusetts, because such men as Senator Dawes, by working not merely for the interests of the State, but for the whole nation, have added to the luster of the old Commonwealth which they represent.

I want to close with a single illustration, which may seem not wholly just to the Indian. But it seems to show the way in which this whole question is going to be settled. I went across the ocean this summer, and sailing through the Straits of Belle Isle we saw a great fleet of fifty icebergs, in all the picturesque beauty of the sunlight glittering upon them. But they were a little dangerous; what should we do about them? Should we send for the Government to have them blown to pieces? Should we try to bar them out and keep them in the open zone in which they were floating? We took the more practical and negligent course—we let them alone and went on our way. But there were other influences working which moved them down into warmer oceans, where the sun could shine upon them and the warmer currents of the Gulf Stream could melt them. When we came back, two months later, there was not an iceberg there. So, it seems to me, this problem has shaped itself, of the relation of the Indian to civilization. It met our primitive settlers; they came face to face with this fleet, as it were, representing the tribal organization and tradition, floating in that ocean, standing in opposition to the little shallop of the early settlers. They had to look out for themselves—that was the first consideration. By and by we said, "We are a little stronger now—we will keep them out." So we kept them back in their own ocean, out of the way of our commerce and trade. We put them on a reservation and kept them by themselves. But Providence had some other destiny for them. And so the providence of God, working with the providence of man, brings them down into a gulf stream of Christian sympathy, where the sunlight of God and the warmth of human hearts can smile upon them. And by and by they will all melt into the ocean of our national life and help to bear up the ship of state which once they seemed to threaten. The Indian will find his life in losing it, as some of you here will find, as some of you have found, your own lives in losing them for the Indian's sake.

The subject was then thrown open for discussion.

Bishop Whipple said that he had fifty times visited Washington to tell of the wrongs of the Indians, often bringing some Indian chief, that he might tell his own story. Many of these visits were pitiable failures, simply because there was no one person who had personal responsibility. There were kind words and promises for the future, but the Indians went home with sorrowful hearts. There have been Indian commissioners who were honest and faithful public servants; the last commissioner was such a man. But when he was told of the wrongs that were being committed against the Sioux Indians he was powerless.

Mr. Jenkins thought it clear, from the statements which had been made and the facts known to many members of the conference, that a grave defect existed in the arrangements for the supervision of the Indian service. The glaring fault is the absence of any real power or responsibility in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It might be that the commissioner had, in the course of time, been shorn of power, in order that political influence might more readily apply to Indian questions; in any case, such power should be restored. Mr. Jenkins approved the suggestion of Mr. Leupp and Mr. Welsh, that the Indian department become a separate bureau, not under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, but responsible to the President alone. With a proper man as commissioner, no President would be very likely to overrule him in any matter of importance.

Mr. Smiley agreed with Mr. Welsh as to the difficulty arising from the frequent change of officers. He thought it a fundamental difficulty in the whole Government. The President should be elected for six years, and then the heads of departments would be appointed for the same length of time. But he felt there was danger in assuming that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would always be the best obtainable man. There had been one or two commissioners who could not have been trusted with great power.

To make the Indian Commissioner, who has the charge of only 250,000 Indians, a cabinet officer would be absurd. The remedy is not that way. The Secretary of the Interior could remedy this whole matter by allowing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be his adviser, and approving his work as he approves that of the land office, the pension bureau, or any of the departments under his charge.

Mr. Wistar said that in some little experience in Washington, and particularly in correspondence, he had seen, beyond a doubt, that something had come in between the Indian Bureau and the Secretary that was a great hindrance to good service. This incubus, which had grown up by degrees, should be done away. If this conference could do anything in that line, it would be greatly to the benefit of the service.

The two things most needed to-day in the Indian service were an increase in the fund for field matrons, and that some of the agencies should be done away.

Mr. Garrett explained that three members of the business committee had been obliged to leave the conference. He nominated in their places Dr. Fissell and Dr. Shelton, who were elected.

The conference then adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION.

FRIDAY MORNING, *October 15.*

The conference was called to order by the president, after morning prayers, at 10 a. m.

Mr. Joshua W. Davis said that, with the approval of the business committee, he would make a statement with reference to certain reservations where there was need of reform. In one agency thirteen relatives of the agent were in positions under salary. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Administration. The excuse has been that that officer has been efficient for many years, and if he should be displaced there are worse ones behind him. There is another reservation from which pathetic appeals come that the people may be freed from the reign of an agent who, like several in succession, have been noted examples of immorality. The details of that case have been given to the Secretary of the Interior, and they are not denied; but there is a struggle whether the Senator in that State shall have some appointee of his own, or whether the place shall be filled by some good man. Such cases point to our duty to put into our platform an earnest word to show that we are not satisfied with the present progress.

Mr. Frank Wood, of Boston, said that he was familiar with the first case, and that the facts had been understated; not only were there many of the relatives of the agent under pay, but they were not all efficient. Farmers were hired who could not tell carrots from cucumbers, and blacksmiths who had never worked at their trade.

Mr. Smiley said that the Board of Indian Commissioners exists to look after such things, and the facts should be brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior by that board.

Major Woodson was asked to address the conference again.

Major WOODSON. For many years appropriations have been made for the support of the large number of Indians who occupy reservations in the West. It would be reasonable to expect that, in the course of time, these Indians would have made such progress as to relieve the Government of the necessity of these annual appropriations. The allotting of land in severalty, it was hoped, would induce the Indians to become self-supporting.

Tribal government simply serves to prolong barbarism, ignorance, and superstition. It is utterly useless to attempt to institute progressive measures so long as they obtain. It is difficult to realize the universal subservience accorded by the members of the tribes to the sway of the Indian chiefs. If, therefore, you were to wait, as some people advocate, until the Indians are prepared for allotment, that time would never come. You heard yesterday, from Senator Dawes, of the difficulties attending his efforts to persuade the civilized tribes to accept allotments. If any Indians could be expected to accept land in severalty it would be civilized Indians. Then, how much can you expect from those who have been wedded to tribal relations from time immemorial, and who have been living in darkness and ignorance all their lives? My idea would be to dictate to all the course which is necessary and right. In 1891 allotments of land in severalty were made to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. But they really had no idea of what allotments meant. Never in their most vivid imaginations could they foresee what the results were to be; and, as I have already related, it became my duty to enlighten them as to the necessity of establishing permanent homes and living in fixed abodes. It has been a herculean task. In all my experience I have had no greater one, and had it not been for the hope that my reward would come in the appreciation of the best people of the country and those men interested in the Indian I should have given it up as a hopeless task. Indians who a few years ago were on the warpath and clothed in blankets, and whose every thought was inimical to that of the white man, are now living in permanent homes upon their own lands. When we contrast their present position with that of twelve years ago it fills us with hope, and we can begin to appreciate the fact that allotments have accomplished some good.

Prior to the allotment of the land in severalty a number of houses had been built by one of my predecessors; but they were simply shells, without ceilings or plastering, and in that dry country some of the cracks had become large enough to throw a cat through. The Indians did not care much to occupy them. If they used them at all, they put their horses in the houses while they lived in the tepees. The houses which have now been built with their help are substantial in character, and make comfortable homes at all seasons. Water has been supplied where there was no water from wells; wire fences have been erected, and the lands of the minor children, under certain restrictions, have been leased in some cases, and it has been my endeavor to have them leased to industrious farmers, who could become object lessons to the Indians. In many instances these men have proved helpful to the Indians—good neighbors, to whom the Indians go for advice and instruction about planting and harvesting. They also interchange farm implements.

I would like to impress the necessity of urging additional appropriations for field matrons. While they are necessary for the Indians on the reservations, they are doubly necessary for all allotted Indians. There the field matron is absolutely essential. She goes into the house, gives instruction in cooking and caring for the sick, in cutting and fitting clothing, in hygienic rules, etc. She is a most important part of the organization. I can not lay too much stress on the necessity of having additional field matrons.

It has been my purpose to employ Indians, as far as possible, in all positions available. As a result, I have Indians as assistant farmers, butchers, carpenters, herders, teamsters, and laborers, and in every position that can be filled by them.

These Indians conform to all the laws now like white people, and fewer crimes are committed among them than among whites. With unlimited access to liquor, there is scarcely a case of drunkenness—less than among the whites.

I want to say once more that in my opinion the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty is the only salvation for them, and the sooner it is done the better. In my opinion it should be made mandatory.

Mr. Smiley said there were difficulties about allotting land to all the different Indians. The Navahoes, for instance, traveled a thousand miles every summer to feed their sheep. They can not have lands in severalty. The Pueblos, who live in villages, had better stay there. In California there are parts where it would be impossible to give land in severalty. The desert Indians, who live where the thermometer runs up to 125° and 130° in summer, are exceedingly attached to their homes there. There is no land but the desert. They live on the mesquite beans, grasshoppers, and various things of that kind. What could be done with them? In other parts, where land has been allotted in severalty, the Indians can not get patents, because the avarice of the white man comes in. In Nevada the land is of no value without expensive irrigation. If the land everywhere was like that of Oklahoma it could be allotted at once. Allotment, said Mr. Smiley, is going on as rapidly as is good for the Indians. What we lack to-day is what we had for fifteen or eighteen years—one man in Congress who can stand for Indians; who is willing to give his hand and his heart to labor for them as our friend Senator Dawes has always done.

Rev. William S. Hubbell said that there would be trouble in allotting land to the Indians in New York. There are about 6,000 Indians there, on about 80,000 acres of land, which is increasing in value. A large part of the best land is occupied by the whites, who never mean to relinquish a foot of it. If it were given up by the whites and divided among the Indians there would be less than 5 acres to each. That is only one difficulty. The claim of the Ogden Land Company overshadows the title of all the Indians of New York, and the moment the tribal relation shall be dissolved the land might revert to that company. A few would like to take land in severalty. If they do so and can find land and cease to belong to the tribe, they will be subject to suits from the Ogden Land Company. The Indians should have better industrial education in New York. Fortunately the privilege has been restored to them of going to Hampton and Carlisle, and last week a carload was taken to those schools.

Dr. BRUCE. How do the Pueblo Indians support themselves?

Mr. SMILEY. Pueblo Indians take care of themselves. They cultivate a little land around them. They live on the mesa. They are indisposed to live in the lowlands, they are so wedded to their peculiar life. They are on reservations in New Mexico. They were cheated out of some of the best land in the interest of the whites. In Colorado and Utah the people are trying to crowd the Indians off from the best lands. They are put where they are necessarily paupers, and they have got to be supported by rations, to the great shame of this country.

Rev. J. A. Lippincott, D. D., of Philadelphia, was asked to speak on "The education of the Indian."

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHILDREN INTO CITIZENSHIP—THE MOST EFFECTIVE SCHOOL.

[By Rev. J. A. Lippincott.]

An institution is to be judged, as is a mechanism, by its performance. A machine may have accomplished the work required of it yesterday to ample satisfaction, but be utterly unequal to the larger task required to-morrow. So also the device by which an accused man's peers were made judges of the facts charged by the prosecution may have served in a former age to defend the innocent against the encroachments of royal tyranny, yet the time may not be distant when the jury system will be made a veritable shelter and refuge of criminals. Let the institution be judged by what it actually accomplishes. So, too, the successful working of an institution may depend upon certain local colorings or the environment within which it oper-

ates. It is by no means a violent assumption, for instance, that a political organization, formed for the purpose of uniting the best elements of a community in an effort to secure valuable public results, may fall into the hands of a ring of corrupt politicians, who will make it a means of exploiting schemes that reek with corruption. Hence, the caucus may in one locality secure good results, while in another it is to be wholly condemned, and condemned all the time.

The public school, as it is generally established among us, gathers the children for instruction according to locality; that is, the pupils of a given school are made up almost, if not quite exclusively, of those who live in the immediate neighborhood. In this manner the peculiarities of any community are quite likely to be perpetuated in part by the influence of the school itself. There may be schools, for instance, in certain coal-mining regions of Pennsylvania which serve to prolong the modes of life and of thought prevailing in southeastern Europe in the midst of the freer institutions of our Republic. If the Hungarian language were also used in the schools the Americanization of these people would seem a sufficiently hopeless task. There is a wide portion of Philadelphia which is almost wholly occupied by Italians. The community is large enough to be isolated from the American civilization that surges all about it. Hence the language and the manner of life of the cities of southern Italy, out of the more squalid portions of which these people probably have come, are likely to be indefinitely maintained. How can the public school placed in the midst of this community have any considerable influence in Americanizing it? "Little Italy" will doubtless be perpetuated in the face of all efforts to the contrary, the public school included. Indeed, unless most carefully guarded, the local school will become only a section of "Little Italy" itself. We do not hold that the school should be neglected, rather, if possible, let it be supplemented by other and more powerfully operative influences. How rapidly the work of Americanizing would go on if the children of these Italian peoples might be educated under circumstances that would at once isolate them from their present surroundings, and place them face to face with the best phases of our American life, not for a few hours a day, but for every hour of every day until the English language shall have been acquired, and the prevailing mode of thought and the stirring activities of our form of civilization shall have thoroughly possessed them.

There is one ground, and I think but one, upon which may be maintained the right and the duty of the State to provide for the general education of its people—the development and maintenance of good citizenship. If the school organized and supported at the public expense prepares the children of the Republic for the duties, the responsibilities, and the privileges of citizenship, well; but no other consideration would long suffice, in the deliberate judgment of the people, to justify or command the enormous outlay. So far, at least, there can be no serious difference of opinion upon this subject, even in this home of individual and independent thought. There may be division of sentiment as to what constitutes good citizenship, but none as to the sole aim of the public school to secure it.

Perhaps, however, we might also fairly agree regarding some of the more prominent elements of good citizenship. If so, we shall be substantially in accord as to the main proposition of this paper. (1) The English language must be exclusively used in all schools supported by public money. This will not exclude the study of other tongues for culture purposes; but it will, and must, secure such a use of the people's every-day speech as will, in the shortest time possible, make that the daily and natural means of communication in all the varied communities of our widely extended peoples. (2) The public school must be made the training ground of patriotism. No foreign flag may here usurp the place of the stars and stripes. In the glowing fires of the intensest patriotism that can be kindled in this, the greatest of the American institutions of learning, let all the home ties that bind the children of foreign-born parentage to lands and institutions beyond sea be consumed—not, perhaps, that ours are so much better than theirs, but for this supreme and controlling reason, that the lot of these young people has, for better or for worse, been cast in with us, and the sooner they become of us the better both for them and for us. (3) One of the aims of the public school should be the formation and consolidation of sturdily upright character. It is my belief, as it is doubtless the belief of my hearers, that religion furnishes the formative power in character. Perhaps, since all expressions of religion must take on some outward form or type, it would be too much to expect direct religious instruction in our public schools; yet the daily atmosphere of the school should be eminently Christian, and examples of the highest Christian character, as exhibited in all school officers, should daily enforce the teachings of Christian homes and the Christian church. (4) Let us turn now to a consideration of what we may call the atmosphere within which the school itself has place. It may be doubted whether anything yet mentioned equals this, in the subtle and powerful influence exerted over immature minds. Here is a school whose doors are never closed. It is the school of public life, of public manners, of public morals, of public opinion. The forces of civilization are invisible,

but they are none the less—rather the more—powerful. The aggregate forces of the community submerge and impress the individual. Sometimes, indeed, they oppress him. They insensibly mould the young and the immature. While considering, therefore, the object which must be aimed at in the establishment of schools for the preparation of the youth of the Republic for the best types of citizenship, we must consider the environment of the school itself.

How now, shall these forces of civilization be utilized in the education of our Indian children? Shall we place their schools within touching distance of the tribal life, from which every thoughtful patriot hopes, in the near future, to see them wholly freed? Shall we see their advance out of barbarism and into civilization measured by the difference between the influences of environment and of the school life, or shall their progress be reckoned by the sum of these forces? This, it seems to me, is a pertinent question, that loudly calls for consideration and solution. There is no better place to consider it than here in Mohonk.

If the argument which I have so far framed is logical and convincing, as I think it is, there remains little more to do than specifically to state the case. The Government of the United States has undertaken the education of the children of our Indian population. These people are destined to citizenship in the Republic. The object of the Government is the securing of good citizenship. This justifies the expenditure. Indeed, the cost of education might be vastly enlarged without exhausting governmental obligation. Now, a part of the educational process ought to be such an acquisition of the English language as will make it a natural and easy medium of communication among themselves and between them and their white fellow-citizens. That means the immediate disuse of the Indian languages and their final oblivion. Again, a love of country far broader than is possible in the tribal relation, or in the association of the tribes with each other, is to be planted and cultivated. The patriotism fostered by these schools must associate the red man and his white brother in a community of interests nourished and sheltered by a common government—that of a white man. Once more, the schools must be Christian in some sense of the word. At least they may not ignore the plain precepts of the Christian religion. A prime object must be the development of character in harmony with what is best in our civilization, not with what is worst. Finally, the school which is to train the Indian youth into the best citizenship must be placed in a wholesome, helpful, stimulating atmosphere.

It is scarcely necessary to add now that in my judgment, other things being equal, the best Indian schools are those which are farthest removed from the reservation, and from the influence of tribe and family over the Indian youth. Let the student, wherever he turns, come into contact with the best our Christian civilization can present. Let him behold it wherever he turns his eyes. Let its silent forces lay hold of him, and lift him out of the old life and into the new. Let the old, if possible, be wholly forgotten in his absorption into the new. If the school be located in the most favorable portions of the East, so much the better; for the educating influences of the environment of the school, we must bear in mind, cease not even for a moment. Such a school, and so placed, in the midst of civilization and civilizing influences, seems to me to be almost ideal, if the real object be the speedy and radical transformation of the children of the red man out of barbarism into American citizenship. For there is one way to solve the Indian problem: It is the absorption and assimilation of these aborigines into the body of our people. When that is accomplished, and not till then, will this whole question be closed, never more to be opened.

If now I were required to indicate the form of school for Indian children which, in my judgment, would infallibly embarrass and hinder this consummation and prolong the agony of transformation, I would answer, without a moment's hesitation—the transfer of the public-school system from one of our most enlightened and homogeneous Eastern Commonwealths to the Territories and newly formed States of the West, expecting it to meet the requirements of these crude and heterogeneous communities as it fits the environments within which it was perfected.

I need not attempt here a further elaboration of the idea which I have endeavored to present, nor urge more at length the reasons for the position I have taken. I may say, however, that the public-school method contemplates the transfer of the burden of expense and of responsibility from the General Government to that of the State, and contemplates, moreover, with greater or less distinctness, the perpetuation of the Indian community as such. The Indian community should disappear as speedily as possible. The Indian must be merged into that complex body which we call the American people, in which is no German, no Italian, no Indian, but the American citizen. This ideal goal must be kept steadily in view along whatever lines the friends of the Indian move to the final consummation.

In continuance of the subject of education, Rev. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, was invited to speak.

DR. FRISSELL. I believe that we should have schools off from the reservations and

schools on the reservations also. The English language should be taught, but the Indian language should be allowed. Those who have had the religious instruction of Indians must feel that there are certain thoughts that can come to them only through their own tongue. It is important to study the Indian as he is, to see the good in him, and adapt our methods accordingly. In our mission work we have taken it too much for granted that we were going to make Anglo-Saxons out of the Indian. One of the great things that has come out of this conference is that the necessity for all these lines of work has been made manifest. The discussions that take place here show us things in different lights. Take the allotment of land, for instance. Those of us who have watched, have seen that allotment will do in some cases, and in others it will not do at all. At first we were in haste to do away with the reservations; now we see that it is possible to do away with them too fast. We may send the Indians out to citizenship when they are not prepared. One thing we have to rejoice in is that work on and off the reservations and in the public schools is succeeding so well.

The question of the home life seems to me to be at the bottom of all we have to do, and it is a cause for rejoicing that we are beginning to appreciate the fact. It is not enough for us that we have schools as beautiful as Hampton or Carlisle, but we must remember that these Indian boys and girls are going back to start homes of their own. More and more is the education of our schools being adapted to home life. If I were to utter any word of praise of Dr. Hailmann here, it would be that he, more than any man before him, has felt the importance of making the school bear on the home. He has wisely urged the appointment of field matrons, who go from one home to another, bringing to them civilization in its best form.

One of the things that we owe to General Armstrong was that he made a little Indian reservation at Hampton, where Indian students could live in cottages and learn there the beauties of a Christian home. From those little cottages they could go back to the West and bring up their children in similar Christian homes. That was one of the best things we have ever done at Hampton. As you go over the reservations in the West you find here and there Christian homes among the Indians. That is one solution of the Indian problem. I could tell you of counties where we have sent back a young man and his wife, who have settled down and built a house and cultivated their bit of land, and where the influence of such a home has changed the whole community. I have seen the same on the banks of the Missouri River. I believe the best thing we can do is to put down a Christian home among these people.

We are putting up buildings at Hampton for teaching domestic science, where the matter of food supply and of home building will receive careful attention, so that our young people, as they go out, shall be leaders in making homes.

Once, after we had educated these Indian boys and girls, we did not know where to send them. Since Dr. Hailmann has been superintendent he is ready to take any boy or girl who has been through the school and put them at the best work they can do. That is statesmanship; that is organization. It is a matter of congratulation that Dr. Hailmann is being retained, because he has organized this service so that we at Hampton and the people at Carlisle and other schools all over the country can work together.

Dr. Frissell read extracts from an account of what has been accomplished by Miss Annie Dawson, a Hampton student, at Fort Berthold, N. Dak.:

"I have just been visiting a young Hampton graduate who is now a field matron among her own people in a forlorn camp 80 miles from a railroad or town. I found her up to her elbows in salt and ice busily engaged in making ice cream. The thermometer was running up and down among the nineties, and the hot wind and dust made the very thought of any coolness delightful, and I wondered where the ice had come from. 'Oh!' she answered, 'you know I have an ice house this year;' and, sure enough, out by the log barn, not far from her own little three-roomed log house, was a big log ice house, promising a luxury and comfort not often found on an Indian reserve. I found, too, that I had arrived just in time for a lawn party, and soon groups of young Indian boys and girls, in wagons and on horseback, began to arrive. I found a tennis court had been marked out on the prairie, and with tennis and croquet and ball the young people were soon having a glorious time. Nice white bread and butter, boiled eggs, ice cream and cake were served on the boundless lawn, and darkness closed in on a very civilized and happy-looking group. As I watched each come up and bid the young hostess good night at the door of her little home I recalled the picture she had once given me of herself—a little girl stealing a watermelon and offering a part of it with a little prayer to the sun god, with whom she felt obliged to share even her stolen blessings.

"About as many years of education as a white girl would consider her due had transformed the heathen child into an efficient, earnest woman—one who has already repaid in simple service to her people all the money and time that has been spent upon her.

"The little log house, with its sod roof, its neatly whitewashed interior, its three

rooms, tastefully and simply arranged, its cellar and storehouse, is a model of its kind and one that is being adopted by the younger Indians all about. Already five houses after the exact pattern of this (mistakes and all) have been completed, and three more are going up now.

"One day, while at table, the dining room was suddenly darkened by a big six-foot Indian, who, quite unconscious of the gloom he was casting over our dinner table, stood just outside the one window taking very exact measurements of its frame and sash. The next day another model cabin was started.

"Thus in practical as well as other ways this young girl is changing with remarkable success the whole character of her neighborhood. Not every returned student can do this. Only a few can be given the opportunities she has had or could use them were they given; but out of every 100 students there are a few who need and can use to advantage a training beyond Hampton's curriculum. These are usually dependent in some measure upon the aid of friends, and have proven in many instances the advantage of a higher education of head and of hand."

Miss MARIE E. IVES. What in our idea constitutes a home? It is not the building, for many a mansion is far from being a home. It is the husband and wife loving each other, mutually helpful and considerate, and the little children trained by wise love. That is the ideal which I would set before the Indians. The position of the Indian family is far from what we want it to be. We want to help it to rise nearer to our ideal. The work of the field matron helps on this line. They go into the homes scattered here and there and show the women how to care for the children and tend the sick. The idea of starting homes has been taken up by some of the young people. Certain Indian boys who have taken up allotments, in their holidays have been home and started work on their farms, putting out fruit trees and making fences, with the idea of having a future home. It was the influence of the school to help them to prepare for the future.

My special work is to influence the young people to work for the Indians. I have charge of the young people's department of the Indian Women's Association. I still send out the Christmas boxes, which are not of so much value from what they contain as that the little gifts bear sympathy and love from those in the East to the Indians scattered in the West. Last year I sent out between nine and ten thousand gifts to the various schools, largely to the Government schools. I want to have our work broaden and I am planning now for a school in California. The Government will pay the salary and we are to raise the building. I pledged \$500, not knowing where the money was to come from. The money came to me easily. Then I found we could buy a church building, an acre of ground, and a parsonage for \$1,100. I agreed to take them, so I have still \$600 to raise. There is an excellent missionary there with a Sunday school of 68 people. The Government will pay her salary, and she will carry on this educational work in addition to what she is doing. We hope to have a field matron, for after all the important thing is to care for these homes. We want the Indians to learn to sing, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Miss SCOVILLE. That the home-going of an Indian girl is not easy Miss Carter has already told us, and, better still, has told how "good old work and fair wages" righted one discouraged daughter; but it is not every mother and daughter who have a wise woman ready to tell them how to reorganize the home life. At a reservation where I was a while ago an Indian girl came to see me. She drew her blanket over her face and refused to talk, but wanted me to tell her about school. Her story was a sad one. She had been to school, and at the end of a few months was forced to return. She went at once to the mission and asked if she might stay there. They refused her, and before she left she took off her hat and school dress and put on her blanket and Indian ornaments, saying: "Then I've got to be an Indian again." She had made her choice, and yet she loved to hear about school.

This summer, high up in the mountains of North Carolina, I called on Mrs. Sampson Owl, a Cherokee woman. Her little log house was shining clean and bright with flowers. She told me with pride of her daughter, who was at Carlisle, and how they were going to build a new room for her home-coming. Mrs. Owl makes pottery, pipes, and bowls, bakes them in her wide fireplace, and so earns at least \$50 a year; not a great sum, but it meant money in the house and hope in the heart.

These are samples of home-coming for us to think about. Shall we lower the girls' education to the tepee level, or shall we give the mothers a hand so that they will be ready to share with their daughters?

First and foremost, as has been said, we must give them a God who will not stand between them and progress; but crowding close on that comes the need of business chances, of training in the house and field. For this we must depend on the missionary, the hospital, the school; and yet in a reservation where in one camp I saw a baby starving to death on account of the ignorant love of its mother and a leading man dying of the bleedings of the Indian medicine men we have shut up the

hospital. That hospital not only nursed the sick, but it was the only place for over 100 miles where these people could see how to care for a sick person.

In the same country every two weeks the people go 20 or 30 miles for their rations. By Friday night the fields of our village were left alone, while every man, woman, and child, sick or well, went to the agency for three days. Major Woodson has told us what effect this has on the health. What does it do for the home?

The missionary and myself were the only white people who did not go to see the Indians shoot their beef; for there is no issue from the block there. This in no sense elevates the home life.

From the loneliness, the degradation of this life, the mission, school, and hospital are lifting these people. But we must this year close the hospital at Fort Yates and the Oahe School, and thus shut great districts from their chief hope.

Dr. HALLMANN. Emancipation from a god of fear and trust in the God of love are at the root of all successful efforts to make true home life. Movements in this direction are gradually crowning the work of our schools. Blessed be patience, and may patience continue with us, for all this must be slow work. The vine does not rise suddenly to the top of the house by leaps; it creeps slowly and laboriously. He who is impatient will lose the reward. We must be slow. We must recognize the fact that the Indian has within himself excellent qualities which it is good statesmanship in us to preserve in the development of our own developing nationality. We do not want to make him a white man, but an American citizen, who shall bring to American citizenship that which is best within him fully developed.

I have a sincere regard, which amounts to more almost than admiration, for those heroic young Indian men and women who go back to their reservations heroically facing all the untold difficulties which meet them there with the determination to help their people. It is true heroism. Some of them, it is true, fall by the wayside. Many lapse and "go back." We admire the valor of an army, not because some fell by the way, not because some were lost in the struggle, but because of all in the onset, and because of the great courage of the few who may succeed in the fight and carry the day. They are heroes, these young Indians who knowing what they have to face, still go back with a determination to help their people. They are greater heroes than those who remain behind and think only of themselves and of their own personal advancement. But there are few of the latter. Blood is thicker than water, also, within an Indian's veins, and the most of them feel that they must go back to their own kin to confer upon them and to share with them the blessings they have received.

In this direction we are engaged in a movement in which I would ask your help. Heretofore we have been working for the Indian, largely from the outside, pouring education into him, improving him intellectually. Then we have allowed the young Indian to go back into the tribal relation and left him there to do his best without guidance and protection on our part, without telling him what to do, and how to do this, and many have been lost. There is now a movement to establish upon the reservations, where this may be possible—it is not possible everywhere—associations of returned students and other progressive students for self-help; associations that shall make it their business to study the resources of their reservations, to stimulate individual and joint effort in the development of these, to find a market for their industries, and to carry on their undertakings as white people carry them on; to learn the advantages of thrift; to establish savings institutions; to develop more and more the spirit of self-help; to prove to the white people that they can do as well as white people in their own way; and to protect returned students against the octopus of tribal tradition. Along this line, too, we hope to see the establishment of rational amusements—for amusement is a necessary thing in social development—rational entertainment, and movements for the establishment of schools and churches built and run by the Indians themselves.

Rev. George W. Smith, D. D., of Trinity College, called attention to other work that had been done by the women of Connecticut, in addition to that mentioned by Miss Ives. They have lent money to young Indians for building homes, which in every case has been repaid; they have helped to educate trained nurses, who have secured work in the East and have received the warmest commendation of those who have employed them, and they have helped to educate young Indians in medicine, some of whom have taken degrees.

Mr. FRANK WOOD. We were all touched the other day by Dr. Ryder's story of the lonely missionary and the good that she accomplishes, so far from civilization, alone among the Indians at an outstation of the Oahe mission. He also told us that the Oahe mission station in South Dakota, with its fine equipment and splendid record, is to be discontinued for lack of funds. The thought of that missionary, Miss Dora B. Dodge, has haunted me ever since. She is a capable, earnest, refined, cultivated woman, fitted to grace any sphere in society; but, with rare consecration, she has separated herself from nearly everything that constitutes life for us, and buried herself in the midst of the densest savagery, 90 miles from the nearest town, Bismarck,

where she frequently has to wait several weeks for her mails, and is sometimes months without seeing a white face. And she does this for the love of Christ and the despised red men, these pagans in a Christian land, whom He died to save. How will she feel when she hears that this mission is to be given up? How will Rev. Thomas Riggs, the founder of this mission, feel when he hears the sad news? Many of you have met him here, and some of us know him well—a man of fine talents and rare executive ability that would have made him a fortune if he had engaged in mercantile pursuits; but he has not thought of self, and has given all for the people he loved, and to-day his health is broken by the deprivations and hardships he has had to bear in his Christlike work. The son of a missionary to the Indians, he was born among them, and knows their nature and language. He loves them and they love him. What will his feelings be when he hears that this work, for which he has given his life, has got to be suspended for the lack of \$3,000? For this sum is all that is required to carry on the work for a year.

I think I can see a practical way to raise this amount. Many of you are Congregationalists. This work is under the American Missionary Association, a Congregational organization working among the despised races. I propose to bring this matter before the church of which I am a member, and I pledge myself to raise a part of the amount needed. Will you do the same? Go to your churches and raise this paltry sum that the work may go on. What a waste and shame it will be if this well-organized mission, with its buildings for teaching and preaching, and its trained, devoted, and efficient missionaries, is not permitted to continue the work so greatly needed, and that it is so well adapted to do! If we will go to our churches I believe that they will furnish the money. But it should be understood that all gifts for this purpose should be in excess of the regular gifts of the church to the American Missionary Association. We would probably do more harm than good if we should try to divert money from other work in order to sustain this. Let us make an additional gift to keep up this work at Oahe, and thus give new courage and strength to the consecrated workers. If they are taken away the Indians will relapse into barbarism, and it may be necessary to send the United States Army to look after them. Which is the cheaper way? This exigency is on account of the abolition of the grants of money by the Government for the Indian contract schools, which nearly all the churches favored, and the fact that the churches have not made up this amount in their gifts to the missionary association. We all remember that when this change was debated the advocates of the measure promised that the churches would more than make up the amount then paid by the Government. I am confident that the churches will do it when the need is properly brought before them. As we plead for these heroic missionaries, let us remember whose representatives they are, and who it was that said, Inasmuch as you have done it unto these least, you have done it unto Me.

Dr. Lippincott suggested that the opportunity to contribute for this good work should be extended beyond the limits of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Joshua W. Davis said that he should be glad to present the matter to his church in Newton.

Mr. Wood announced that Mr. Davis and he would receive money and pledges for the continuance of the mission. Eleven hundred and thirty dollars were promptly contributed by the members of the conference for this purpose.

Mr. ROBERT M. FERRIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: No one could have listened to Major Woodson without feeling what is possible at a reservation with such an Indian agent * * * As I listened to him my memory went back to twenty years ago, when the organization with which I was connected sent a missionary to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and it was my pleasure to correspond with that missionary. I recall the disadvantages and hopelessness of the work at that time, and I realize what might have been done with good agents and employees. A few months ago I had in my possession a letter from missionaries in an agency where there is a demoralizing agent, who speaks of the impossibility of establishing home life among the Indians there, since the agent will not even discountenance demoralizing dances and other evil things. Some attention should be paid to these complaints about agents, and there should be further reform in this direction. They should be brought to the attention of the Executive. It is impossible for our missionaries to appeal directly to the Government, but the information should reach the ears of the Executive in some other way.

Dr. W. A. MOWRY. I can not tell you how much I have enjoyed the discussions of this conference. I am sure great good will result from them. I am heartily in favor of a compulsory law—a law, Mr. Chairman, by which you would compel the attendance annually at this Indian conference of the President of the United States, the heads of Departments, and all the Members of Congress, both of the House and the Senate. If these rulers of the nation could hear the discussions of this conference they would know more, I am sure, about the affairs of the Indian than they will otherwise know. It is essential that before acting upon a subject of such grave

importance the actors should have full and definite knowledge of the subject in hand.

In the legislature of Rhode Island, at one time, a city member made a long, eloquent, and "hifalutin" speech upon the subject before the house. His high kite-flying, however, failed to grasp the essential principles underlying the subject. A hard-headed member from "Wayback" rose to reply, and began his speech with these words: "Mr. Cheerman, I have often observ-ed that it is exceedingly deefficult for one pearson to convey to another pearson an i-de-à that he is not fully possess-ed of himself."

From frequent references to Indian matters in the early times, especially in the discussion yesterday forenoon, I am inclined to relate to you two incidents, widely separated both by space and time.

In the town of Swansea, in the old Plymouth Colony, but a few miles from Mount Hope, the seat of King Philip at the outbreak of the great and terrible Indian war, lived an honest, sturdy yeoman named Hugh Cole. He had always been both just and friendly to the Indian. To him King Philip sent a messenger to inform him that trouble was coming, but that he and his family need not fear; no harm should befall them. A little later another messenger was dispatched to Hugh Cole to say to him from King Philip, "I can not longer restrain my young men. You must look out for the safety of yourself and your family."

Hugh Cole immediately took his family to a place of safety, but his house was not burned, and no harm, either at that time or subsequently, ever came to his family or any of his descendants.

The other incident has to do with the Pacific coast. Mexico became independent of Spain in 1820 and established a republican government in 1824. All the Mexican States ratified the new constitution and took the oath of allegiance; but the padres of the missions in California refused to acknowledge the Republic or to take the oath of allegiance to it. They declared their intention to remain loyal to Spain and its sovereign.

The Mexican Congress passed an act secularizing the missions, ordering them to be broken up and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. In 1826 this order was carried into effect by Alvarado, governor of California, using the troops at his command for this purpose. None of the missions made resistance except San Gabriel, a large and wealthy mission, situated a few miles east of Los Angeles.

The story of the taking of this mission by the Mexican troops was told some years ago by Señor Philippe Lugo, a native of Los Angeles County, then more than 80 years of age. He described this mission as being very wealthy, as having thousands of Indians in its employ, and as cultivating the land in this great San Gabriel Valley for miles around. He remembered the wheat fields, which extended a distance of 10 miles from the mission. After the wheat was thrashed it was taken to San Pedro, the seaport, in carts drawn by oxen, and then shipped to Mexico, where it was sold for silver money, which was brought back in canvas sacks and stored in the mission treasury rooms. Señor Lugo had seen 400 carts at one time, in single file, hauling wheat to San Pedro.

Large quantities of hides were also sold to trading vessels sent to the Pacific coast from Boston. The mission had an immense quantity of money stored away, and was very prosperous. When the governor, Alvarado, advanced against this mission the padres armed and drilled the Indians to defend it. Their first battle was on the plain east of the mission, where the Mexicans defeated the Indians and put them to flight. They fled to Arroyo Seco, and fortified themselves in the deep canyon a mile from where Pasadena now stands. Here they were again attacked and driven from their place of refuge. They then fled to the Sierra Madre Mountains, 4 or 5 miles to the northward, and took refuge in the canyon now called Los Flores Canyon, on the south side of Mount Lowe.

They were led thither by a man who had been bribed to betray them. The Mexicans had planted a masked battery at the entrance of the canyon concealed from the Indians. After they were all in the canyon the soldiers fired down upon them from the bluffs above with deadly effect, and when they tried to escape through the entrance to the canyon the masked battery opened fire upon them so destructive that very few escaped. In these three fights nearly all the Indians in San Gabriel Valley were slain, and this is the reason that so few were found when the Americans took possession of the country.

The victorious troops of Alvarado returned to the mission, exiled the padres, seized all the money in the mission treasury and sent it to Mexico. The mission lands were secularized, and declared to be Government property.

Doubtless these Indians were in a condition little short of slavery to the padres, but the incident shows to what an extent those early Catholic missions had obtained a controlling power over the Indians, and tells us that those Indians were easily made an agricultural people.

The first incident relates to New England, more than two centuries ago; the second to the Pacific coast, 4,000 miles away, and within the present century. What a wealth of Indian history, and what a long series of cruelty, perfidy, and may I say savagery toward the Indians by the whites lies between.

Major Woodson said that he hoped he had not been misunderstood in what he had said with regard to allotments. He would qualify his remarks by saying that wherever practicable lands should be allotted in severalty and where agricultural interests dictate the necessity. Many Indians are living where farming is impossible, and exceptions must be made in such cases.

Mr. Smiley said that he had been asked to state to the conference that Miss Annie Dawson, to whom reference had been made, is now a field matron, doing excellent work.

The next subject for discussion was with reference to the names of Indian citizens. Dr. A. E. Dunning said, in substance, that names have grown in value within the present generation. They are becoming heirlooms of great worth. In the light of this it is difficult to understand that paternalism which would rob the Indian of the last vestige of his history and race, and impose upon him the names that have been worn out for ourselves. He could not understand why we should strip him of the last thing that he owns. Is the trouble that his names are untranslatable? Then leave them untranslated. Let us leave one thing to a people who have contributed more than we are yet willing to acknowledge to American life and American civilization. He said that he had been cheered by hearing it said that the Indian has some characteristics which are worth keeping. "I would not," said Dr. Dunning, "make an aboriginal Indian even into a modern Bostonian. I would leave him and let him work out for himself certain treasures of humanity which God has deemed it best to give to him alone; bequeath him, then, to us as a precious treasure."

Mrs. Quinton read a list of Indian names translated into English and showed how barbarous, legally unsafe, and mortifying they are to bright, civilized Indian children. She said that General Morgan, when Commissioner of Indian Affairs, instituted a system of naming Indians which had proved good, though perhaps it might be improved. The idea is, wherever practicable, to preserve a portion of the Indian name and thus to institute a family name. The children in the schools do not like their barbarous names, often beg for new ones, and changes in this direction are taking place in the frontier schools. What is wanted is some general system faithfully applied in this matter. The practice has been to retain a part of the root name when pleasant to the ear, and to add more if necessary. Superintendent Frank Terry had an able article on this subject in the Review of Reviews, and another article in a recent Forum deals with the same subject. She believed that a reform in the names of Indians would be necessary for their legal protection, as it is now next to impossible in many cases, from lack of a family name, to ascertain where an Indian belongs or to defend his land title.

Adjourned at 1.15 p. m.

SIXTH SESSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, *October 15.*

The conference was called to order at 8 p. m. by the president, Mr. Garrett, and Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D., was introduced as the first speaker of the evening. Dr. Anderson spoke as follows on "The literature of the American Indian":

THE LITERATURE OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

[By Rev. Joseph Anderson, D. D.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The business committee has been, as usual, leading this conference along the heights of philanthropy, ethics, and reform; but it has seemed to them desirable to descend for a little, at our closing session, to the lower levels of science and literature. Those who constitute this conference from year to year seem to be interested in the Indian, chiefly, because he is in trouble. But the Indian is interesting in many ways even when he is not in trouble. And it is because I feel sure of this that I am glad to say a few words this evening in regard to the wide subject of Indian literature, regretting only that I could not have had access to some public library wherein to refresh my memory.

No one who has not made a special examination of the matter can begin to appreciate the extent of the literature of the American Indian. When called upon, some years ago, to write a review of T. W. Field's *Essay Toward an Indian Bibliography*, I had occasion to look the matter up, and I found that Mr. Field's volume of 500

pages, filled with titles of books relating to the Indians, was very incomplete. The volumes which he did not mention are numbered, not by hundreds, but by thousands. I found the same to be true in this domain which is true in all others; when you once get inside of a subject you discover an immense literature relating to it.

I use this word "literature" in its broadest sense, of course, and it is necessary to make some sort of division and classification. I may divide the field into three or four sections, and enumerate, first, the books of voyagers, travelers, missionaries, and the like—a collection which has been steadily accumulating for four hundred years, from the first letter of Columbus down to the last report of the Mohonk Conference. There are thousands of such volumes, some of them of exceeding value. The reader who is repelled by the titles or external appearance of some of these books commits a serious oversight. Let him take down the narrative of some old voyager or traveler and he will find himself face to face with scenes of the utmost interest. Prominent among books that are worthy of special mention is the long series of "Jesuit Relations," the narratives of the Jesuit missionaries in Canada, which are just now, by the way, being published in a new and elaborate edition.

Secondly, there are books relating to the Indian languages, and translations into those languages, such as dictionaries, grammars, primers, catechisms, and versions of the Bible. It would take a long time to describe all these, and I hasten on to the class which you have particularly in mind when you hear of Indian literature—I mean literature produced by the American Indian. You will conclude that this must be very meager, but there is more of it, I venture to say, than you think.

I listened not long ago to a lecture by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, the musical editor of the New York Tribune, in which was given an account of Dvorák's American Symphony, a composition suggested by negro melodies and the songs which Dvorák had heard sung and whistled on New York streets. From these the composer had produced, after returning to his own country, a symphony which had moved the hearts of musicians and of the people. But at the Worcester Festival, a fortnight ago, Mr. Krehbiel heard a new composition by Professor MacDowell, which he considers more American than Dvorák's, because it is based entirely on themes suggested by Indian melodies. Mr. Krehbiel's language is fairly glowing as he describes the little transformations through which, under the skillful fingers of a true musician, this music of the Indian has passed, while at the same time retaining its aboriginal characteristics. This morning, as the 7 o'clock bell rang, a cricket outside my window raised its cheerful chirp, continued it as long as the ringing of the bell continued, and then stopped. As I heard it I said to myself, "Yes; the chirp of the cricket holds about the same relation to the ringing of the bell which the music of the American Indian holds to the music of our civilization." But one is astonished, as he listens to Mr. MacDowell's new "suite," to discover what has been made out of those little melodies, how much has been developed from them. All primitive literature begins in song, and from the days of schoolcraft until now the songs of the American Indians have been a subject of study to a few, and have been gradually collected. So have some of their melodies, and it is from Theodore Baker's collection of these that Mr. MacDowell has derived his aboriginal themes.

Then we have also the folk tales, which students have been collecting for some years past. There is nothing that brings the American Indian before us more interestingly than to listen to the stories that are told in the wigwam or around the camp fire, and in that way to put ourselves in the Indian's place.

We have, again, the various specimens of Indian oratory which have been preserved to us. This field ought not to be lost sight of. But there is a literature of more account than all this. Within a few years past a series of volumes has been published, under the supervision of Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia, consisting entirely of aboriginal American literature. There is a volume of *Chronicles of the Mayas, of Yucatan*; there is a volume devoted to the *Annals of the Cakchiquels, of Central America*; there is another containing the *Walam Olum, or Red Score, a curious Delaware legend*; there is the *Iroquois Book of Rites, a remarkable liturgy used in the installation of chiefs of the Iroquois Confederacy*; and there is a collection of ancient Mexican poems in two or three volumes. All these ought to be interesting to anyone who is a student of literature; but they are specially precious as survivals of that prehistoric American past of which so few memorials remain. In addition to these we have the *Popol Vuh, the sacred book of the Quichés, of Central America*; we have the *Ollantay, that famous drama of ancient Peru*, and I might mention many things more.

There is still another section of aboriginal American literature, the nature and extent of which can not be fully appreciated until we have learned to interpret more fully the Mexican picture writing and have deciphered the Central American inscriptions and the Central American manuscripts in aboriginal characters that have come down to us. A few courageous men and women are attacking the problems which these present, and we may look for achievements of skill in this field which

shall parallel those of the Egyptologists, although, of course, we can not expect any so valuable results.

My attention was directed the other day to an article in *The Forum* for August, on "The future of the Red Man," bearing the signature of Simon Pokagon, who is described as "the last chief of the Pokagon band of the Pottawatomies." The opinion is expressed in this article that the Indian is going to be absorbed in the white race, which is probably true, so far as the United States are concerned. But when I read this I wondered what elements would be added to the American race of the future in that way. I think we may well believe there will be, at least, an element of seriousness, of solemnity—an element well worth taking into account when we consider the tendencies of the times in which we live. But the article suggested also another and broader view of American literature; for if Simon Pokagon wrote it, we may conclude that the Indian is capable of producing literature in the English language. I venture to say that, after the "Indian question" has been thoroughly disposed of, we shall have products of the Indian's pen which will be worth treasuring in the libraries of the future alongside of those of the white man.

In closing some remarks which I made here a year ago, I ventured to suggest that we might see some time, on some hillside in this vicinity, a noble building to be known as the Smiley Institute of Aboriginal Research. In addition to the museum which should be gathered together in that building, there ought to be a library of 10,000 or 15,000 volumes relating to the American Indian. And in a conspicuous place on one of the floors of that institute there should be two glass cases, one containing an unbroken set of the reports of the Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian, and the other an approximately complete series of versions of the Bible in the various Indian languages, John Eliot's wonderful translation heading the list.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INDIAN.

[By Howard M. Jenkins.]

There was a time when the Indian problem was a question how the Indian would treat the white people; but it has been a century and a half, at least, since the problem became almost entirely the question of how the white man should treat the Indian. It has always seemed to me that the manner in which white people will treat the Indians depends greatly upon their conception of the Indian character. Hence such testimony as Dr. Anderson and many others present is of great value, as giving us what I believe to be a true impression of the excellent native qualities in the Indian character.

What was said by several speakers to-day, including Dr. Hailmann and Dr. Frisell, as to the importance and necessity of conserving for the future American people those admirable native traits of the Indian, is, I believe, a suggestion of the greatest importance. We do not need, even if it were possible, to make the Indian precisely after the pattern of such civilization as we have seen in the past. There is a tradition that this is an Anglo-Saxon race. It is not mythical altogether, and yet it is not far removed from that. The American people to-day—and much more, the American people fifty or one hundred years hence—are, and will be, a composite people. And into the mass there will be absorbed, we hope and believe, this Indian element. It is of importance, then, that the Indian should bring into the mass of citizenship those elements which have given to his race great dignity, great firmness, great persistency, great courage—doubtless I should add, too, great honesty. The approach that we make to the problem should be lighted up by such a conception as this. Theoretical and sentimental as is believed to be the estimate of the Indian in the novels of Cooper, there is an element of truth in them. Whether you read of the Indians of the early times, like Philip, or of the Indians of later times, like Chief Joseph, or whether you listen to the stories that are told here by mission workers who come from close contact with the Indians, the story is the same.

And the approach to the problem should be made also along the line of Christian brotherhood. I am not going to dwell on that at all, but I wish to mention a historical fact to illustrate it. Reference has been made to David Brainerd and to his missionary labors among the Indians between 1743 and 1747, a very brief work and perhaps rather disappointing. But there were mission workers in the field before Brainerd who approached the Indian upon the basis of a true brotherhood between the white man and the red. These were the Moravians. Their first mission at Shekomeko, near the Connecticut line, is not far from here. They were driven out of New York by the action of the colonial assembly, and resumed their work in Pennsylvania at Bethlehem and Nazareth. From that time to this (that was in 1741) the Moravians have never ceased their systematic and persistent and Christlike endeavor among the Indians. And if you will read the account of the Moravian missions you will find that they went to them as brothers, as freely as if their complexions had been the same. There were a number of "Christian Indians" by 1750, and there

was Christian marriage between the whites and the Indians. The wife of Christian Frederick Post, the intrepid missionary who went on his perilous mission to the hostile Indians at Fort Duquesne in 1756, was an Indian woman.

I would suggest that the motto of the Mohonk Conference, which might be put upon this wall—but would be better placed in the museum, of which we have heard and which we hope to see on these hills—should be the words of Paul on Mars Hill, when he said that God had “created of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth.” That is the fundamental truth which underlies not only this work, but all such work; unless we believe in that our efforts are in vain.

I want to add a very few words on a different line. Miss Scoville spoke this morning of the situation of some of the tribes of the Northwest and of the difficulties impending over them. That suggests to me, and I think it ought to suggest to this conference, that the time to help those Indians with regard to their land and to prevent their being driven away from the valleys where there is wood and water to the arid and unfertile hills is beforehand and not afterwards. When the mischief is done you may struggle in vain to apply a remedy. If you get there twenty-four hours before the wrong happens your service will be infinitely greater than if you arrive twenty-four hours afterwards. There should be more foresight in regard to these matters, and such suggestions as Miss Scoville has made should not pass unheeded.

Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., presented the platform of the conference. It was read as a whole and by sections, and, after a little debate, was adopted in the following form:

LAKE MOHONK PLATFORM.

The Lake Mohonk Indian Conference, during the fifteen years of its existence, has seen vast changes for the better in the condition of the Indian. In this period the education of Indian youth has been systematically undertaken by Government (the appropriations for this purpose having increased one hundred and thirty fold). This education has been for the most part freed from anomalous alliance with religious bodies, has been steadily elevated and made more efficient by improved methods under a competent superintendent, and has become more and more industrial in character; the civil-service reform has been extended to nearly all subordinate officials who have to do with the Indian; corruption and fraud in the purchase of Indian supplies are largely a thing of the past; Congress has given unwonted attention to Indian reform, and has framed wise laws for securing to the Indian his lands in severalty, thus breaking up the tribal relation, protecting him from injustice, and securing order; Indian wars seem to have ceased; while the religious bodies of this land have increased their missionary effort and brought the larger part of the Indian tribes under the influence of the gospel.

The most recent advance made has been in the line of an effective extension of law for protecting the Indian from the liquor traffic and in the great reform inaugurated in the government of the Indian Territory. We congratulate the United States Government on the success of the commission appointed to treat with Indians in that Territory, and we are glad that Congress has decided by legal enactment to put an end to the unhappy condition of affairs there and to establish a government, essentially Territorial in character, in the Territory.

In view of all these facts it is plain that the civilization of the Indian is steadily advancing, and that our great task must be to see that the machinery already provided to secure this end be kept at work, and be rightly worked. We have the following suggestions to make:

1. This conference urges that the civil-service reform should on no account be impaired in its efficiency in Indian matters. There is reason to fear, however, that there is a failure in some quarters to enforce the law, both in its spirit and the letter, and there are abuses remaining on certain of the reservations which a strict application of the law would remedy.

2. The severalty law has already proved itself a great blessing to the Indian, and we are convinced that the time has come when certain of the existing agencies should be discontinued, both for the better progress of the Indian and in order to save the people of the country a needless expense.

3. It is recognized that the issuing of rations to the Indians is a great injury, pauperizing them and destroying their energy and character. We again affirm that in all cases where such rations are not issued under treaty obligations, wherever such action can be taken, they should speedily cease, and that it is most desirable that, as rapidly as possible, treaty rights or contracts which require the issuing of such rations be modified, so that national obligations to the Indians may be met in less objectionable ways.

4. We recognize the great value of industrial education for the Indian, but it is plain that, while we teach him habits of labor and ways of work, it is necessary also to help him to find a market for the results of his industry.

5. We commend the admirable system of the present Superintendent of Indian Education, and we think that it should be continued.

6. We reaffirm our conviction that Government appropriations to contract schools under the control of any religious body whatever should cease without further delay.

7. During past years the friends of the Indian have been repeatedly obliged to raise considerable sums of money (this year amounting to over \$6,000) to defend in the courts of law the rights of the Mission Indians of California, although such defense was conducted in the name of the Government. Since this is a matter which properly belongs to the Government, we urge upon it to make adequate provision for such legal defense in any emergency which may arise.

8. Recognizing the success of the effort of Dr. Sheldon Jackson to introduce domesticated reindeer among the Eskimos of Alaska, we urge Congress to increase the appropriation for this purpose. We request it also to furnish better postal facilities to missionaries and others in Alaska, using the reindeer, if necessary, for winter service.

9. We earnestly renew our request that the number of field matrons be increased, and that an additional appropriation be made to cover their needful expenses and supplies. We do this believing that their work is vital in its influence on Indian homes.

10. We recognize the wise liberality of the present Secretary of the Interior in restoring to the Indian youth of the State of New York the privilege of education at Hampton and Carlisle.

11. In the progress of events a new emphasis must now be laid on the importance of religious training for the Indian. All doors are open as never before for him to receive the uplifting influence of the gospel. We call upon the Christian people of this land, and especially upon the missionary societies, by no means to diminish but rather to increase their missionary efforts and to seek to win the whole Indian race as speedily as possible to accept the Christianity which is the strength and blessing of this nation.

After the adoption of the platform addresses were made by the following gentlemen:

OUR WORK AND ITS RESULTS.

[By Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, D. D.]

There is an old utterance, by an authority we all respect, which declares that "a nation shall be born in a day." But God counts time not by earthly chronometers. We are not to beguile ourselves with the thought of any supernatural magic, which can extemporize results without any antecedent processes. If these conferences have prompted the iridescent dream of a transformed Indian, who shall emerge out of barbarism to become at once a church deacon, we ought to correct the illusion. There is a great deal of refractory human nature in the Indian yet, after all our long incantations to exorcise his barbarism, and after all our blundering medication.

And yet we have achieved results the largeness of which can only be appreciated as we see, through the process of the years, what has been accomplished in molding legislation, and in supplying inspiration to the multiform activities of Christian benevolence. These annual gatherings have distilled influences which have made it impossible for our churches to forget their debt of service to the Indian. They have quickened the pulses of zeal, they have raised the temperature of devotion, and, above all, they have spread among all our churches a broad illumination of sanity and sagacity.

What has been accomplished in the molding of legislation has been admirably and succinctly told in the preamble and resolutions which have been adopted. I have but this to say—that these annual gatherings have impressed a sullen and reluctant Congress, as by a sense of some superior power residing here, and have coerced it to register the decrees which have emanated from under the roof of this great dictator of philanthropy.

Some of you remember that very entertaining picture of Zamacois, "The Return to the Convent." A monk is tugging away at a reluctant mule; the animal is determined not to come. His brethren of the monastery are much entertained; but the monk, with teeth clenched and with his heels braced in the ground, is pulling at his obstinate animal and gaining inch by inch. So we have been gaining inch by inch from Congress, and have achieved such results that the propositions formulated at Lake Mohonk have actually been solidified into the decrees of the Nation.

But our work has been not so much the history of a series of acts as the history of a process, a process by which those disintegrating conditions which divide races have been removed, so that the Indian has been brought into something like homogeneity with our American people. In the amalgam of our civilization the Indian must be made a harmonious part. As has been said here to-night, the distinctive features of the Indian character need not be effaced, but he must not remain a foreign or an insoluble ingredient. The essential ideas which underlie all Christian

civilization must be kneaded into the very fibers of his being by Christian education, and his whole life must be made to correspond with ours. "For how can two walk together except they be agreed?"

The next speaker was Rev. E. H. Rudd, of the First Presbyterian Church of New York City.

EDUCATION, AVOCATION, LEGISLATION, SALVATION.

[By Rev. Edward Huntingt Rudd.]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS OF THE INDIAN: I feel as if I were a general practitioner coming into the presence of a number of trained specialists—specialists who have been carefully looking at the red man patient whom they have been trying to cure, and whom they have successfully brought on toward health and vigor, toward manhood, womanhood, and Christian citizenship. The specialist in surgery has been at work, and has cut out much that was harmful and which foretokened corruption. The eye specialist has opened the eye of the Indian, to see with a larger vision the unique opportunity that lies before him. The ear specialist has made the Indian's ear open to something beside the sound of nature—to a larger and broader sense of humanity, civilization, Christianity. As a general practitioner, a minister busy in his routine church work, I come up to this mount of privilege to see what these specialists are doing for the Indian, and I feel that I am gaining much from them, and it is a pleasure to express the gratitude I feel for this broader touch with humanity.

The Mohonk Indian Conference stands for a benefit to the Indian along four lines, which I shall briefly mention. It aims to provide for the Indian education, avocation, legislation, and, best of all, salvation. As you group the progress made for and by the Indian under those four heads you touch every department of the work that has been so magnificently done.

When we consider what this conference, which is a body without the right of legislative enactment or immediate educational agencies, has accomplished in the way of education for the Indian in the last fifteen years, we are brought face to face with a wonderful achievement. See what has been wrought in education in the home. One of the workers in this splendid service told me to-day that the Indian mother and father, when a daughter or son went from home, used to look upon the event in the same light as a death. They went into a period of mourning, prostrate upon the ground, feeling that the child had gone from them and that the occasion called for the saddest of lamentation. That is so changed now that a son or daughter, going forth to an education, goes with the equipment that comes from motherly love and proud fatherhood, and with the blessing and enthusiasm of the parents. The Indian wigwam has become a home, and the Indian mother, no longer a squaw, is the center of that Christian home, the giver of comfort and of inspiration.

Then, this conference has provided for positive and abiding blessings along the line of an avocation. Young men and young women going out from Hampton and Carlisle and the other schools feel a new throb of manhood and womanhood as they face a profession. They are entering the professions of medicine, the ministry, the law, and are learning some trade, and thus more and more are they coming to take the place which God meant they should take as citizens under the American flag.

Again, as to legislation. When an intelligent body of men and women, such as is here, comes together with singleness of purpose, with enthusiasm of heart, with tactful wisdom of utterance, and with the fearlessness which has so marked these conventions, it makes itself felt upon legislation at our State capitals or at our national capital. It has something to say and is listened to with respect. The words spoken by one and another here have shown how our legislators at Washington, the members of the Cabinet, and the President himself stand ready to listen earnestly to the requests that come from this body. And the very phrasing of your platform shows that you feel that, back of this conference, there is a great social, moral, and spiritual force which shall have its effect upon the powers that be.

And finally, this conference has provided inspiration for giving to the Indian salvation. That is best of all—salvation in his mental life, salvation in his professional life, and in following that which shall call out the best there is in him; but, better still, salvation from sin—salvation which brings a larger, grander view of life, a stronger grasp of eternal verities. Then the child of God, new born by the blood of Jesus Christ, humbly and reverently looks up to the One whom he knew only in a mystery in the past, but now intelligently, because faith and grace have opened to him the mysteries of God and made of him a saved man.

Those four things are splendid things to have accomplished in fifteen years of activity and service; and we may thankfully realize that each of us has had some little part in bringing about this blessed result.

Hon. W. M. Beardshear, the president of the State Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa, and a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was then invited to address the conference.

THE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

[By Hon. W. M. Beardshear.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS: It was my lot some years ago to attend the meeting of the National Educational Association at Nashville, in Tennessee. Being in the city over Sunday, and desiring to attend the service of the colored people, a number of us went to one of the principal colored churches, where it was announced that a prominent member of the association would speak. The colored minister of the church, in introducing him, closed his remarks by saying, "Brethren, the speaker of the evening has a white face, but a black heart." So I find, as I come among you, that you have Eastern faces but Western hearts.

I am carried back to my memories of a frontier home—one of those homes from which are drawn the best elements of boyhood. It used to be the custom, before churches were established on the frontier, to hold services in the houses. My father's house was a place where these meetings were frequently held. What was called a "two-days' meeting" would be announced, and for 20 and 30 miles around the people would gather, until there would be 70 or 80 to be entertained, and the house was tasked to its utmost. The best influences of my life came from that large-heartedness, that large-mindedness. I have been lamenting, in these later years, that that spirit of hospitality has flown with the freedom and breadth of those early days. And I do not know when in all my life I have been so gratified and so uplifted as in the discoveries that have come to me here, an utter stranger, amid the environment of Lake Mohonk. Its magnificent hospitality makes you forgetful of the giving, and leads you into the great spirit of the brotherhood of man. "A man's a man for a' that." East or West, or North or South, whatever his creed, whatever his nationality, black or white, Indian or civilized, let him be as he will, here he is a brother; here he is at home, in the boundless hospitality of this great-hearted man. He reminds me of the whole spirit of the broad West. He has a Western heart, broad as the prairie and wide as its horizon.

I am going to make a confession. I believe I have lived too near the Indian. For eight years I lived on the border of the reservation of the Muskogees in Iowa. For a time I had great hope of them; I admired the physical manhood of the young men as they came into the town and the brightness and promise of the young women. All that hope and poetry was turned to disgust when I saw them eating swine that had died of cholera, and I have been cynical about their future. But since I have come to this conference I have a new vision. I am not on this commission by my own solicitation; yet I believe that a good Providence—for my own good, whatever may be the result for the Indian—has directed it. I am baptized with a new spirit of devotion, of consecration, not only to the Indian, but to humanity in every form. I think we ought to have a meeting of this sort for the whites as well as for the Indians. The very spirit that is manifested here is the spirit which the white man of this nation needs to-day more than he needs anything else this side of God's grace.

You remember how the rain fell as we came here on Tuesday. How refreshing it was after the drought through which I had come. As we came up the mountain the sun broke through the clouds, and just as we alighted I noticed in the West, like John Ruskin's "patch of infinite" in a picture, a great, broad garden of blue sky, giving a touch of the infinite as we looked. It seemed to me a symbol of the spirit that reigns here, above creed, above caste, the love for man because he is a child of the same Father. Because of this we want him to have our civilization, our institutions, our duties; we want him to share our government; we want him to stand heart to heart with us, and hold his share in all that we have and all that we can have in the years that are to come.

We had an old evangelist down in Keokuk a few winters ago, and he had the evangelist's habit of dividing the sheep from the goats. One night he said to his audience, "I want all of you who want to go to heaven to rise," and all rose except one man in the back seat. After they were seated he said, "Now, I want all who want to go to hell to rise." Not a soul stirred. Then he looked at the man who had not risen or moved, and said, "You man on the back seat: I should like to know where you want to go." The man rose, put his foot up on the bench tranquilly, and said, "Well, I don't know as I want to go anywhere; Iowa's good enough for me." I am fond of Iowa, friends; there is no part of the United States so good. But since I came here—well, I don't believe I want to go anywhere.

The next speaker was Maj. William H. Lambert, chairman of the Municipal Bureau of Charities and Correction of Philadelphia.

THE APOSTLES OF TO-DAY.

[By William H. Lambert.]

I must confess that, as an American citizen, when I look back upon the relations of this Government to the American Indian, I find very little cause for congratulation. The century passing has indeed been "a century of dishonor." We do not in the slightest degree waver in our devotion to our country, or in faith in its magnificent institutions and its righteous intentions, but we must admit the existence, within our borders, of these thousands of people who have been deprived of their rights, while the great mass of our citizens looked on supinely. And yet, dark as has been the past, there has been a gleam of brightness in the existence through these years of this conference, composed of earnest men and women from all parts of the nation, coming together to consider the best interests of this wronged race. This conference, not in itself possessed of legislative or executive authority, has diffused influences which have molded and shaped the dealings of our Government with the Indians, and we stand now looking into a sky of promise. God forgive us and our ancestors that this glorious day has been postponed so long. But, God be thanked, the day has come when many are seeing duty and recognizing it—are making sacrifices fearlessly.

The name of Mohonk is dear to many of us, but it will be dearer still to our country because of the precious influences that have proceeded from this place, the encouragement that has gone forth, the uplift that it has given to our national and religious life.

I must confess that my interest in the Indian has been somewhat vague. This is the first conference I have attended. For these three days I have listened with intense appreciation to the reports and proceedings of this gathering with a sense of reproach that I had taken so little active interest in this great question.

We sometimes feel that we are so far away from the days of the great apostle who counted everything but loss as compared with his duty to the Lord Jesus Christ that it is impossible to emulate now his faith and deeds. But as we listen to the story of these home missionaries—of these women who, taking their lives in their hands, regardless of ease and home, have gone out on the Western frontier devoted to a great cause—we feel that they are of the same mold as Paul; that the same spirit which actuated him is actuating them—the trust in Jesus Christ and in the power of His gospel.

A few weeks ago there appeared a remarkable poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "Pharaoh and the Sergeant." It told how the English sergeant had gone down to Pharaoh in the old land of bondage, with a rod in his hand almost as powerful in its way as the rod which Aaron had carried; and how, though England seemingly forgot him and failed to appreciate the work he had done, he had lifted the Egyptian fellah to the level of a man. The burden of the song is,

Though he drilled a black man white, though he made a mummy fight,
He will still continue Sergeant Whatsname.

So red men are being drilled white, and those who are doing it are having, seemingly, as little reward as that English drill sergeant. Their names may not be written high on any earthly roll, but on that other roll, when the true adjustment of values is made, who shall rank higher than those who from degradation and paganism have raised up men and Christians?

Rev. William E. Barton, D. D., of Boston, was then introduced. He began by explaining that he had never attended an Indian conference before, and that he considered himself as a learner. But he had been impressed at once with the practical aims of the conference and with the definiteness with which it moved toward the accomplishment of its work. He illustrated by several clever stories the popular notion that benevolent people are mere impractical theorizers, and showed how much truth there is at the foundation of it; but he had gained no such impression from this conference. He then continued: And I have been impressed also with the spirit which has pervaded these meetings. It is manifest more and more, as the result of philanthropic effort, that there is but one spirit in which any good work may be so put forth as that good shall result. All our man-and-brother theories work better at a distance. It is a great deal easier to pass resolutions against the lynching of negroes at the South than it is to treat well the negroes upon our own streets. It is easier for us to have great sympathy for the Indian than to love our servant girls as ourselves. It is easier to have disagreeable brothers and sisters a good long distance off and let other people go and minister to them for us than it is to apply practically to the problems nearest at hand that same spirit in which we expect our missionaries to labor. But the same spirit must pervade all good work, both near and remote. All our talk, all our alleged philanthropy, all our pleasant phrases about sociology and progress, are but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal excepting as our work touches the heart with the real spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ.

I have known something of missionary work, though not for the Indian; but I believe that human hearts are very much alike, and that the same principles apply to all phases of missionary effort. I have little confidence in any "civilizing agencies," in commerce or in education, or in anything which merely varnishes a savage life or venerates a savage heart. I have little hope of permanent good resulting from any system which does not have moral and spiritual power, which shall transform the life of the man whom we are striving to help into the image and the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ himself.

In a certain way our duty to the Indian lies nearer to us because the Indian himself is so far away. Have you not been impressed with the wonderful reasons which the Bible gives for some of the actions therein described? Do you remember what reason John gives for the service of Jesus, in that most signal act of his humiliation? Not, "Jesus, remembering that he was the son of Mary;" not, "Jesus, remembering that he was a carpenter;" not, "Jesus, remembering that he was still human;" but, "Jesus, knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he came from God and went to God, began to wash the disciples' feet." Just because he was not compelled to serve, did he count service eternally fitting. Just because we are so placed that we need not do it, just because we are relieved from the exigencies that compel it, are we the more under obligation, in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ, to apply ourselves to the solution of the problems that vex our brothers. Just because they seem remote are they so much nearer to us in our ability to bring to bear moral and social and spiritual agencies by which apparently insoluble problems may be solved.

It has often been said, "Treat the negro as a man and there is no negro problem." It is false. It has been said, "Treat the Indian as a man and there is no Indian problem." It is false. There is a negro problem; there is an Indian problem. The Lord could have saved us a deal of trouble by making us all white, or black, or red. There are problems. The war settled one problem; it precipitated twenty. We have only begun to touch on the outer fringes of that problem in the South. We have hardly begun to wrestle with great problems that are about us on every side, and which threaten the very life of our civilization. Education will do much; it is not a panacea. Education will not solve the negro problem; education will not solve the Indian problem. Nothing will solve any of these problems that does not dig right down to the root of character and touch men where they live.

It is a great thing for us to be here where we may consider these things and feel their noble impulses in our hearts and go again to our duty with renewed determination; to our duty as it lies far from us; to our duty also as it lies nearest to us. It is very pleasant for us to feel that while we are driving about in Mr. Smiley's carriages and using his boats we are showing our friendship for the Indian. But our real work begins when we go to apply these principles to the problems around us, by so living, and so loving, and so serving, as that we shall be solving them where they press upon us sorely from day to day, and also where they seem to be most remote.

And now I am charged with a pleasant duty in offering this series of resolutions: "Resolved, That the Fifteenth Annual Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian returns its sincere thanks to our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley, for the hospitality, unstinted and without grudging, which has been displayed by them toward this conference and its members. We are grateful for the opportunity which this hospitality affords for fellowship and social enjoyment; for the sharpening of iron against iron in the discussion of this free forum; and for the high ideals which obtain here and raise to their own level the thought and spirit of this conference. And while not the less personally grateful for the benefits of this conference to its members, we rejoice far more with these our friends who have called us together, in the ever-crescent influence of their large-hearted undertaking, as manifest in wise legislation, in improved administration, and in the application of successful social and educational methods to the solution of the Indian problem. We rejoice in the evidence, which has become demonstrative, that the Indian can be made something better than a pauper or a savage, or alternately both; and that this promise, which is to them, is yet more largely to their children, and to as many as are far off. In all this we rejoice with our friends under whose roof this conference has been held these fifteen years. We, having the same spirit of faith that all these years has proved itself here by its works, depart with renewed courage and confidence in all good work for these our Indian friends, and in this faith and fellowship we bid our honest host and hostess a sincere and grateful farewell."

The resolutions read by Dr. Barton were seconded in a pleasant speech by Rev. William S. Hubbell, of Boston, and were adopted by a rising vote.

Upon motion, it was—

"Voted, That a committee of five be chosen—of which the president of this conference, Hon. Philip C. Garrett, shall be chairman, the rest to be appointed by him—to represent this conference till the next meeting, look after its interests, and especially, if necessary, to call upon the authorities at Washington."

Mr. Garrett then congratulated the conference on the harmony and interest which had characterized its sessions. He urged the members to look forward with resolute hope to the future, taking courage from the past and from the remarkable assurances of the history which had been related in the preamble to the platform.

Mr. Smiley thanked the conference for the kind expressions conveyed in the resolutions. It had afforded him intense pleasure to see so many earnest men and women come together to consider, in a kind spirit and with a single aim, the needs of the Indians, and he felt that the conference had been remarkably harmonious and successful. It was his intention that the Indian conference should continue until there is no Indian Bureau and the Indian question is settled. He hoped to see them all another year, and he begged them to work for the Indian meanwhile, and to tell the story wherever they might be.

On motion of Dr. Wortman, the thanks of the conference were extended to the president, who had so successfully conducted the meetings, to the secretaries, and to Mrs. Hall, whose singing had added much to the interest of the sessions.

The conference then adjourned.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

- Abbott, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward, president Indian Industries League, Cambridge, Mass.
- Anderson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Joseph, pastor Congregational Church, Waterbury, Conn.
- Atterbury, Rev. Dr. W. W., 31 Bible House, New York.
- Arbuckle, Mr. John, 315 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Arnoux, Hon. and Mrs. William, 710 Madison avenue, New York.
- Avery, Miss Myra H., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Austin, Mrs. L. C., 891 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Adams, Mrs. Martha D., Dorchester, Mass.
- Bailey, Mrs. H. J., superintendent World's and National W. C. T. U. Department, Peace and Arbitration, Winthrop Center, Me.
- Baker, Mr. and Mrs. William E., 137 Park street, Hartford, Conn.
- Barrows, Hon. and Mrs. Samuel J., Boston, Mass.
- Beardshear, Hon. W. M., president Iowa State College and member Board Indian Commissioners, Ames, Iowa.
- Bergen, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. S., 230 West One hundred and twenty-third street, New York.
- Bright, Maj. Marshal H., editor Christian Work, Tarrytown, N. Y.
- Browning, Mr. and Mrs. E. F., 18 West Fifty-first street, New York.
- Bruce, Rev. and Mrs. James M., Memorial Baptist Church, New York.
- Burtis, Miss M. P., Carleton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Barton, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. E., pastor Shawmut Church, Boston, Mass.
- Capen, Dr. Frank S., principal New Paltz Normal School, Newpaltz, N. Y.
- Carter, Rev. and Mrs. James, Williamsport, Pa.
- Coit, Rev. and Mrs. Joshua, secretary Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Winchester, Mass.
- Crannell, Mrs. W. W., president Albany Indian Association, Albany, N. Y.
- Cuming, the Misses, 28 West Twelfth street, New York.
- Cuyler, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Theodore L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Davis, Mr. J. W., president Boston Indian Citizenship Committee, Boston, Mass.
- Dawe, Mr. G. Grosvenor, editor The Altruist, New York.
- Dawes, Hon. and Mrs. Henry L., Pittsfield, Mass.
- Dawes, Miss Anna L., Pittsfield, Mass.
- Dox, Miss Virginia, 306 La Salle avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Dreher, Dr. Julius D., president Roanoke College, Salem, Va.
- Drury, Rev. and Mrs. J. B., editor Christian Intelligencer, New York.
- Dunning, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. E., editor Congregationalist, Boston, Mass.
- Duryea, Mrs. Samuel Bowne, 46 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Farrand, Dr. and Mrs. S. A., principal Newark Academy, Newark, N. J.
- Ferris, Mr. Robert M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Ferris, Miss, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
- Field, Mr. Franklin, 81 Grand street, Troy, N. Y.
- Poster, Rev. Dr. Addison P., secretary American Sunday-school Union, Boston, Mass.
- Fountain, Mr. and Mrs. Gideon, 34 East Sixty-fourth street, New York.
- Frissell, Rev. Dr. H. B., principal Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
- Frye, Mrs. Myra E., president Maine Indian Association, Woodfords, Me.
- Galpin, Mr. and Mrs. S. A., secretary New Haven Indian Rights Association, New Haven, Conn.

- Garrett, Hon. Philip C., member Board Indian Commissioners, Logan, Pa.
 Gilmore, Prof. J. H., University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
 Hailmann, Dr. W. N., superintendent Indian Education, Washington, D. C.
 Hamlin, Rev. Dr. Teunis S., Washington, D. C.
 Hamilton, Mr. J. Taylor, secretary Moravian Mission, Bethlehem, Pa.
 Hallock, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. N., editor Christian Work, New York.
 Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. William, 293 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hatfield, the Misses, 149 West Thirty-fourth street, New York.
 Horr, Rev. Dr. George E., editor The Watchman, Boston, Mass.
 Howard, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. A., Catskill, N. Y.
 Hubbell, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William S., Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.
 Huntington, Right Rev. and Mrs. F. D., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Huntington, Mr. Daniel, 49 East Twentieth street, New York.
 Hall, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hector, Troy, N. Y.
 Ives, Miss Marie E., New Haven Indian Association, New Haven, Conn.
 Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Howard M., editor Friends' Intelligencer and Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Johnson, Mrs. Rossiter, 140 East Sixteenth street, New York.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ellen C., Woman's Reformatory, South Framingham, Mass.
 Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. William H., West Johnson street, Germantown, Pa.
 Leupp, Mr. F. E., Washington agent Indian Rights' Association, Washington, D. C.
 Lippincott, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. A., corresponding secretary M. E. Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Lukens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M., East Walnut lane, Germantown, Pa.
 Lyon, Hon. William H., member Board Indian Commissioners, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lyon, Mrs. William H., 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Lockwood, Mr. J. S., secretary Boston Citizenship Committee.
 Marrs, Mr. and Mrs. Kingswell, Saxonville, Mass.
 Meserve, Dr. Charles F., president Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
 Mowry, Dr. William A., Hydepark, Mass.
 McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. John E., Albany, N. Y.
 Morse, Mrs. Anson D., Amherst, Mass.
 Moss, Rev. Dr. Lemuel, president American Baptist Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Merrill, Rev. Dr. J. G., editor Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.
 Olin, Mr. Harvey C., treasurer Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, New York.
 Olin, Mrs. Harvey C., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
 Polhemus, Rev. and Mrs. I. H., 565 Park avenue, New York.
 Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus, 80 North Sixth street, Newark, N. J.
 Quinton, Mrs. Amelia S., president Woman's National Indian Association, 1514 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rockwell, Miss Corring M., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Rudd, Rev. Dr. Edward H., First Presbyterian Church, New York.
 Rudd, Mrs. Edward H., 120 East Thirty-fourth street, New York.
 Ryder, Rev. Dr. C. J., corresponding secretary American Missionary Association, New York.
 Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Scoville, Miss Anna B., Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
 Seelye, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. L. Clark, president Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
 Shaw, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Balcom, West End Presbyterian Church, New York.
 Shelton, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. W., Eastern field secretary Congregational Home Missionary Society, Derby, Conn.
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 Smith, Mr. and Mrs. N. Denton, 17 West Seventeenth street, New York.
 Smith, Miss Helen Shelton, 17 West Seventeenth street, New York.
 Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. William C., 37 West Twentieth street, New York.
 Smiley, Mr. Alfred H., Minnewaska, N. Y.
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 Walk, Miss Lina J., editor Home Department Christian Work, New York.

1040 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

- Weish, Mr. Herbert, corresponding secretary Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
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[Corrected to February 1, 1898.]

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1042 REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

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Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 941 F street NW., Washington, D. C.

Congregational American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Striely, D. D., Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, New York.

Episcopal Church Mission: Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, New York.

Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Friends' Orthodox: E. M. Wistar, 705 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. A. B. Leonard, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.

Methodist (Southern): Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Mennonite Mission: Rev. A. B. Shelly, Milford Square, Pa.

Moravian Mission: J. Taylor Hamilton, Bethlehem, Pa.

Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.

Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

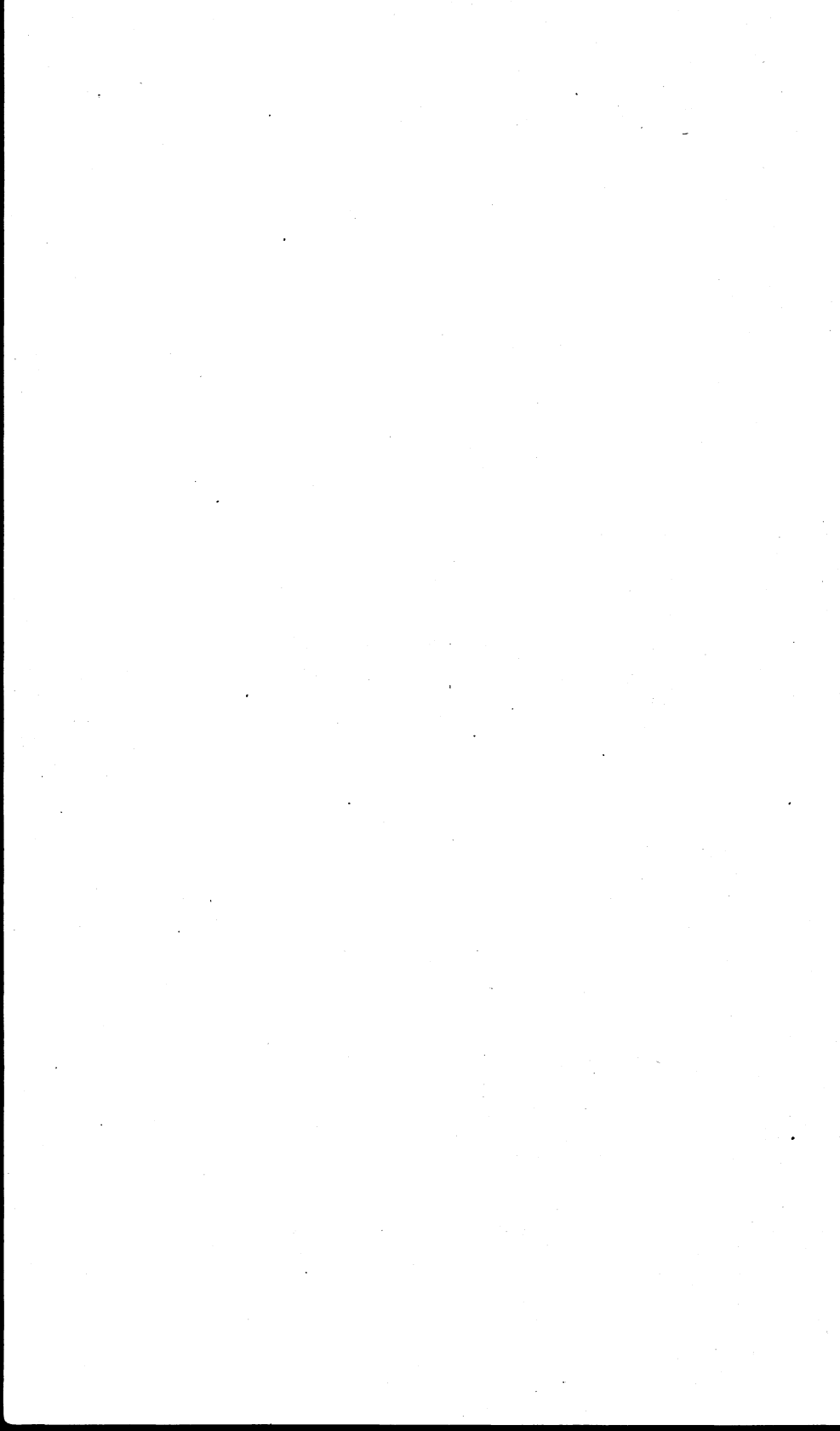
Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Blackfoot.....	Montana.....	George B. McLaughlin.....	Browning, Teton County, Mont.....	Blackfoot, Mont.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe.....	Oklahoma.....	Maj. Albert E. Woodson.....	Darlington, Okla.....	Darlington, via Fort Reno, Okla.
Cheyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	Charles T. McCoy.....	Cheyenne River Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak.	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	Charles S. McNichols.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Colville.....	Washington.....	Albert M. Anderson.....	Miles, Lincoln County, Wash.....	Fort Spokane, via Davenport, Wash.
Crow Creek.....	South Dakota.....	James H. Stephens.....	Crowcreek, Buffalo County, S. Dak.....	Crowcreek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Crow.....	Montana.....	Lieut. J. W. Watson.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Crow Agency, Mont.
Devils Lake.....	North Dakota.....	Frederick O. Getchell.....	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak.....	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Flathead.....	Montana.....	Joseph T. Carter.....	Jocko, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont., and telephone to agency.
Fort Apache.....	Arizona.....	Charles D. Keyes.....	Fort Apache, Ariz.....	Fort Apache, via Holbrook, Ariz.
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.....	Luke C. Hays.....	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont.....	Harlem Station, Great Northern R. R.
Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	Thomas Richards.....	Elbowoods, N. Dak.....	Minot, N. Dak.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	Lieut. F. G. Irwin, jr.....	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Peck.....	Montana.....	Capt. Henry W. Sprole.....	Poplar, Mont.....	Poplar, Mont.
Green Bay.....	Wisconsin.....	Dewey H. George.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty.....	Hoopa, Humboldt County, Cal.....	Via Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal.
Kiowa.....	Oklahoma.....	Capt. F. D. Baldwin.....	Anadarko, Okla.....	Anadarko, Okla., via Chickasaw, Ind. T.
Klamath.....	Oregon.....	Joseph Emery.....	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg.	Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oreg.
La Pointe.....	Wisconsin.....	Capt. George L. Scott.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
Lemhi.....	Idaho.....	E. M. Yearian.....	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
Lower Brule.....	South Dakota.....	Benjamin C. Ash.....	Lower Brule, Lyman County, S. Dak.....	Chamberlain, S. Dak., thence by mail.
Mescalero.....	New Mexico.....	Lieut. Victor E. Stottler.....	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex.....	Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Mission Tule River (con).....	California.....	Lucius A. Wright.....	San Jacinto, Riverside County, Cal.....	San Jacinto, Riverside County, Cal.
Navajo.....	New Mexico.....	Maj. Constant Williams.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	Gallup, N. Mex.
Neah Bay.....	Washington.....	Samuel G. Morse.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.....	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nevada.....	Nevada.....	Fred B. Spriggs.....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York.....	New York.....	Joseph R. Jewell.....	Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.....	Olean, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.
Nez Perces.....	Idaho.....	Stanton G. Fisher.....	Spaulding, Nez Perces County, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
Omaha and Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	Capt. W. A. Mercer.....	Winnebago, Thurston County, Nebr.....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Osage.....	Oklahoma.....	Col. Henry B. Freeman.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Pima.....	Arizona.....	Henry J. Cleveland.....	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	Maj. William H. Clapp.....	Pine Ridge, Shannon County, S. Dak.....	Pine Ridge, via Rushville, Nebr.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.....	Oklahoma.....	Asa C. Sharp.....	White Eagle, Okla.....	White Eagle, Okla.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.....	Kansas.....	Geo. W. James.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.
Pueblo and Jicarilla.....	New Mexico.....	Capt. C. E. Nordstrom.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Quapaw.....	Indian Territory.....	George S. Doane.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.
Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	Charles E. McChesney.....	Rosebud, S. Dak.....	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sac and Fox.....	Iowa.....	Horace M. Rebok.....	Toledo, Iowa.....	Toledo, Iowa.
Do.....	Oklahoma.....	Lee Patrick.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.....	Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
San Carlos.....	Arizona.....	First Lieut. Sedgwick Rice.....	San Carlos, Ariz.....	San Carlos, via Wilcox, Ariz.
Santee.....	Nebraska.....	Henry C. Baird.....	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.....	Springfield, S. Dak., and tel. to agency.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Shoshone	Wyoming	Herman G. Nickerson	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, Fremont County, Wyo.
Siletz	Oregon	T. Jay Buford	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oreg	Toledo, Lincoln County, Oreg.
Sisseton	South Dakota	Nathan P. Johnson	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak.	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Southern Ute	Colorado	Wm. H. Meyer	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
Standing Rock	North Dakota	Geo. H. Bingenheimer	Fort Yates, Morton County, N. Dak ..	Fort Yates, via Bismarck, N. Dak.
Tongue River	Montana	Capt. G. W. H. Stouch	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Custer County, Mont.
Tulalip	Washington	Daniel C. Govan	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Uintah and Ouray	Utah	Capt. Wm. H. Beck	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
Umatilla	Oregon	Chas. Wilkins	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Pendleton, Oreg.
Union	Indian Territory	Dew M. Wisdom	Muscogee, Ind. T.	Muscogee, Ind. T.
Warm Springs	Oregon	Jas. L. Cowan	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg ..	The Dalles, Oreg.
Western Shoshone	Nevada	John S. Mayhugh	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Elko, Nev.
White Earth	Minnesota	John H. Sutherland	White Earth, Becker County, Minn. .	Detroit, Becker County, Minn.
Yakima	Washington	Jay Lynch	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash ..	North Yakima, Wash.
Yankton	South Dakota	John W. Harding	Greenwood, S. Dak.	Armour, S. Dak.

List of Indian training and industrial schools and superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

School.	Location.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Albuquerque	New Mexico	Edgar A. Allen	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Carlisle	Pennsylvania	Capt. R. H. Pratt	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson	Nevada	Eugene Mead	Carson, Nev.	Carson, Nev.
Chamberlain	South Dakota	John Flinn	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Chilocco	Oklahoma	Benjamin F. Taylor	Arkansas City, Kans.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Eastern Cherokee	North Carolina	Joseph C. Hart	Cherokee, N. C.	Whittier, N. C.
Flandreau	South Dakota	Leslie D. Davis	Flandreau, S. Dak.	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Fort Bidwell	California	Ira R. Bamber	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Lapwai	Idaho	Ed. McConville	Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash.
Fort Lewis	Colorado	Thomas H. Breen	Hesperus, Colo.	Hesperus, Colo.
Fort Mojave	Arizona	John J. McKoin	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Fort Shaw	Montana	W. H. Winslow	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont.	Great Falls, Mont., tel. to Fort Shaw.
Fort Totten	North Dakota	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, Benson County, N. Dak.
Fort Yuma	California	Mary O'Neil	Yuma, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Genoa	Nebraska	J. E. Ross	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction	Colorado	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Grande Ronde	Oregon	Dr. Andrew Kershaw	Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oreg.	Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oreg.
Greenville	California	Edward N. Ament	Greenville, Plumas County, Cal.	Greenville, Plumas County, Cal.
Haskell Institute	Kansas	J. A. Swett	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Morris and Clontarf	Minnesota	Wm. H. Johnson	Morris, Minn.	Morris, Minn.
Mount Pleasant	Michigan	Rodney S. Graham	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Oneida	Wisconsin	Chas. F. Peirce	Oneida, Brown County, Wis.	Green Bay, Wis.
Perris	California	Harwood Hall	Perris, Riverside County, Cal.	Perris, Cal.
Phoenix	Arizona	Saml. M. McCowan	Phoenix, Ariz.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre	South Dakota	Crosby G. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Pipestone	Minnesota	Dewitt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn.	Pipestone, Minn.
Puyallup	Washington	Frank Terry	Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash.	Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash.
Round Valley	California	George W. Patrick	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Covelo, via Cahto, Mendocino County, Cal.
Salem	Oregon	Thomas W. Potter	Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg.
Santa Fe	New Mexico	Thos. M. Jones	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Seger	Oklahoma	John H. Seger	Colony, Washita County, Okla.	Minco, Ind. T.
Seminole	Florida	J. E. Brecht	Myers, Lee County, Fla.	Myers, Lee County, Fla.
Tomah	Wisconsin	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.
Wittenberg	do	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.



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MAP
SHOWING
INDIAN RESERVATIONS
WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE
UNITED STATES
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
Hon. W.A. JONES,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
1897

