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United States. Office of Indian Affairs
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

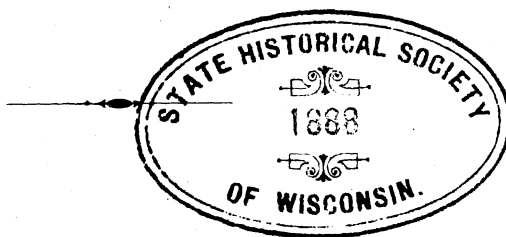
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

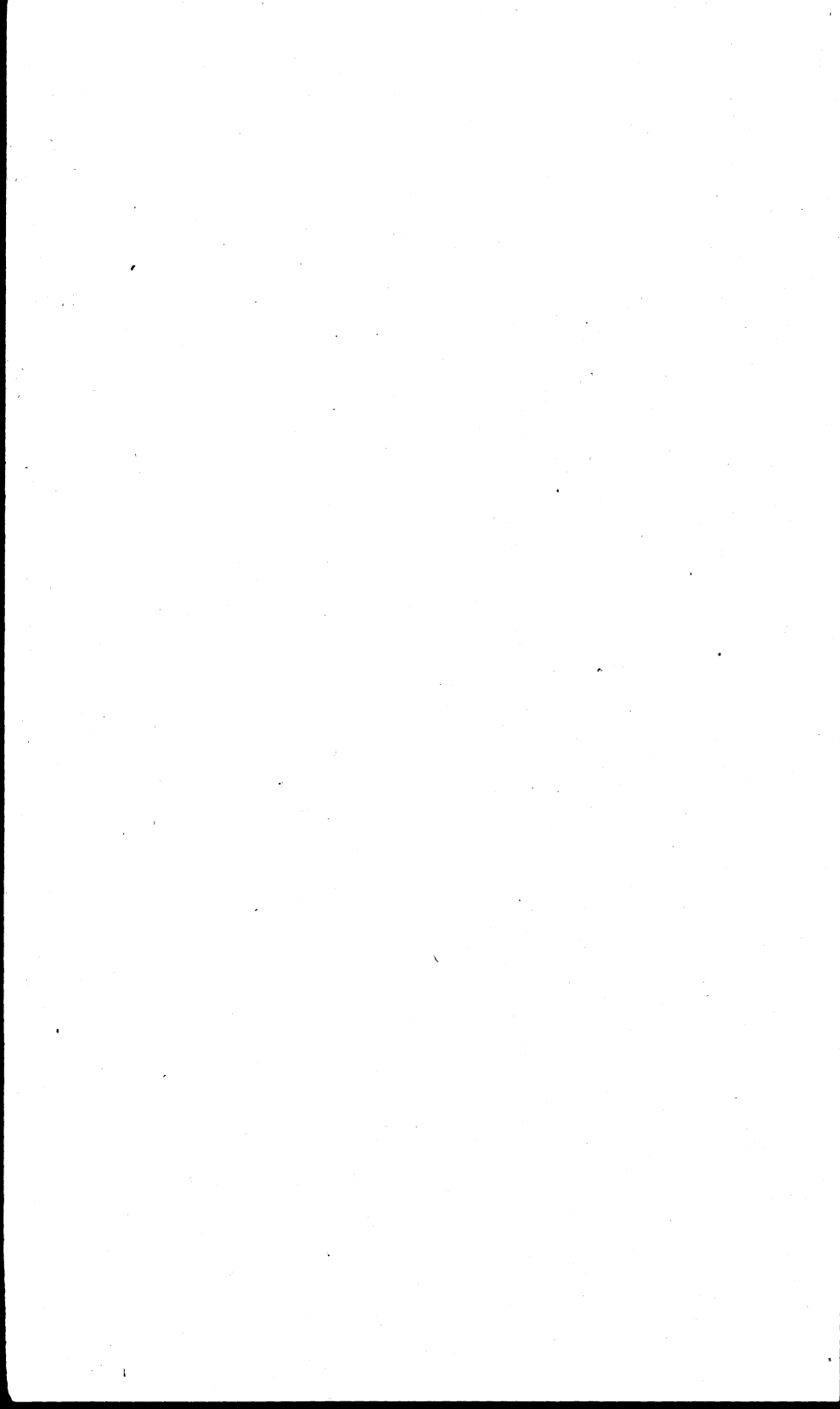
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR

THE YEAR 1885.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1885.



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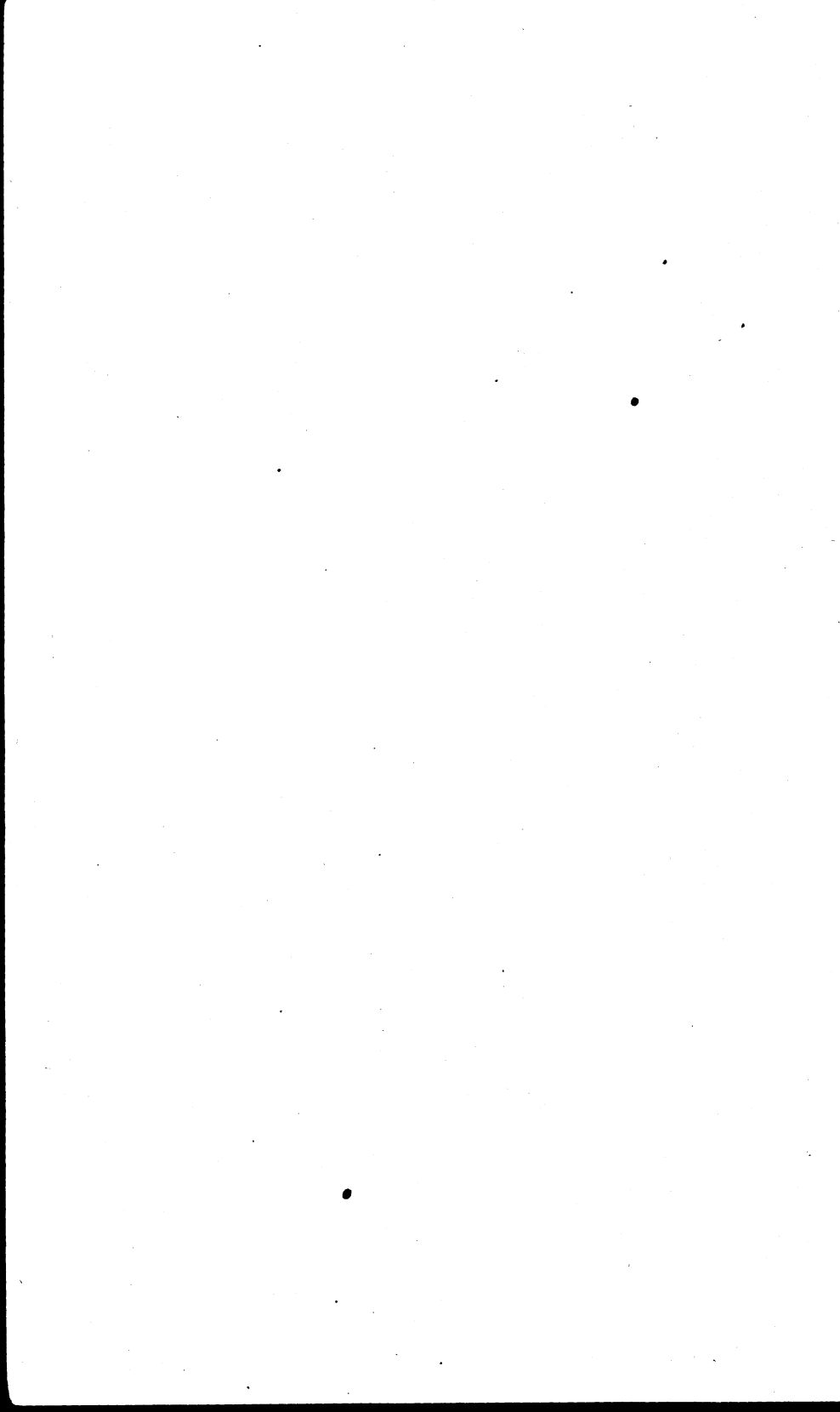
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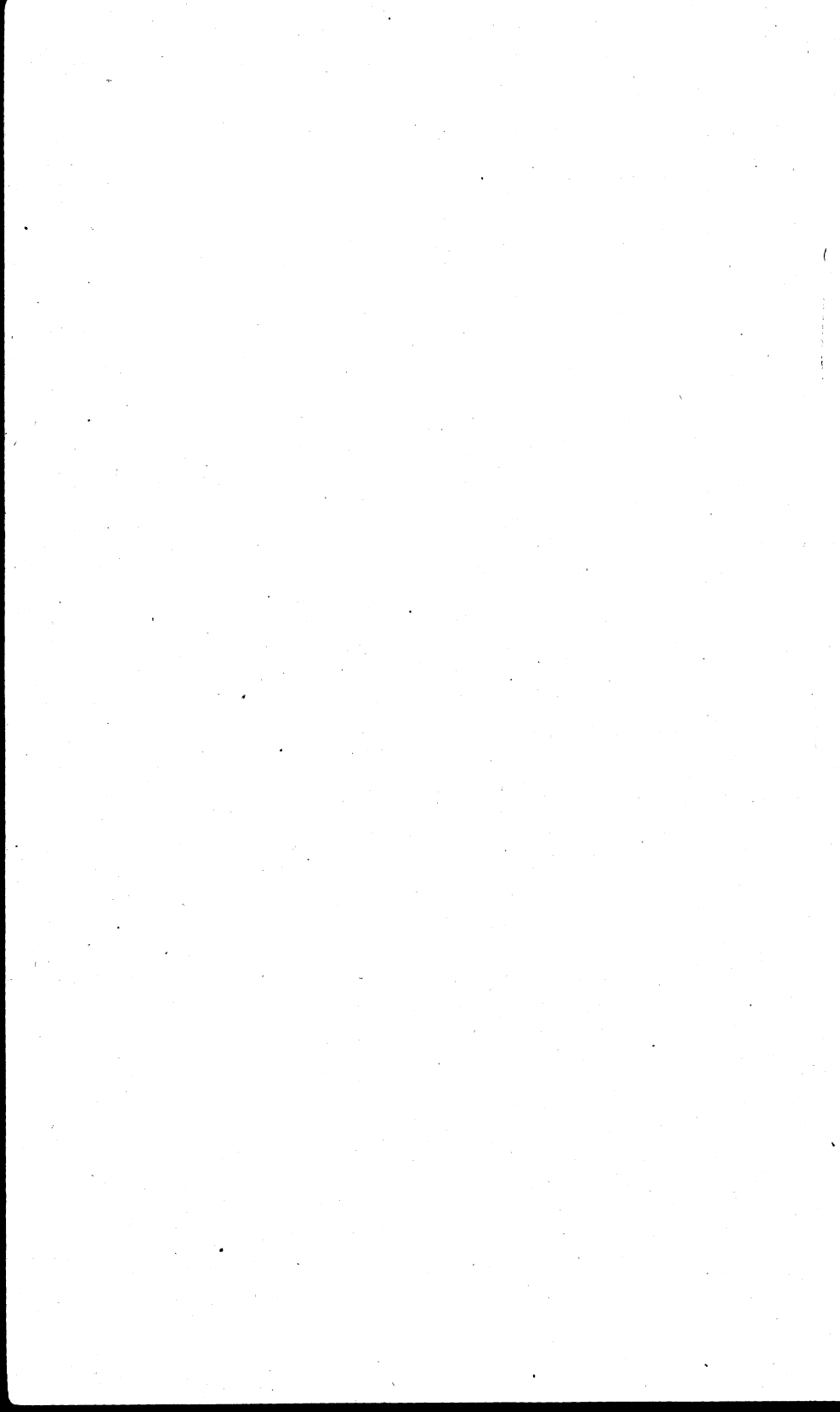
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R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, October 5, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the operations of the Indian Bureau for the year 1885, prefacing the same with some observations which will indicate the policy which I think should be adopted in the management of the affairs of the Indians.

This Bureau will be fortunate if it should, amid the many conflicting interests with which the rights of the Indians are confronted, be able to secure to them full and complete justice; while, on the other hand, it will fall very far short of its duty should it waver in its determination to require from them a substantial compliance with its regulations and an obedience to the laws.

FARMS AND HOMES.

It requires no seer to foretell or foresee the civilization of the Indian race as a result naturally deducible from a knowledge and practice upon their part of the art of agriculture; for the history of agriculture among all people and in all countries intimately connects it with the highest intellectual and moral development of man. Historians, philosophers, and statesmen freely admit that civilization as naturally follows the improved arts of agriculture as vegetation follows the genial sunshine and the shower, and that those races who are in ignorance of agriculture are also ignorant of almost everything else. The Indian constitutes no exception to this political maxim. Steeped as his progenitors were, and as more than half of the race now are, in blind ignorance, the devotees of abominable superstitions, and the victims of idleness and thriftlessness, the absorbing query which the hopelessness of his situation, if left to his own guidance, suggests to the philanthropist, and particularly to a great Christian people like ours, is to know how to relieve him from this state of dependence and barbarism, and to direct him in paths that will eventually lead him to the light and liberty of American citizenship.

There are in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, about 260,000

Indian souls. Of that number there are in the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory 64,000. There are in New York, 4,970, in North Carolina, 3,000, and there are some in Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and a few in California and the Northwest, who are civilized; and still others who can lay some claim to civilization. Many others on the reservations have cast off the blanket and are adopting the fashions and dress of white people. But among all these, except among the Indians of New York and North Carolina, a few in some of the Northwestern States, and a part of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, is a very large number who do not till the soil. Nearly all who are called "blanket Indians" have never tilled the soil to any extent, and fully half of the Indians of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, as yet have declined to commit themselves to the life of the farmer.

Exclusive of the lands cultivated by the five civilized tribes, the number of acres in cultivation by Indians during the present year is 248,241, an increase of 18,473 acres over last year's figures. The acreage of cultivated land has steadily increased for several years past, the amount in cultivation for the last three years being—1883, 210,272; 1884, 229,768; 1885, 248,241 acres. The increased interest in agriculture manifested since the opening of last spring, and the preparations on several reservations for still larger increase of acreage in farming, are among the hopeful signs of Indian progress and development.

This brings me directly to the consideration of the practical policy which I believe should be adopted by Congress and the Government in the management of the Indians. It should be industriously and gravely impressed upon them that they must abandon their tribal relations and take lands in severalty, as the corner-stone of their complete success in agriculture, which means self-support, personal independence, and material thrift. The Government should, however, in order to protect them, retain the right to their lands in trust for twenty-five years or longer, but issue trust patents at once to such Indians as have taken individual holdings. When the Indians have taken their lands in severalty in sufficient quantities (and the number of acres in each holding may and should vary in different localities according to fertility, productiveness, climatic, and other advantages), then having due regard to the immediate and early future needs of the Indians, the remaining lands of their reservations should be purchased by the Government and opened to homestead entry at 50 or 75 cents per acre. The money paid by the Government for their lands should be held in trust in 5 per cent. bonds, to be invested as Congress may provide, for the education, civilization, and material development and advancement of the red race, reserving for each tribe its own money. This is all the Indians need to place them beyond the oppression and greed of white men who seek, as Mr. Barbour said in 1825 in his report as Secretary of War, "to bereave the Indians of their lands."

The advantages to the Indians of taking their lands in severalty are so important and far-reaching in their effects that I fear to dwell upon them in this report lest I be accused of drawing a roseate picture born of an enthusiastic imagination. Every Indian may own a homestead! For it will be his homestead if he takes land in severalty and dissolves the tribal relation. Contrast his situation with that of millions of white families in the country, to say nothing of the larger number of homeless people in the Old World, and of the negroes of the Southern States. What a heritage! A homestead his own; with assistance by the Government to build houses and fences and open farms; with a fund preserved and guarded by the Government for years to assist in teaching him and his children the arts of civilization; with the title to the homestead held in trust for a generation, if need be, so as to protect him from the selfish greed and relentless grasp of the white man; with the means not only for material development and progress, but also for the liberal education of his children. If this policy were adopted systematically by the Government it would be strange if in five years from its inauguration and establishment there should be an Indian of any tribe in the whole country who would refuse to accept so favorable and advantageous a measure.

Every step taken, every move made, every suggestion offered, every thing done with reference to the Indians should be with a view of impressing upon them that this is the policy which has been permanently decided upon by the Government in reference to their management. They must abandon tribal relations; they must give up their superstitions; they must forsake their savage habits and learn the arts of civilization; they must learn to labor, and must learn to rear their families as white people do, and to know more of their obligations to the Government and to society. In a word, they must learn to work for a living, and they must understand that it is their interest and duty to send their children to school. Industry and education are the two powerful co-operating forces which, together, will elevate the Indian, and plant him upon the basis of material independence. They will awaken the spirit of personal independence and manhood, create a desire for possessing property, and a knowledge of its advantages and rights. An Indian who has gone upon land, opened a farm, built houses and fences, gathered around him some stock, and become self-sustaining, is prepared to understand the advantages of educating his children. Agriculture and education go hand in hand. The labor of the adults and the education of the children will drive away the gaunt specters of want and poverty, which for generations have haunted the humble tent of the Indian, and in their stead will bring to his doors plenty, comfort, and home life.

In proof of the soundness of this position that the Indians can easily be made self-sustaining by agriculture, I refer to the progress made this year by the Apaches on the San Carlos Reservation, in Arizona,

showing a most rapid improvement among them in learning and adopting the improved methods of agriculture. At the rate of improvement made this year by these Indians it will be only a year or two until they (the Apaches), the wildest tribe on the continent, will be self-sustaining and independent. I can also cite the advance made in the last few months by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes of the Indian Territory. Since the cattle have been moved from their lands, and they see that the Government intends that they shall abandon their indolent, thriftless habits and go to work, a marked improvement has begun. More than fifty have recently taken up lands for the purpose of farming them, and a general disposition to work is manifested. The same is true of many other tribes, as the records of this office for many years will attest.

Another idea connected with all this is that as you throw responsibility upon the Indians, it teaches them self-respect and individuality, and develops in them higher manhood. The success of the experiments that have been made of establishing Indian police, and courts of Indian offenses, to regulate internal and domestic affairs on reservations, is referred to more particularly in another part of this report. This throwing responsibility upon the Indians who are selected to decide among themselves upon the rights of their fellow Indians, has had an elevating and restraining influence upon them and has made them more law-abiding.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

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

When this point in their upward progress has been attained they will be a part and parcel of the great brotherhood of American citizens, and the last chapter in the solution of the Indian problem will be written. After that we shall hear no more of the Indian as a separate and dis-

inct race; we shall hear no more of him as a "ward of the nation"; but like the alien and the negro, who by our laws are admitted to the great family of American citizens, each individual must stand upon his own bottom, enjoying equal rights and bearing equal responsibilities.

It is confidently believed that the present policy of the Government toward the Indian is fast bringing the younger class of Indians up to the point where they can see the advantage of citizenship. This is strikingly illustrated by the attitude of some of the youth now being educated at the Carlisle Training School, one of whom, writing upon the subject, says:

I want to be admitted into citizenship, but I would like to know what real rights I will have, what benefits I may enjoy, or under what punishment must I suffer.

Speaking of losing his rights as an Indian if he should become a citizen, the same writer says:

Lose my rights as an Indian! What are the rights that an Indian has? Is it the drawing of rations and beef every week? No, the Indians have no rights. Then how is it that I shall lose my Indian rights? Is it not the Government policy to abandon all this? Some of the good people do not want Indians to become citizens of the United States, because they want to treat them as separate nations. The negroes became citizens while they were just as ignorant as can be, even now. Why cannot the Indians be allowed citizenship? Free us from the rights of support and ignorance, and give us the rights of civilized citizenship. We are bound to be citizens, and why not now?

While such sentiments are very natural to a young Indian whose aspirations have been awakened by a liberal education, and which would be common to the Indian race if they had equal advantages and a like education, such a new departure to the vast mass of the Indians would now be inopportune, and instead of bringing blessings, would entail disaster. Take, for instance, some of the quiet and peaceable Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, and the decisions of the courts, they are held to be entitled to the rights of citizenship; but a personal acquaintance with their "governors," as they style themselves, reveals an incapacity which, for the present, must wholly unfit them to exercise the rights of an American citizen. They are rather objects of sympathy and governmental guardianship.

In a recent case (*Elk vs. Wilkins*, 112 U. S. Repts., 94) the Supreme Court of the United States decided that an Indian born a member of one of the Indian tribes within the United States, which still exists and is recognized as a tribe by the Government of the United States, who has voluntarily separated himself from his tribe and taken up his residence among the white citizens of a State, does not thereby become a citizen of the United States, and cannot make himself a citizen without the consent and co-operation of the Government. In view of this decision a bill was introduced in the last Congress by Senator Dawes declaring 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 who has

adopted the habits of civilized life, to be a citizen of the United States, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens.

While I consider desirable the enactment of some law whereby the Indians who have dissolved their tribal relations and are sufficiently prudent and intelligent to manage their own affairs, can become citizens of the United States by some process similar to that provided for the naturalization of aliens, still it seems to me this bill is too broad in its operations, and would make citizens of those who are totally unfitted for such responsibilities. Any action taken in this direction must be gradual. The Indian must be educated up to a point where citizenship would be an advantage and not a disadvantage to him. He must be brought up to that standard where he can understand the white man's law, its benefits to him if he obeys it, and its penalties if he violates it.

The treaty of the United States with the Kickapoo Indians provided a mode by which aspiring Indians could become citizens of the United States, which was to accept or receive their part of the reservation lands in severalty in fee-simple, with power of alienation, they being first required to appear in open court and take the oath of allegiance (as in the case of the naturalization of foreigners), and also by proof to satisfy the court that they were able to manage their own affairs, had adopted the habits of civilized life, and had been able for five years to support themselves and families. (13 Stat., p. 624, Art. III.) I do not believe that the above entire legislation was wise or salutary. The power of alienating their lands should not be given to the Indians for many years after they are allowed to exercise the rights of American citizens in all other respects. The history of the Kickapoos and some of the Shawnees and Pottawatomies, and some tribes in Michigan and Wisconsin, who have taken lands in severalty without a restrictive power of alienation, and who have disposed of them, and are now for the most part pensioners upon the bounty of the Government, or are without visible means of support, is sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the Indians in general are not sufficiently advanced in education and civilization to make it safe, and to their best interest, to give them citizenship and title to their lands with unrestricted power of alienation. What I would impress is the fact that there are but few Indians outside of the civilized tribes, who are prepared to own lands in severalty without the Government retaining a lien upon the same as trustee for twenty-five or thirty years, allowing no power of alienation by them either to white men or to their own race.

CONCENTRATION OF INDIANS.

Many theories have been advanced by as many theorists as to what policy it is proper to pursue with the Indian. I rejoice to know that

one theory has been exploded which had its advocates, if not numerous, at least very noisy for a while, to wit, the theory that "the best Indian is a dead one." The enlightened Christian sentiment of this country—East, North, South, and West—has frowned down any such inhuman and unchristian sentiment.

The friends of the Indians have differed among themselves as to the best mode of promoting their true welfare, one view being to concentrate them upon the Indian Territory, which, under the provisions of the act of May 28, 1830, and various treaties, was set apart for the use and occupancy of the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and other tribes; a portion of which has by subsequent treaties been ceded to the United States for the purpose of locating friendly Indians and freedmen thereon, and upon another portion of which the Government is, by treaty stipulations, permitted to settle friendly Indians. From time to time several tribes and fragmentary tribes have been removed there upon these terms, and are now permanently settled and most favorably located.

The Indian Territory has an area of about 64,222 square miles, or about 41,102,280 acres. It is situated between the Arkansas River and the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, and nearly in the center of the United States, east and west. Its climate is delightful, and its resources almost unbounded. While there are some poor lands within its limits, yet, taken as a whole, it is hardly excelled in its natural resources by any other portion of the United States of the same extent. Its soil is adapted to the raising of all the cereals, and cotton is cultivated with profit in some portions of the Territory, and its grazing resources and adaptability to raising stock are unexcelled. It has an abundance of water, with timber in different portions in limited quantities, while an abundance of coal of good quality is found.

The advantages of this country for the location, advancement, and civilization of the Indian is strikingly illustrated by the progress of the five civilized tribes. These tribes will compare favorably in wealth and prosperity with almost any agricultural or pastoral community of the same number of persons in any of the States or Territories, and rank fairly in education, intelligence, and progress. Each tribe has an organized government, divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. They publish newspapers, carry on manufacturing and merchandising; they have their churches and ministers of the Gospel; they have their courts and judges, and lawyers, and stock-raisers, and farmers, and mechanics; they have their schools, seminaries, and other institutions of learning, built and supported by the tribal funds of the Indians, without other aid from the General Government, and in fact there is nothing in any civilized and enlightened community which they do not have.

Now, there is land enough in the Indian Territory, if all the Indians in the United States, excepting those in Alaska, were removed there,

to give to each person—man, woman, and child—160 acres. There are, according to the latest statistics of this office, 79,380 Indians in the Indian Territory, and if the lands there were equally divided among them each person would have about 500 acres. Of the 79,380 Indians in the Territory, 67,493 wear citizens' dress wholly and 6,679 in part. Nearly the whole number wearing citizens' dress are either civilized or in an advanced state of civilization.

I have referred thus particularly to the advantages of this Territory in order that the argument of those advocating the "concentration" policy may be fairly understood. On the other hand, the opponents of this plan advocate the idea of the general diffusion of the Indian tribes over as large a space as practicable, with the view of bringing the Indians more directly in contact with a higher type of civilization, so that they can, as they allege, be the more easily absorbed or assimilated and become the more easily citizenized. They also urge that the Indians have strong local attachments to the homes of their ancestors, and to the haunts of their childhood; that their consent to sell their ancestral homes and move to a strange land among strangers, although of their own race, could not be obtained, and that hence it is idle to expect that they will voluntarily concentrate in the Indian Territory, however inviting its beautiful rivers, fertile prairies, and healthful climate.

But a stronger and more potent objection to concentration in the Indian Territory exists than any yet given, and that is the fierce and uncompromising opposition which this proposition meets in the almost unanimous sentiment of the white citizens of the four great States of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and Arkansas, which surround this Territory. Such an array of political power and influence, speaking as one man, is entitled to respect and grave consideration. In a country like ours, where public opinion crystalizes into law, where it makes presidents, and Congress, and courts, and commands armies, it cannot safely be disregarded. And although the representatives of the other States of the Union might believe that the concentration of the savage Indian tribes of this country in the Indian Territory would be best for the Indians and greatly relieve the treasury of the United States, as it would, nevertheless I would not advise such a step, even if it should be agreeable to the Indians now scattered over a vast area of country, against the earnest protestations of the people of the four great States referred to.

That they have any fear that the red man will demoralize or debauch their civilization, I cannot believe; that they could have any just apprehension of danger from the Indians, if the whole 260,000 were settled upon the soil of the Territory, since they would not constitute one-tenth of the population of the four States, is not for a moment to be entertained; besides, it is more likely that small bands of predatory Indians would depredate and go on the war-path, as they style their marauding parties, than if larger bodies were massed with more stringent internal

police regulations in force. Furthermore, if all the Indian tribes were concentrated upon the soil of the Indian Territory, it is reasonable to suppose that the United States Army, of which detachments are now stationed at numerous posts all over the country, near the Indian reservations, for the purpose of protecting white settlers and preserving the peace, would no longer be needed at these remote posts, and could be more conveniently massed near the Territory, where it could prevent any disturbances between the Indians in the Indian Territory and the people of adjacent States. Therefore, so far as the peace of the country is concerned, and so far as the army is potent to preserve it, there would be less danger to be apprehended were the entire Indian population settled within the Indian Territory than there is at this time, when only a small portion of the army can be stationed near it. Moreover, any apprehension of danger on the part of white citizens of those States seems less reasonable and well founded, when we take into consideration the additional safeguard afforded for the protection of their communities by the extension, in almost every direction, of railroads and telegraphic lines.

And yet it is said that this sentiment of opposition exists universally among the good people of these four States against the settlement of any more Indians of the wild tribes in that Territory, and some say, of any more Indians at all, friendly or unfriendly, civilized or semi-civilized, or savage. Of course, with the vast unimproved acreage of valuable and fertile lands within the borders of each of those four States, it cannot be that the lands of the Indian Territory have tempted any of their citizens. Still the prejudice exists so strongly as to satisfy me that for Congress to adopt legislation looking toward obtaining the consent of the scattered Indian tribes to give up their present localities and remove to the Indian Territory would be impolitic and would disturb the political and social tranquility of a very large, respectable, and powerful section of the country. If I should mistake the public sentiment of the people and the representatives of these States should be willing to have removed thither the Indians who may be willing to emigrate to the Indian Territory, then, in that event, the subject becomes important to be considered by Congress.

Assuming, however, that I have correctly divined the almost unanimous wish of the States mentioned, and that Congress would feel disposed to respect their wishes, then the further question of purchasing from the Indians all of the lands of the Indian Territory, and of other Indian reservations, which the Indians do not need now, or will not need in the early future, and of opening them to homestead settlement, presents itself for consideration. After allotting to each head of a family and to each child whatever quantity of land Congress, in its wisdom and humane guardianship of this helpless race, shall consider and determine as just and necessary, the purchase of the balance of their lands at a fair price would seem to be wise and expedient, as the proceeds of the

sale would subserve a far more valuable end in contributing to their education and material advancement in agriculture and the mechanical arts (as before suggested in this report) than would be subserved by permitting the lands to remain permanently in idle and unproductive waste.

It might be that a prudent economy and a wise administrative policy in dealing with the Indians would suggest another view which is, to remove, with the exception of those who have taken lands in severalty and who desire to continue to remain on their respective allotments, all of the Indians in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, to the Red Lake and White Earth Reservations; those in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Dakota, to the Flathead and Great Sioux Reservations; and those in Nevada, Upper California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, to the Yakama Reservation, or some suitable one in that vicinity, selected for that purpose; while the southwestern Indians might be advantageously concentrated upon one or two existing reservations in that locality. Of course this policy could only be adopted by first obtaining the consent of the Indians already on the reservations upon which concentration is suggested, and the consent of those whom it is suggested to remove, all of which would be dependent upon action by Congress.

The money received from the sale of the lands thrown open to settlement under this policy would make the Indians thus consolidated wealthy, and if properly invested the income therefrom would be ample to start them in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, leaving a fund sufficient for educational purposes and the care of the old and infirm. This plan would not only be advantageous to the Indians, but likewise to the Government. The concentration of the various Indians upon suitable and convenient reservations would relieve the Government of a large annual expense in its management of the Indians. It would result in the doing away with a number of agencies, and necessarily dispense with the services of an equal number of agents and many other employes, and save the incidental expenses connected with such agencies.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

I desire to add a few words more in regard to the tribes and lands of the Indian Territory, by way of suggestion rather than definite recommendation. If certain areas of that Territory are not to be held in trust by the United States for the future settlement of friendly Indians, then the policy of removing eastward the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the Wichitas and the Kiowas and Comanches, is presented for consideration. It is well known that the reservation now occupied by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is not as well adapted to agricultural purposes as the lands further east—the Oklahoma strip, for instance. The lands occupied by the Kiowas and Comanches are but little better fitted for ag-

gricultural uses than those of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the great difficulty or drawback in both reservations being the long annual droughts, which make irrigation necessary in order to insure good crops. If any part of the Indian Territory is to be opened to homestead entry and settlement, it should be the western part, running a line north and south through the Territory, and removing all Indians west of that line to lands lying east of said line. Thus the Indians would be upon lands better adapted to their support, and they would also be adjacent to each other and in a more compact form.

What political development lies before the Indians of the Indian Territory it is impossible to foresee; but one thing is evident, the idea of maintaining permanently an *imperium in imperio*, such as now exists, must, in some respects, be abandoned. The idea of Indian nationality is fast melting away, and the more intelligent Indians are themselves awaking to that fact. In a word, the Indians in the Indian Territory must sooner or later break up their tribal relations, take their lands in severalty, and to all intents and purposes become citizens of the United States, and be amenable to its laws, as well as enjoy all of its high and distinguished privileges. When that is done they will be prepared to dispose of the surplus lands they may own to the best advantage to themselves, and in a spirit *pro bono publico*.

EDUCATION.

Although I have already emphasized the importance of education as the co-ordinate factor with agriculture in the "solution of the Indian problem," I desire to offer some additional suggestions touching this great and interesting feature of the "civilizing policy" of the Government towards the red men. When we remember that only a few years back there was only now and then an Indian who could speak, much less read and write the English language, the progress of the race in this respect may be said to be truly wonderful.

The appropriations made by Congress, which has seconded every effort for Indian advancement with commendable liberality, have steadily increased from year to year. The money appropriated has been expended in establishing and supporting schools on the reservations and at other localities within the limits of the States, notably at Carlisle Pa.; Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.; Genoa, Nebr.; Forest Grove, Oreg.; also at Chilocco, in the Indian Territory. At all of these institutions, as well as at others conducted by private management, as, for instance, the Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, and the Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia, and others, a higher grade of instruction and more thorough and complete industrial training is given than is usually afforded at reservation schools. At the head of the list it may be proper to mention Carlisle and Hampton. These institutions, it is claimed by their friends and promoters, are especially fitted for the education of the future teachers and missionaries of the race. But without detract-

ing from their success and importance it still remains true that the great work of educating the Indian must be confined to the industrial schools on the reservations. There the object can be most conveniently and economically attained.

In the erection of school buildings, for which the Government furnishes money, I believe, from the best sources of information attainable, that the purpose in future should be to apply Government aid in the erection of small, rather than large, structures, thereby increasing the number of buildings for which the appropriation can be made to provide.

Another thought presents itself just heré. It will be the policy of the Bureau, while under its present control, to manage by and through its own appointees all schools which occupy buildings erected with funds furnished by the Government. The Government should manage its own schools, and the different religious denominations should manage theirs separately. In a word, in the management of schools, the Government should be divorced from sectarian influence or control. Any other course would end in heart-burning, confusion, and failure. But the Government can, and does, fairly and without invidious discrimination, encourage any religious sects whose philanthropy and liberality prompts them to assist in the great work of redeeming these benighted children of nature from the darkness of their superstition and ignorance.

A common English education is about all that these people ought to receive. That is necessary to their civilization. It is cheaper to give them education, together with everything else done by the Government for them, than it is to fight them, even if the loss of valuable human lives were left out of the account. Since experience and practical demonstration has taught us that the Indian is easily educated, and that he is, like the Anglo-Saxon, a progressive being, capable of the highest mental and moral development, it is the policy of the friends of civilization, as it is of this Bureau, to extend to him the advantages of education as rapidly as it can be practically afforded.

In view of the continually increasing appropriations of Congress for this particular purpose and the voluntary contributions and services of associations and individuals to the same end, I am encouraged to ask that a still further increase be made in the estimate for Indian schools, an increase of considerably over \$100,000 above the appropriations for the current fiscal year.

I have deemed it advantageous to the public service to place the superintendent of Indian schools, who is a most competent and indefatigable officer, at the head of the educational work of this Bureau. I am glad to report that a steady advance and growing interest marks the progress of Indian schools generally, and I feel assured that they will continue to advance and improve in efficiency. I will not enter into details or make further reference to Indian education, as the subject is treated by the superintendent of schools more elaborately in his report hereunto appended, page LXXV.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS IN SEVERALTY AND PATENTS.

During the year three certificates of allotments have been issued to the Indians on the White Earth Reservation, under the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (16 Stat., 721); two to the citizen Pottawatomies of the Indian Territory, under act of May 23, 1872 (17 Stat., 159), the cost of the land to the United States having been reimbursed by the allottees; thirty-three to the Sioux Indians at the Rosebud Agency, under the sixth article of the Sioux treaty concluded April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 637); sixty to the Sioux Indians at the Crow Creek Agency, under the same treaty; twenty-eight to the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians on Lake Traverse, under the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat., 505), and four hundred and eighty-five to the Santee Sioux Indians, under the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat., 819).

Patents have been issued as follows: One hundred and thirty-eight to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, on the Bad River, Red Cliff, L'Anse and Vieux de Sert, and Ontonagon Reservations, under the provisions of the third article of the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1110); eight to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, under the fifth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867 (15 Stat., 505); two hundred and fifteen to the Dwamish, &c., Indians on the Tulalip, Lummi, and Swinomish Reservations, under the treaty of January 22, 1855 (12 Stat., 927); fifty-three to the Nisqually, &c., Indians, on the Squaxin and Nisqually Reservations, under the treaty of December 26, 1854 (10 Stat., 1132); five to the Kickapoo Indians under the treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stat., 623); nine to the Santee Sioux Indians, under the treaty of April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 637); eighty-two to the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, under the treaties of August 2, 1855 (11 Stat., 631), and October 18, 1864 (14 Stat., 657); twenty-two to Shawnees of Black Bob's band, under treaty of May 10, 1854 (10 Stat., 1132); and nine hundred and fifty-four to the Omahas, under the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat., 341); making the total number of certificates 611, and of patents 1,486; grand total, 2,097.

Allotments have been made and the issuance of patents directed to one hundred and sixty-six Puyallup Indians.

Preparations for making allotments to the Crow Indians, under the act of April 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42) are nearly completed, and the work will be initiated (subject to your approval) this fall or early in the spring.

The general allotment bill passed the Senate and was favorably reported by the House Committee on Indian Affairs during the last session of Congress. It is hoped and believed that this bill, or some similar one, will become a law at the next session. Several bills providing for allotments on reservations where they are not now authorized, or for increasing the quantity of land authorized to be allotted by treaty,

which have hitherto been presented to Congress, will not, therefore, be again submitted.

In the appendix to this report, page 320, will be found a table showing in detail the number of Indian patents and certificates of allotments issued, and allotments made for which no patents or certificates have been issued up to the present time. This table is necessarily only approximately correct, as time could not be spared for a thorough search of the records. The aggregate number of patents issued, as shown by this table, is 11,073; of certificates upon which no patents have subsequently issued, 1,290; and of allotments where no patents or certificates have been issued, 931.

LEASES OF INDIAN LANDS FOR GRAZING.

At the opening of the second session of the Forty-eighth Congress the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire what leases of lands in the Indian Territory or Indian reservations for grazing or other purposes had been made by the tribes therein, the number of acres embraced in each of said leases, the terms thereof, and the persons, corporations, or associations named as lessees; also the circumstances under which such leases were made, the means used for obtaining the same, and whether said leases were authorized by existing legislation, or were conducive to the welfare of the Indians in the Indian Territory or Indian reservations. Said resolution being referred down in regular course for report, this office, on the 3d January, 1885, transmitted to the Department a tabulated statement or schedule of all leases of lands in the Indian Territory or Indian reservations for grazing or other purposes which had been made by Indian tribes, so far as the same had come to the official knowledge of this office, showing the dates, names of parties, description and quantity of lands, terms, and rental embraced in such leases respectively, with references to the sources from which such information was derived, together with copies of all documents, papers, and correspondence on file and of record in this office, and the Indian Division of the Secretary's Office, touching the subject-matter of the resolution; all of which will be found printed in Senate Executive Document No. 17, Forty-eighth Congress, second session.

It appears from said schedule (page 12) that with but one exception the leases reported to have been made by Indian tribes were all of lands in the Indian Territory for grazing purposes, and were for different periods, ranging from two to ten years, and at various rentals, as therein mentioned. Of those made in the Indian Territory, there had been leased as follows:

	Acres.
Cherokees	6,000,000
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	3,831,880
Osages	380,000
Kansas or Kaws	52,300

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	Acres.
Quapaws	Unknown.
Ottawas	5,000
Miamis	8,640
Nez Percés *	45,000
Poncas	50,000
Pawnees	150,000
Otoes and Missourias	65,000
Sac and Fox	200,000
Iowas	Unknown.

To these may be added, as having since come to the knowledge of this office—

Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache*	309,440
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It appeared that outside of the Indian Territory there had been leased by—

The prairie band of Pottawatomies in Kansas*	20,000
The Crows in Montana (see Senate Executive Document No. 22, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, page 36)	1,500,000

It does not appear that any of these leases were ever authoritatively approved by the Department. On the contrary, your immediate predecessor, in his communication of January 3, 1885, to the Senate, expressly stated that he declined to approve them as leases, but did treat them as amounting to licenses to be revoked by the Indians at will. In his letter transmitting the papers above mentioned the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated that the action of this office, in connection with the general subject of leasing Indian lands, had been governed by the views of the Department as expressed in Department letter to E. Fenlon, of April 25, 1883 (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 54, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, page 99), subsequently elaborated in Department letter of January 3, 1885, above referred to.

From the very inception of the Cheyenne and Arapaho leases in 1883, a spirit of discontent appears to have manifested itself amongst the Cheyenne Indians, a portion of whom, numbering some 1,200 souls, under Stone Calf and other chiefs, were violently opposed to the leases, and refused to sign them or participate in the rental moneys. In April, 1884, a change of agents took place, but the efforts of the new incumbent to induce the Cheyennes to go to work at farming and improve their condition were ineffectual. The dog-soldiers interfered to prevent those disposed to labor, and defied the agent and the military at Fort Reno. Shortly after the new agent's arrival an unfortunate circumstance occurred in the killing of Running Buffalo, a Cheyenne Indian, by a white man named Horton, *en route* to Caldwell, Kans., with a herd of horses. It apparently needed but little to intensify the dissatisfaction which prevailed, and from this period out the agent appears to have been deprived of his ability to peacefully control the Indians.

* Estimated.

In the month of June last the situation, which had gradually grown from bad to worse, was reported to be so alarming, and the danger of an outbreak amongst the Cheyenne Indians, who had heard that it was contemplated to disarm them, so imminent, that I became convinced that any further delay on the part of the Government to take active measures would result in a conflict between the Indians and the whites. Accordingly, by letter of the 25th June last, I recommended to the Department that steps should at once be taken to place a sufficient body of United States troops upon and in the neighborhood of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation, for the preservation of peace; that the agent should be relieved from duty by a special agent to be temporarily detailed in his place; that all leases or pretended leases of the reservation lands for grazing purposes entered into by the Indians with white men should be disapproved and annulled by the Department, and the cattle removed therefrom; that the Indians should be disarmed, and that all white men present on the reservation, and having no legal rights there, should also be removed.

Upon this recommendation, which was concurred in by the Department, the War Department promptly concentrated all available troops in the Indian Territory. On the 10th July last the President dispatched General Sheridan to take command, and at the same time directed him to hold a conference with the disaffected Indians, inquire into their grievances, and inform himself generally as to their condition. United States Indian Inspector Armstrong had previously been directed by the Department to proceed to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency to aid in investigating the condition of affairs.

As the practical outcome of General Sheridan's investigation (the report of which is already before the public), and in furtherance of recommendations previously made by this office, the President, on the 23d July last, issued a proclamation, declaring all leases, agreements, or licenses for grazing purposes theretofore made with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians to be void and of no effect, and directing the removal, within forty days of the date of the proclamation, of all persons, other than Indians, then on said reservation for the purpose of grazing cattle thereon, their servants and agents, and all other unauthorized persons, with their cattle, horses, and other property. The civilian agent was removed, and a military officer, Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, was appointed in his place. These measures General Sheridan feels confident will end the difficulties, and there need be no further apprehension of an outbreak.

At the present writing indications are in every way favorable to an orderly compliance on the part of the cattlemen with the President's proclamation.

Recurring to the general subject of leasing Indian lands, and in connection with the issuance of said proclamation, it is proper here to remark that on the 21st July last the Attorney-General, in reply to cer-

tain questions propounded by the Department at the request of this office, touching the legality of the leases, rendered his opinion that under existing statutes of the United States (twelfth section of the trade and intercourse act of June 30, 1834, 4 Statutes at Large, p. 730, reproduced in section 2116 of the Revised Statutes) the several Indian nations or tribes, regardless of the character of the title by which they hold their lands, whether the same be a fee simple or a right of occupancy only, are precluded by the force and effect of the statute from either alienating or leasing any part of their several reservations, or imparting any interest or claim in or to the same, without the consent of the Government of the United States, and that a lease of land for grazing purposes is as clearly within the statutes as a lease for any other or for general purposes, the duration of the term being immaterial.

The Attorney-General further holds that in the absence of any treaty or statutory provisions to that effect, neither the President, Secretary of the Interior, nor any other officer of the Government has power to make, authorize, or approve any leases of lands held by Indian tribes; instancing the act of Congress of February 19, 1875 (18 Stat. at Large, p. 330), "authorizing the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations, and to confirm existing leases," as significant that, in the views of Congress, Indian tribes cannot lease their reservations without the authority of some law of the United States.

I cannot too strongly impress upon the Department the importance of an early disposition of this much vexed question. The leasing system should either be legalized, with proper restrictions, or it should be abolished altogether. In its present loose and indefinite shape it is a source of the greatest embarrassment to this office, and a hindrance to the proper and effective administration of Indian affairs. It is to be hoped that the experience and deliberations of the Senate committee charged with the investigation of the general subject will result in some practical conclusions that will tend to put the matter on an intelligible basis, one way or the other.

JURISDICTION OF CRIMES COMMITTED BY INDIANS.

The ninth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, &c., approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 385), provides:

That immediately upon and after the date of the passage of this act all Indians committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are

hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases; and all such Indians committing any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any State of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

I believe that this legislation was a step in the right direction and that Indians should eventually become subject to and enjoy the protection of all laws in the same manner and to the same extent as other persons. It seems, however, to be defective in one or two particulars. It will be observed that the section vests jurisdiction as to the enumerated crimes, when committed in a Territory, in the Territorial side of the court, and when committed on a reservation within a State, in the United States courts, leaving jurisdiction as to crimes committed by Indians within a State but not on a reservation, in the State courts, as before the passage of the act.

The provision as to the Territories is causing some embarrassment from the fact that the cost of the apprehension and punishment of Indian offenders falls upon the county in which the crime is committed. This in some counties will be a matter of considerable magnitude, and, as no revenue is derived from the Indians or from their lands, the county authorities are unwilling to bear such expenses.

The United States attorney for Dakota writes the Department of Justice that the transfer of the right to punish Indians from the United States side of the district court to the Territorial side will render the act wholly inoperative, for the reason that the counties in the Territory will not bear the expense of the prosecutions and have not the machinery to arrest offenders or to compel the attendance of witnesses. He states that in the first district court of Dakota the principal causes on the United States side of the court have been the trial of Indians charged with larceny from cattlemen, and that the recent act of Congress will result in letting the Indians pursue their thieving without molestation.

The agent at Lemhi, Idaho, writes that it does not seem just to require the tax-payers of the counties where the crimes are committed to bear the expenses, and suggests that Congress be asked for a special appropriation to defray them. In view of the difficulties likely to arise from this source, it is believed that a change of jurisdiction from the Territorial to the United States side of the district courts in the Territories, as in the case of crimes committed on a reservation in the States, would be advisable.

In regard to the Indian Territory, the five civilized tribes resident therein are guaranteed, by the several treaties made with them by the United States, the right of self-government, with full jurisdiction over persons and property of their own people within their respective limits, and they have their own laws and judicial machinery for enforcing the same. It is proper, therefore, that they should be excluded from the provisions

of the act; but upon a close examination it will be perceived that it is doubtful whether the act is applicable to the Indian Territory at all. The Indian Territory, so called, not being an organized Territory of the United States, has no laws or courts of its own as a Territory, but is attached for judicial purposes to the judicial districts of the bordering States of Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, respectively, the United States courts of which have criminal jurisdiction only over crimes and offenses committed against the laws of the United States, but not over crimes and offenses committed as between the Indians themselves.

Leaving out the five civilized tribes for the reasons above mentioned, there are several tribes in the Indian Territory who should properly be brought within the scope of this legislation, and in this particular also I think the law requires amendment.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Under date of April 10, 1883, the then Secretary of the Interior gave his official approval to certain rules prepared in this office for the establishment of a court of Indian offenses at each of the Indian agencies, except the agency for the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. It was found that the longer continuance of certain old heathen and barbarous customs, such as the sun-dance, scalp-dance, war-dance, polygamy, &c., were operating as a serious hindrance to the efforts of the Government for the civilization of the Indians. It was believed that in all the tribes many Indians would be found who could be relied upon to aid the Government in its efforts to abolish rites and customs so injurious and so contrary to civilization; hence these rules were formulated, looking towards the ultimate abolishment of the pernicious practices mentioned.

There is no special law authorizing the establishment of such a court, but authority is exercised under the general provisions of law giving this Department supervision of the Indians. The policy of the Government for many years past has been to destroy the tribal relations as fast as possible, and to use every endeavor to bring the Indians under the influence of law. To do this the agents have been accustomed to punish for minor offenses, by imprisonment in the guard-house and by withholding rations; but by the present system the Indians themselves, through their judges, decide who are guilty of offenses under the rules, and pass judgment in accordance with the provisions thereof. Neither the section in the last Indian appropriation bill above quoted nor any other enactment of Congress reaches any of the crimes or offenses provided for in the Department rules, and without such a court many Indian reservations would be without law or order, and the laws of civilized life would be utterly disregarded.

At each agency, where it has been found practicable to establish it, the reports of the Indian agents show that the court has been entirely successful, and in many cases eminently useful in abolishing the old

heathenish customs that have been for many years resorted to, by the worst elements on the reservation, to retard the progress and advancement of the Indians to a higher standard of civilization and education.

The agent of the Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, says:

The court and police force have worked wonders among this tribe. Friend and foe alike of the Indians in this vicinity acknowledge the same.

The agent of the Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada, says:

Its existence has been a preventive to the commitment of any serious offenses coming under its purposes.

The agent of the Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, says:

It is growing to be an important factor in the administration of affairs at this agency. Regular semi monthly sessions of the court are held, where all offenders are brought by the police for trial, and cases impartially decided by the court. A number of cases for violation of office rules have been tried during the year past, and the offenders punished either by fines or imprisonment in the agency guard-house, and the decisions of the judges have, in every instance, been sustained by the better class of Indians, and usually accepted by the transgressor as just and proper. The present judges are members of the police force, but the judges of this court should be independent of that body, as it places the police officers in an embarrassing position when obliged to arrest, try, and punish offenders. If there were salaries of \$20 per month attached to the office of judge the best men among the Indians would be willing to serve in that capacity, as the service is now becoming quite popular, and having these two branches independent of each other would add to the usefulness of both.

The agent of the Siletz Agency, Oregon, says:

I am well pleased with its workings. I have not had to reverse a decision made. The judges try in every case to do the right thing, tempering justice with mercy. I have every confidence in them. They solve questions oftentimes that are knotty for me.

The agent of the Klamath Agency, Oregon, says:

The court of Indian offenses has been well conducted, and much improvement in its working has been manifest. It has been of much benefit to the Indians, and an important factor in their advancement in civilization. Offenses against morality are becoming less frequent, and a due respect for law has been carefully enforced. The judges have become more efficient with practice, and try the cases appearing before them with deliberation and prudence.

The agent of the Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota, says:

Since the organization of the court dancing has been discontinued and plural marriages are unknown. Misdemeanors are of rare occurrence.

The agent of the Santee Agency, Nebraska, says:

I think the court has a good influence and is quite a help to the quiet government of the Indians.

The fines assessed and collected at one of the agencies during the past year have reached as high as \$395, and out of this money the agent has been authorized to pay his judges \$10 each per month. Although it has worked satisfactorily at the Nez Percé Agency, and has had no apparently bad effect on the decisions of the judges, I am well satisfied that it is not a wise or safe policy to have the salary of an officer contingent on his own decisions, and instead of having the fines

collected used for this purpose, it would be much better to use the money for the benefit of the tribe generally, building bridges, improving roads, or for general educational purposes.

In most cases the judges are also members of the police force. This should not be so; the court should be entirely independent of the police, and its members should receive a salary from the Government sufficient to induce the best and most intelligent of the Indians to serve in that capacity. In this connection I beg to say that I fully agree with my predecessor that the judges should have at least \$20 per month for the services required of them, and as the court is no longer an experiment, but a success, I trust that Congress will appropriate an amount sufficient to pay this salary to each of the judges, and to defray other necessary court expenses.

INDIAN POLICE.

The rapidity with which the entire area of the western part of the country is being opened up and settled, brings settlers to the very doors of the Indian reservations, oftentimes introducing a class of men none too scrupulous regarding the rights of others; men who regard the property of the Indian as lawful prey, and the life of the Indian as no obstacle to the possession of it; men who are without many of the necessities of life, needing fuel, needing horses or ponies, needing beef, needing grazing ground, and a thousand other things, many of which are possessed by the Indians through issues made by the United States. This has made some kind of a constabulary force on Indian reservations an actual necessity, and the necessity has been increasing every year in a ratio far exceeding the relief granted. Agencies, which a year ago few white men had ever crossed, may be almost surrounded this year with settlers and invaders. Mines, real or prospective, have tempted thousands of men into localities heretofore occupied only by Indians. Without regard to the rights of the Indians, they are constantly trespassing, harassing the Indians, provoking quarrels, thieving, and making the life of the agent one of constant anxiety and vigilance. Agency employés are very few, and cannot be spared for police duty.

Under these circumstances, relief has come through and by the Indians themselves; for, fully realizing the situation, Congress has, for the past few years, provided for the appointment and equipment of Indian police. To a great extent they have met the necessities of the situation, and have proved valuable aids to the Indian agents in preventing trespassing and robbery by lawless whites, and in suppressing disorder, violence, and incipient revolt among the more restless of their own people. Many instances of surprising fidelity to the trust imposed upon them, under circumstances which would swerve many a white man from his duty, might be related of these Indian policemen.

Commencing with the present fiscal year, the salary was increased for the officers from \$8 to \$10 per month, and for the privates from \$5

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to \$8 per month. This has enabled the agents to select a better class of men for the service, and will tend to make the force more stable, most of the resignations heretofore having been caused by meager salaries. I also confidently expect that the better class of men will render the force still more efficient, so that notwithstanding the increasing necessity for this class of employes their greater efficiency will enable me to lessen their number, and I have therefore estimated for only seven hundred privates and seventy officers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

In regulating trade with the various Indian tribes, it is my intention to prescribe and promulgate more stringent rules and regulations for the protection of the Indians. Traders are appointed that the Indians may obtain such goods as they desire and are able to purchase, at fair and reasonable prices. The appointments are made with a view of benefiting the Indians and not the traders.

In addition to the requirements prescribed in sections 562 and 563, Regulations of the Indian Department 1884, it is my intention to require each trader to print lists of all goods placed upon sale, giving in plain figures the price of each article; such lists to be submitted to the agent, and if approved, forwarded by him to this office for action. If approved by this office, they will be returned to the agent with directions to require the trader to post them in conspicuous and usually frequented places, so that the Indians may become familiar with the price of such articles as they may desire to purchase. The number of traders on each reservation will be limited to the requirements of the Indians.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

In the act making appropriation for the Indian Department, approved July 4, 1884, the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding \$75 per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self support."

It was too late in the season to give the matter a fair trial in that year as all that could be done towards preparing the ground and planting for the season had already been done; but as soon as practicable after the appropriation became available appointments were made at agencies where there had been the greatest development in agricultural pursuits, with a view to assisting and instructing the Indians in harvesting and other fall work. Great care was taken to select practical farmers, and they were instructed to go into the fields with the Indians, and by example as well as precept teach them how to become self-supporting through farming. In some instances mistakes were made in the

selections, but agents were notified that they would be held responsible for the success or failure of each man employed, and were instructed that in case any appointee should prove unfit for the position or fail to do his duty the facts should be reported at once. By this course mistakes were soon rectified and a good class of employés secured. About forty were thus employed during such portion of the season as they could profitably work, and the result generally was very satisfactory.

The same amount was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and soon after I assumed charge of the Bureau I directed all the agents at the agencies where these "additional farmers" had been stationed to submit, in writing, what practical results had been achieved, and what they had to show for the money expended for such employés. In every instance the replies were most gratifying, nearly every agent commending the experiment, urging the retention of those already employed, and asking that more be furnished if the appropriation would admit of it. In many instances the agents represented that the Indians were clamorous for more allotments of land (alluded to more fully elsewhere in my report), being not only willing but eager to commence farming, if they could be allowed the help of these farmers. Accordingly I placed in the field all the force that could be allowed under the appropriation, and confidently expect that the result will fully confirm the wisdom of Congress in providing for this class of employés.

In view of the good results obtained, and the urgent requests of both Indians and agents for a greater number of these farmers, I have asked that the appropriation be increased to \$40,000 for the next fiscal year, and even a larger appropriation for this purpose could be profitably used with paying results.

I submit herewith extracts from a few of the replies received to my inquiries.

From Agent Dyer, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory:

I have the honor to reply to yours of the 14th instant, and state that any reduction in the number of "additional farmers" would be fatal to the best interests of the service.

We have just made the greatest start with these people that was ever made. Last year there was about 475 acres under cultivation, including farms of half-breeds. This year we have added to this not less than 800 acres; these farms begin at the agency and are scattered for 75 miles on the river bottoms. It requires two or three men in this vicinity to look after and instruct the Indians, who are nothing more than children with the strength of men; and there should be one man up this river 12 miles, another 25 miles, a third at Cantonment, and a fourth on the South Canadian River. With 6,000 Indians to be instructed in farming as these must be, we must have many employés if you wish to push them and secure the best results.

* * * They must be instructed in farming and we must get them into houses; they all live in tepees now, but many are talking of houses, and if I am able to help them get out logs, saw lumber, and assist in putting up houses, the change in a few years will be marvelous. * * *

I claim that these people can be made self-supporting in a few years if my plan is firmly held to. I beg of you not to in any way reduce my force, but rather give me

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more "additional farmers," for the solution of this problem rests in pushing the plans I have laid down and that are working so successfully at present. * * * I must urge you to support me in this work, as I feel certain that my plan will save the Department hundreds of thousands in a few years.

From Agent Cook, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho :

I have the honor to inform you that the "additional farmer" for this agency commenced service here August 9 last. It was too late in the season for him to accomplish much. The Indians were then engaged in haying, and I had him taken to their meadows near Snake River, to superintend their work, keep their mowing machines in order, and see that the hay was properly put up. There were sixteen or more mowing machines in use by the Indians. They occasionally had trouble among themselves about tools, or one was trespassing upon meadow land claimed by another. The "additional farmer," by his mild and prudent management, was very beneficial to the Indians, and soon obtained their respect and confidence.

By examining the mowing machines often while in use, a good deal of breakage, and consequently expense of repair, was prevented. After the haying was over he visited the different Indian settlements, stopping several days at each, assisting them in their harvest, encouraging them in their work, and learning about their wants. * * * The result has been encouraging, for without this persistent labor with them very little farming would have been done by them. The result is 80 acres of wheat, half of it on new land, besides other crops. Two miles of new fence has been made, the posts and poles for which were hauled 12 miles. He is now finishing an irrigating ditch, which is over $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

From Agent Gifford, Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota :

I would respectfully say that an "additional farmer" was given this agency and reported for duty in the latter part of December, 1884; that since that time he has proved a very able assistant to me in carrying out my plans of inducing the Indians to move out of their present quarters in their crowded villages, to take and cultivate land in severalty, thus becoming largely self-supporting. During the winter the "additional farmer," together with the farmer, devoted a great part of his time to selecting locations for such Indians as were willing to comply with my requests as to putting up buildings, breaking lands, &c. * * * Without going into details, the Indian service has, in my opinion, derived very great advantage as the result of the employment of the "additional farmer" at this agency, and I further consider his services at this time almost indispensable.

From Agent McGillycuddy, Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota :

We have now employed on this reservation four "additional farmers," who entered on duty this spring. They are scattered out and located in the villages, instructing and superintending the Indians in farming, care of stock, house-building, &c., and are doing good service, being young, practical workers and conscientious in the discharge of their duty.

Now, in regard to the necessity of these farmers in the future, I would invite your attention to the map of the Pine Ridge Reserve. * * * I trust that a careful inspection of the same will show the actual need of not less than four farmers, one for each district, as each district would make a respectable-sized agency taken by itself, and requiring the constant presence and supervision of a farmer acting as sub agent. I trust that the four farmers may be allowed me, and if not, then not less than three.

From Agent McLaughlin, Standing Rock Agency, Dakota :

I desire to state that I now have two "additional farmers," the first having been employed since October 1, 1884, with headquarters at the Cannon Ball settlement, 25 miles north of agency, and the second since April 1, 1885, with headquarters at Grand River settlement, 32 miles southwest of agency. * * * My "additional farmers"

are both practical and efficient men for the position, and the result of their employment has been very satisfactory, and will eventually prove beneficial to the service in the advancement of the Indians. * * * The fact that individual farms are being laid out and cultivated with more system and intelligence and fences more uniformly and substantially constructed, many new farms begun, and old fields enlarged by adding new breaking, together with the growing crops receiving better care than formerly, is evidence of the beneficial results of the system.

In the present transition state of the Indians of this agency it is essential that the proper cultivation of crops and care of stock be inculcated, and such cannot be so effectually accomplished in any way as by surveillance of instructors located in the different settlements to prompt and direct the Indians, by enforcing system and order in their work, and keep the individual families industriously occupied until they are compelled to raise such crops as will force them to appreciate that labor is healthful and industry brings its own reward, and such is the object now being sought by the employment of "additional farmers" at this agency. It will, however, require some years of patient teaching and firm treatment to inculcate habits of industry and frugality in the Indians with the continuation of free rations; but I feel greatly encouraged with the present system of "additional farmers," believing it to be the best and surest course to pursue, and I also believe that if properly carried out it can eventually be brought to a successful termination.

SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO INDIANS.

My attention has been called to the fact that the only statutory provision concerning the sale of arms and ammunition to Indians is that contained in section 467 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the sale only in "any district or country occupied by uncivilized or hostile Indians." The licensed traders on the various reservations are strictly prohibited from dealing in these articles without special permit, but the ready access that Indians have to military and other trading posts, located off but near the reservations, makes it an easy matter for them to secure an abundant supply, and the consequence is that the worst and most troublesome Indians are armed with the best breech-loaders that can be found in the market.

The want of a law which prohibits the sale of fire-arms to Indians off the reservation has caused much trouble, and doubtless great loss of life; and I believe that a prohibitory law in this regard would have a salutary effect and be the means of preventing serious disturbances in the future. I therefore hope that Congress will give this matter serious consideration, and that a stringent law may be passed to prevent, as far as possible, a traffic which, so far as Indians are concerned, has few results that are not evil.

SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The appropriation of \$50,000 for the survey of Indian reservations, made at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress (23 Stat., p. 94), was practically exhausted at the close of the last fiscal year.

The surveys for the most part have been made under the direction of the General Land Office. In a few instances, where only the retracing of old lines was required or the subdivision of lands for allotment, the

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surveys were performed under the supervision of the agents in charge of the respective reservations.

There are few objects, if any, to which a like amount of money could have been applied with equal benefit to the service. However, there is much of the same kind of work to be done before we can hope to be entirely freed from the vexatious embarrassments resulting from ignorance of the exact location of reservation boundaries.

The following is an exhibit of the surveys performed during the summer or in progress at the present time :

State or Territory.	Reservation.	Work performed.
Indian Territory.....	Kiowa and Comanche.....	North boundary line.
Do.....	Wichita.....	West boundary line.
Do.....	Seminole.....	East boundary line.
Do.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	North and east boundary lines.
New Mexico.....	Navajo.....	East and south boundary lines.
Colorado.....	Southern Ute.....	The entire out boundary
Utah.....	Uncompahgre.....	East and south boundary lines, and so much of the north and west boundaries as had not been established previously.
Do.....	Uintah.....	North and west boundary lines, and so much of the south boundary as had not already been established.
Wyoming.....	Wind River.....	About one-third of the south boundary, and the west boundary as far north as Wind River. The remaining portion had either been previously surveyed, or is marked by natural objects.
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	South boundary line.
Minnesota.....	White Earth.....	A small portion of the boundary line (14 miles) and subdividing 12 sections of agricultural land for allotments.
Do.....	Red Lake.....	The south and southwest boundary lines, from Turtle Lake to the mouth of Thief River.
Dakota.....	Devil's Lake.....	Subdividing 3 townships of agricultural land into 40-acre tracts for allotment to the Indians.
Do.....	Yankton.....	Subdividing sections and resurveying and remarking old lines and corners for allotment to the Indians.
Idaho.....	Nez Percé.....	Resurvey of the north and south boundary lines.
Washington Territory.....	Quinalt.....	South boundary line.
Do.....	Yakama.....	South boundary line, and the resurvey of township and subdivisional lines of five townships, and subdivision of four additional townships (original survey) into 160-acre tracts for allotment to the Indians.
Do.....	Tulalip.....	A portion of the south boundary line.
Do.....	Muckleshoot and Port Madison.....	Rerunning and remarking lines and corners of old interior surveys for allotment to Indians.
Oregon.....	Siletz.....	The north, south, and east boundary lines, and remarking lines of Indian allotments.
Do.....	Grand Ronde.....	Resurvey of certain donation land claims in T. 6 S., R. 7 W.
California.....	Mission Indian.....	Survey or resurvey and marking exterior lines of nine reservations, either in whole or in part.

I shall ask Congress for a further appropriation to continue the work so wisely begun.

Encroachments upon Indian lands are of frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to deal intelligently with trespassers where the exact location of boundaries is unknown or in doubt.

INTRUDERS ON INDIAN LANDS.

In another part of my report I shall refer to the continued attempts at settlement by the Oklahoma colonists in the Indian Territory during the past year, their removal by the military, and the action of Congress at its last session in authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles for the purpose of opening to settlement, under the homestead laws of the United States, certain unassigned lands in said Territory.

Apart from other considerations, the persistent attempts for the past seven years to obtain a foothold in that Territory are, I understand, due in a great measure to the ineffective condition of the law relating to intruders on Indian lands. In point of fact, the law of to-day upon the subject is precisely that enacted in the trade and intercourse act of 1834, supplemented only by the act of 1856 prescribing a penalty of \$1,000 in case of the return of a person after removal. Experience has demonstrated that this remedy is no remedy at all. A judgment is recorded and that is the end of it. The intruder is released, and is free to try his fortune again, with the knowledge that the law is powerless to punish him. In the case of concerted action, the services of the military have to be brought into requisition at great inconvenience to the Government.

What appears to be required is, that existing laws shall be so amended as to render an intruder on Indian lands liable, on conviction, to fine and imprisonment for a first and every subsequent offense. With this end in view, the Senate, at the first session of the last Congress, passed a bill (S. 1545) prohibiting any person from entering Indian lands, tribal reservations, or lands specially set apart for Indian purposes, with the intent to occupy any such lands or reservations, under a penalty for the first offense of a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; and for every subsequent offense a fine of not more than \$1,000, with imprisonment at hard labor for not more than two years. The bill also provided for confiscation and forfeiture of the wagons, teams, and outfit of the intruders, by process in the proper United States court. There would seem to be absolute need of legislation of the character indicated in order to effectually put a stop to the aggressions on Indian lands, which are a constant cause of complaint to this office.

LOGGING BY INDIANS.

This enterprise was carried on during last season mainly by the Menomonees in Wisconsin and by various bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

The Menomonees number about 1,300, and are located on lands given to them under second article of the treaty of 1854 (U. S. Stats., 10, p. 1065) "for a home," in return for valuable considerations therein

specified. Part of their reserve is sandy and barren; part good farming land, if cleared, (but this is so difficult to do as to be almost impossible to Indians); and part is covered with valuable pine timber, not less than 300,000,000 feet, estimated.

Since game has disappeared, these Indians have been making a precarious and scanty living by picking berries, gathering roots, wild rice, &c., eked out by the small annual interest paid to them by the Government. Many efforts have been made by this Department to encourage them in farming, but the obstacles in the way of making a living on their reservation by this means and without other reliable pecuniary assistance are so great that they became discouraged, and have been gradually retrograding for many years. In the mean time the immediate wants, especially those of their old, sick, and otherwise helpless members, were so pressing that many of them concluded to give up farming and turn their attention to other pursuits. At their earnest solicitation, and believing it promised to open a way to better times, the Department, in the fall of 1881, authorized them to market dead and down timber, of which there was a great quantity going to waste on their reservation. This, it was decided by competent authority, they had a right to do, and this action of the Department was subsequently indorsed by act of Congress approved March 31, 1882.

Commencing with the winter of 1881-'82, they have continued logging up to and including the winter of 1884-'85, with varied fortune, of which below is given a short sketch, that its advantages and disadvantages may be fully understood. During the season of 1881-'82 about 225 loggers marketed over 5,200,000 feet, which sold for some \$47,000. This, after paying the tribe the stumpage, say \$5,000, and all their own expenses for stock, tools, and subsistence for about ten weeks, left them still a fair profit on their winter's work, and they were much encouraged. The stumpage, by common consent of the tribe, was set aside to be used for the benefit of its old, sick, and otherwise helpless members.

During the following season, 1882-'83, they banked about 6,000,000 feet, but on an effort being made by their agent to sell it for them in the spring of 1883, it was found that there was no market. This may have been a result of collusion amongst buyers or of an oversupply, but it was generally believed to be the former, and this should be borne in mind as one of the causes which may lead to a complete failure in this business any season. The timber, consequently, could not be disposed of at any reasonable price when ready for sale, and the waters falling in the mean time, it could not be moved.

Still hopeful from the results of the first season's work, the Menomonees, having borrowed some money and arranged to get further credit for supplies, &c., tried again, during the winter of 1883-'84, banking about 4,000,000 feet, which made about 10,000,000 feet in all, for sale in the spring of 1884. Sale of this was effected, but the prices obtained

were so low, that, after paying for the stumpage, all the balance had to go to pay the expenses connected with scaling, sale, &c., and the debts of the loggers, and all was not enough, as they remained in debt to the traders who furnished the supplies several thousand dollars. Thus, with the exception of the subsistence which the loggers and their families had received during the logging season, some stock, sleighs, &c., bought, and the stumpage received by the tribe, their two years' work may be considered as worse than lost, as during that time all farming operations were being neglected, and they were drifting further away from all adaptability for that pursuit.

Having a good outfit, however, and having learned much by experience, but particularly as they were in want and without any other prospect that promised a living, the Department again consented to their operating during the winter of 1884-'85, when they banked about 4,500,000 feet. Having been suspected on former occasions of firing the woods so that scorched green timber could be cut, and also of cutting more or less green timber contrary to law and their express agreement, they were closely watched, and on a final inspection of their work it was found that they had banked about 700,000 feet of green timber, the proceeds of which (some \$5,696) was deducted from the entire amount owing to them and deposited to the credit of the Government; but as this year's work brought good prices, after paying the tribe \$2,776 for stumpage and paying about \$7,400 for current expenses, some \$16,500 was left to be divided amongst the loggers.

This success, however, may in a great measure be attributed to the means taken by this office to protect the Indians from sharpers when the sale was being made. Only legitimate lumber dealers were countenanced. All who it was supposed needed and could handle the timber were notified; ample time was given, all was done openly, and the highest bidders got the logs; and as all was done directly through this office, every bid received is on file here, and the correspondence is of record, so that all suspicion of collusion between the agent or any other Government employé and the bidders, which has been suspected on former occasions, was effectually prevented this time; nor can any would-be purchaser who did not get the logs claim that he was not fairly treated.

It will be observed by the foregoing that many difficulties, uncertainties, and drawbacks surround this enterprise, and at best it cannot be of permanent advantage to the Indians, but rather an injury, by unsettling their minds and unfitting them for more stable pursuits when the supply of this class of timber shall have become exhausted, which will soon be the case. Moreover, it is almost impossible to prevent them from cutting green standing timber, unless constantly under the supervision of the agent or some of the employés, which, together with the other matters connected with this business, entails an immense amount of extra work, responsibility, and anxiety on the

agent and on this office, to see that justice is done to all, and that even the suspicion of corruption is made impossible. I am therefore of the opinion that the marketing of dead and down timber from this and the other reservations above referred to should be abandoned as impracticable, (for similar objections apply to all, as my letter to the Department of 12th instant, in reference to White Earth and Red Lake, fully explains), also that in view of the present helpless and needy condition of the Indians, especially of the Menomonees, and their expressed and implied treaty rights, and for the purpose of relieving the Government of all expense for their support, steps should be taken towards selling on the stump one-half of the green standing pine timber on each quarter-section of these reservations, and investing the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians, under such provisions as shall secure to them the greatest benefits from the interest, which would be ample to supply all their wants and to assist them in becoming prosperous farmers and permanently independent.

It is not probable that either of the tribes referred to would offer any objection to this wholesale disposition of their timber with these objects in view; but, so far as the Menomonees are concerned, their consent, in my opinion, is not needed; which I think will appear by reference to stipulation 1 to third article of the treaty of February 11, 1856 (U. S. Stats., 11, p. 679), which article is to promote the welfare and the improvement of these Indians, and reads as follows:

That in case this agreement *and the treaties made previously* with the Menomonees should prove insufficient, from causes which cannot now be foreseen, to effect the said objects, the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of the affairs of the Menomonees as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may hereafter make such provision by law as experience shall prove to be necessary.

Although this cannot give the Government the right to deprive the Menomonees of any of the benefits contingent on their treaties, it does, in my opinion, allow any proper variation of the application of the same that may be considered by Congress to be for the best interests of the Indians, and I respectfully recommend that such steps be taken as may be necessary to secure the legislation above indicated.

TIMBER AND OTHER DEPREDATIONS ON INDIAN LANDS.

The attention of the Department is called to the urgent necessity of legislation to prevent the incessant spoliation of timber on Indian lands, particularly those of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, where the domain is so large that it cannot be effectively policed. Measures looking to a suppression of this traffic have been presented to Congress for some years past, but invariably have failed to receive the concurrent action of both houses; the last, being Senate bill No. 1544, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, passed the Senate, but was not reached

in the House. I find the subject has been exhaustively treated in former annual reports of this office, and its importance cannot be overestimated. At present, according to the ruling of the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, there is no law in existence under which timber depredations on the lands of the civilized tribes can be punished (*U. S. v. Ben Reese*, 5 Dill., 405). Prohibitory legislation should also be made to include coal and mineral deposits on Indian lands, which offer equal temptations to unprincipled persons.

RAILROADS.

As to railroads affecting Indian reservations, there is but little of general interest to record.

Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin (Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway).—Under Department authority of August 25, 1884, mentioned in the last annual report of this office, the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway has been constructed through the reservation, and measures are now in progress to adjust the compensation to be paid by the company to the Indians for the right of way, in accordance with treaty provisions.

Devil's Lake Reserve, Dakota (Jamestown and Northern Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad).—In accordance with Department instructions of May 2, 1884, referred to in the last annual report, a full history of this case, with the draft of a bill granting a right of way for the Jamestown and Northern Railroad through the Devil's Lake Reservation upon the terms and conditions proposed by the Indians and accepted by the railroad company October 5, 1883, was prepared and submitted by this office to the Department December 11, 1884, and by the Department transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, by whom, on December 15, 1884, it was laid before Congress, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed (*H. R. Ex. Doc.*, No. 31, Forty-eighth Congress, second session). Congress, however, adjourned without further action on the bill. The papers in the case will be resubmitted for presentation at the ensuing session of Congress.

Fort Hall Reserve, Idaho (Utah and Northern Railroad).—Pursuant to Department instructions of September 24, 1884, directing the preparation and submission of a history of this case for presentation to Congress at the last session, for its determination as to whether or not it was the intention of certain acts of Congress to grant a right of way through an Indian reservation without compensation to the Indians located thereon, and for such action in the matter as Congress might deem advisable, a full report of all the facts, with citations from the United States laws relating to the construction of the road, the treaty stipulations with the Indians, and references to the action taken by Congress in similar instances in making compensation to the Indians for lands taken and used for railroad purposes, was submitted by this

office to the Department on the 2d December, 1884, and by the Department transmitted to the presiding officer of the Senate on the 5th of the same month. On the 9th of December, 1884, the papers were referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed (S. Ex. Doc. No. 6, Forty-eighth Congress, second session). No further action appears to have been taken by Congress in the matter. The subject will again be presented to the Department in time for the next Congress.

Gila River Reserve, Arizona (Phoenix and Maricopa Railroad).—The Phoenix and Maricopa Railroad Company, a corporation of Arizona, has applied for right of way through the reservation, necessary to the construction of a railroad, in connection with the Southern Pacific system, from a point near Maricopa Station to Phoenix, Ariz. The matter has been referred to Congress for the necessary legislation, in the absence of any treaty provisions with the Indians or statutory enactment providing for such right of way.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reserve, Wisconsin (Superior, Hayward and Southern Railroad).—On the 4th June last authority was granted by the Department for the Superior, Hayward and Southern Railroad Company, a corporation of Wisconsin, to make a preliminary survey on the reservation, in order to definitely locate the line of route of a railroad intended to be built from Superior to Chippewa Falls, Wis. The treaty with these Indians provides for the necessary right of way, subject to proper compensation.

Sisseton (Lake Traverse) Reserve, Dakota (Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway).—In the annual reports of this office for 1883-'84 mention was made of the difficulties encountered in completing the agreement made by the Indians of this reservation in 1880 for a right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway under the provisions of the treaty with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of February 19, 1867. On the 13th December, 1884, the agent finally transmitted the agreement, modified in accordance with instructions from the Department of July 17, 1884, and signed by a majority of the Indians interested. Owing to the late date on which the completed papers were received, and the fact of its being a short session, it was deemed advisable to defer further action until the assembling of the next Congress.

Yakama Reserve, Washington Territory (Northern Pacific Railroad).—Under the provisions of section 2 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864 (13 Stat., 365), and Department authority of November 17, 1884, negotiations have been had, through United States Indian Inspector Gardner, with these Indians for the extinguishment of their title to so much of the lands of their reservation as is required for the purposes of the Northern Pacific Railroad, resulting in the agreement of January 13, 1885, copies of which, together with the draft of a bill to accept and ratify the same, and for the granting of a right of way and grounds for station

purposes on the Yakama Reservation to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon certain terms and conditions therein mentioned, were submitted to the Department on the 14th February, 1885.

On the 19th February, 1885, the President transmitted the papers to Congress, but beyond the usual reference to committee no action was taken, owing probably to the advanced stage of the session and the condition of public business. The advent of the Forty-ninth Congress will necessitate the preparation of a new bill, which will be submitted to the Department in due season.

Deferred legislation.—Other legislation in regard to the passage of railroads through Indian reservations, which has not yet been finally acted on by Congress, embraces the ratification of the agreements made with the Sioux Indians of Dakota, in 1880-'81, for a right of way through the great Sioux Reservation to the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway, and the Dakota Central Railway, respectively, and the agreement with the Pah-Ute Indians of Nevada, in 1882, for a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad through the Walker River Reservation. The status of all these cases appears in the last annual report of this office, and the papers will be submitted for transmission to Congress at the coming session.

CLERICAL FORCE OF THE BUREAU IN WASHINGTON.

As the duties devolving on this branch of the Bureau are, in my opinion, most arduous and responsible, I have given the reorganization of the force special attention, and it is my purpose to have the *personnel* of the office most reliable and efficient. The amount and variety of business detail daily passing through the office, for the correctness and honesty of which I am considered responsible, is so great as to render a personal examination by any one man of the clerical work connected with it a physical impossibility. I am therefore compelled, in a majority of cases, to rely wholly upon the ability and integrity of my chief clerk and the heads of the different divisions of the office, who have the papers prepared for my signature; and for this reason I am anxious that the ability of the chief clerk and the chiefs of divisions under him should be of the highest character obtainable. To secure this, salaries commensurate with the responsibility and labor of their respective positions should be paid.

As will be seen from what immediately follows, it is my desire to assign to the chief clerk additional important labors. I deem it proper to call attention to the fact that the duties personally devolving upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as the responsible head of the Indian Bureau, are unusually multiform, complicated, and onerous, and to properly discharge them requires much more time and attention than can be given during business hours. The good of the service leads me to suggest that Congress be asked to give this Bureau an assistant com-

missioner, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk. To that officer could then be referred much of the routine work which may be performed equally well by another, but which now involves a large expenditure of time and labor on the part of the Commissioner, and to just that extent lessens his ability to devote his energies to the more important matters which relate to the general administration of Indian affairs.

By reference to my estimates for the next fiscal year it will be seen that some reduction has been proposed in the number of clerks allowed this office. An increase in a few salaries has been asked, according to my judgment of what is right and necessary; but even with this increase the total amount asked for the clerical force of the Bureau is about \$5,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

INDIAN MONEYS KNOWN AS "MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS."

Until a comparatively recent date the Indians of several reservations have had the benefit of certain funds heretofore technically known as "miscellaneous receipts." These funds are derived from various sources, but principally from tax for pasturage of cattle upon the reservations, from right of way for cattle herds across reservations, from sale of dead and down timber cut on reservations by other than Indians; in short, from sale of the natural products of the reserves not the result of Indian labor.

Prior to 1876, funds of this character were not reported to the Indian Office. During that year, however, certain agents having received funds from the sources above enumerated the question arose as to their ownership, disposition, and application. The matter was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who, concurring with the First Comptroller, gave it as his opinion that the funds in question were not public moneys within the meaning of section 3618, Revised Statutes, which are to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that while no law provided for such a course it was probable such moneys could be expended for the benefit of the Indians under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

Acting upon this view of the case, the Secretary of the Interior authorized that this class of funds might be expended under the personal direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the benefit of the Indians. From that time until about a year ago miscellaneous funds of the kind in question, coming into an agent's hands, were disbursed by him for the benefit of the Indians under the direction of the Indian Office according to the authority above quoted. For the better protection of the Indians, agents are compelled to account for all miscellaneous funds in the same manner as for the public money intrusted to their care.

The only legislation on this subject was in 1883. In the deficiency bill of that year, approved March 3 (22 Stat., 590), Congress enacted that—

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

While this act directed these funds to be covered into the Treasury, it was supposed that it also contemplated their being taken out; but on submitting the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, he decided that the money derived from the sources specified in the law should be covered into the Treasury under the general caption "Indian moneys," but that without further legislation by Congress it could not be brought upon the books of that Department as an appropriation subject to draft. Upon this decision of the Treasury becoming known, the several agents were immediately directed to deposit, at the end of each quarter, all funds known as Indian moneys to the credit of the United States. This they have been doing, and although many deposits are quite small, yet the aggregate is quite large, and there is now in the Treasury, subject to the action of Congress, the sum of \$13,096.81.

The effect of the act of March 3, 1883, already quoted, as interpreted by the Treasury Department, is to deprive the Indians interested of a class of funds which it has always been held rightfully belongs to them, of which they have had the undisputed use for a number of years, and the benefit of which it is believed Congress intended they should have. The result is much dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, and already several complaints have been received.

Several attempts have been made since the passage of the act of March 3, 1883, to get such legislation as would allow the miscellaneous funds to be drawn from the Treasury and be used for the benefit of the Indians, according to the language of the act requiring it to be covered in, but without success. I would therefore earnestly recommend that Congress again be asked to provide such legislation as will enable this Department to withdraw from the Treasury the Indian money already covered in, so that it may be used for the benefit of the Indians, and as will place this class of funds hereafter under the sole control of the Interior Department.

INDIAN MONEYS DERIVED FROM SALE OF RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH RESERVATIONS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.

On taking charge of the Indian Office you turned over to me a check of my predecessor, Hon. H. Price, on the Treasurer of the United States, for \$22,725.61, being balance to his official credit as Commis-

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sioner of Indian Affairs, and received by him as such from the following sources :

Dakota Central Railroad, for land on the Sioux Reservation	\$3,200 00
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad, as partial payment for right of way and ground for stations on Sioux Reservation.....	13,911 00
Dakota Central Railroad, for right of way on Sioux Reservation.....	375 00
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad, for 129.19 acres of land for right of way and 188 acres for depot grounds on Crow Creek Reservation	1,424 76
Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad, for right of way of branch road through Sisseton Reservation	2,402 13
Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for right of way through Umatilla Reservation, and for amount due individual Indians for improvements.....	1,241 57
Received from War Department, being balance of amount realized from sale of Sioux ponies in 1876.....	171 15
	22,725 61

Of this amount, I remitted under your authority, on the 23d of July last, to Agent Somerville, of the Umatilla Agency, to be paid part per capita and balance to individual Indians for improvements

Leaving with the Treasurer of the United States to my credit a balance of. 21,484 04

I hope that Congress, at its next session, will pass such legislation as will enable this office to pay the above funds to the Indians to whom it belongs.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1886.

The funds appropriated by Congress for the fiscal year 1886 will, in the aggregate, be sufficient for the needs of the Indian Department, but some of the appropriations made for the support of special tribes have proved entirely inadequate, and distress and trouble were prevented only by taking advantage of section 4 of the Indian appropriation bill, which provides that—

The Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding \$25,000 in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur.

Articles 11 and 12 of the treaty with Utes of March 2, 1868, provides that a sum of money at the discretion of Congress, but not to exceed \$30,000 per annum, be appropriated for the purchase of clothing, blankets, &c., and a like sum for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, &c. Until within the last two years Congress appropriated each year the sum of \$60,000 for the above-named purchases, but for the fiscal years 1885 and 1886 the sum was reduced to \$50,000. When it is considered that the game, which to a great extent enabled the Utes to subsist themselves, has almost disappeared, it will be understood that the sum of \$50,000 is not sufficient to feed and clothe 3,300 Indians for a year.

Early in the fiscal year the agent in charge of the Southern Utes in

Colorado reported that it would be impossible for him to keep his Indians on the reservation with the small amount of supplies furnished him by the Department from the appropriation of \$50,000 made by Congress for the fiscal year 1886 for all the Utes; that if additional supplies were not furnished depredations would be committed, &c. The War Department also reported that the supplies to be furnished were not sufficient, and it was insisted on that at least 10,000 pounds of beef and 3,000 pounds of flour per week be furnished the agent. Under these circumstances, after using up the share belonging to the Southern Utes of the \$25,000 per annum due the Utes as interest under the treaty of April 29, 1874, a request was made by this office to divert the sum of \$10,000 from the appropriation, support of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico, for the purchase of additional beef and flour for the Southern Utes; and the President, on your recommendation, having given his approval of the diversion, sufficient supplies will be furnished the agent to enable him to keep his Indians on the reservation. In my estimate for the fiscal year 1887 I have asked for the sum of \$60,000, the amount formerly granted, and I hope Congress will see the necessity for this increased appropriation and will grant the same.

Through similar action, distress and, as the agent reported, war was prevented at the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming, where part of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the Shoshones are located. Under article 6 of the treaty of May 10, 1868, and agreement with the Sioux Indians approved February 28, 1877, Congress in former years appropriated annually for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes \$35,000, to be expended for such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians might indicate to be proper. The whole amount was then expended for those located at the Shoshone Agency in Wyoming.

Several years ago, a number of Northern Cheyennes, parties to the above-mentioned treaty, left their agency and went to settle near the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers in Montana. Two years ago Congress reduced the above-mentioned appropriation of \$35,000 to \$25,000, and also provided that this amount should be expended pro rata, as near as might be, for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Wyoming, and on the Tongue River in Montana. In consequence of the reduction made by Congress of the amount appropriated, and the division of this amount between those in Wyoming and those in Montana, their rations had to be reduced more than one-half, and the only way to provide them with the amount of beef and flour absolutely necessary was again to have recourse to section 4, above mentioned. A diversion of \$7,000 from the appropriation made for the support of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas was made, and additional supplies, which it is thought will prove sufficient, have been ordered under existing contracts.

I am happy to state that the condition of the Indians in Montana, who no doubt, were starving during the winters of 1883 and 1884, especially

at the Blackfeet Agency, has been improved, and that, owing to the liberal appropriations made by Congress for their support during the present fiscal year, there is no lack of supplies at any of their agencies. At the Blackfeet Agency, where it was reported that during the winter and spring of 1883 and 1884 the Indians were compelled to kill their horses for food, and were eating bark, wild roots, &c., to keep from starving, the agent reports that he has more than sufficient supplies to last until June 30, 1886.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the insufficient amount appropriated for "pay of Indian police." The act reads:

For the service of not exceeding seven hundred and fifty privates, at eight dollars per month each, and not exceeding seventy-five officers, at ten dollars per month each, * * * and for the purchase of equipments and rations for policemen at non-ration agencies, eighty-three thousand dollars.

To pay 75 officers at \$10 per month each, and 750 privates at \$8 per month each, requires \$81,000; for 825 uniforms, at an average cost of about \$17, the sum of \$14,025 is required, and at least \$10,000 is needed for rations at non-ration agencies, or a total of about \$105,000. As I have already stated, I have reduced in my estimate to Congress the number of privates to 700, and of officers to 70, to provide for which will require \$90,000, and I hope the full amount asked for will be granted.

In this connection, I take the liberty again to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of making the appropriations for the support of the Indian service at an early date. So long as the amount granted by Congress for the different tribes are not known, no definite estimates as to the number and kind of articles to be purchased can be made. The preparation of these schedules requires a vast amount of clerical labor, and they cannot be made until the appropriation is made. The law requires that no purchases be made, except by giving three weeks' notice in the newspapers; and after the bids are opened it requires over a month to make awards, execute contracts, &c. The blankets, clothing, wagons, and a number of other articles have to be manufactured after the contracts and bonds are approved; and experience shows that in order to have ample time for the preparation and printing of the schedules of articles required, advertising, making awards, and executing contracts, &c., and to ship goods so as to arrive at the agencies, especially those in Montana and Dakota, in time to be used during the winter, the appropriation bill for the support of the Indian service should become a law not later than February 1 in each year. As a rule, the subsistence provided for each year is only sufficient to last until the end of the fiscal year, and if contracts are not made and approved early in May, it is impossible to ship supplies in time to be on hand at the agencies at the beginning of the fiscal year. Delay in the appropriations has repeatedly been the source of annoyance and the cause of great apprehension, and I hope my request for an early appropriation will meet this time with success.

PURCHASE OF ANNUITY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

Bids for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indian service for the fiscal year 1886 were opened in New York on the 5th of May last. Four hundred and thirty-three bids were received in New York, and at the opening at San Francisco 36 bids were received, making the total number received 469. Two hundred and eight contracts were awarded, made out in quadruplicate, each contract accompanied with a bond for its faithful performance. The awards in New York were made by me, with the assistance of the Board of Indian Commissioners and the appointment clerk of the Interior Department, who represented the Department, and also with the assistance of inspectors appointed to examine the samples offered.

The prices of all the goods and supplies purchased for the present fiscal year were lower than those of the last fiscal year, and by that means a saving of from \$150,000 to \$200,000 was made. At the opening of bids in New York, on May 5 last, the prices of beef for the Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Crow Creek, and Yankton Agencies were deemed by me to be too high, and all bids for beef for these Agencies were rejected. Another advertisement, calling for bids for beef for these agencies, was published, and on June 10 last these bids were opened and found to be considerably lower, resulting in a saving to the Government of over \$37,000 on that item alone.

Owing to the late date at which the appropriation bill is generally passed, the shipment of goods and supplies must be hurried through in a few months, and this entails a vast amount of labor upon this office during the summer months. Last year the appropriation bill did not pass until July 4, 1884, and no shipments could be made until late in August. During the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1884, there were shipped from the New York warehouse, direct, 18,398 packages, weighing 2,665,157 pounds. Shipments of sugar, coffee, rice, sirup, and similar articles, which are shipped direct from the wharf in New York, without being first delivered at the warehouse, amounted during the five months above mentioned, to 12,132 packages, weighing 1,770,402 pounds. Shipments from western points, viz: Chicago, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, &c., amounted to 2,074,680 pounds, making a total shipment in five months, of 6,510,239 pounds, and, as in every year since 1878, not one package remains unaccounted for.

The invoices received during these five months, and permanently recorded, as to numbers, marks, articles, dates of receipt, inspection, and shipment, &c., were 5,611 sets, of four each, three of which were transmitted from the warehouse in New York to this office and one transmitted to the proper Indian agent for his information. A detailed record of each shipment is also kept in New York, by which any package can be described, and in case of its loss can be duplicated.

After the invoices are received at this office, they are settled and paid for through the Treasury Department. All of the 5,611 sets of invoices

received during August, September, October, November, and December, 1884, had to be examined in this office, the calculations in each instance verified, and the inspection certificates and receipts of transportation contractors scrutinized. They are jacketed and put up as "claims" in the name of the parties furnishing the goods, the amounts are charged to the various appropriations according to law, and they are forwarded to the Second Auditor of the Treasury; from that office they are sent to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who certifies to the balance which he may find due in each case, and sends the settlement to the Indian Office, where a requisition is issued on the Secretary of the Interior for the amount certified to be due by the Second Comptroller. On this requisition the Secretary of the Interior issues a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury, and after this requisition has passed through the hands of the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller, it goes to the warrant division of the Treasury, where a warrant is issued and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller and Register of the Treasury, and is then sent to the Treasurer of the United States, who issues a draft in favor of the claimant.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

The sum of \$522,333.63 was paid in small per capita sums to Indians during the past fiscal year for the following purposes: Permanent annuity; annuities which are limited and will expire in the near future; interest on Indian money invested, and on Indian moneys held in trust in lieu of investment; right of way to railways to cross reservations; and compensation for damages by railways to private property of Indians.

Payment was also made of the money which was first appropriated in act approved July 4, 1884, as \$10,000 to purchase stock and other articles necessary to the civilization, education, and encouragement towards self-support of the Medewakaton band of Sioux Indians in Minnesota, but which it was found impracticable to apply to the benefit of these Indians until, on the recommendation of the Department, Congress modified the act by subsequent legislation, approved March 3, 1885, allowing \$9,280 of this money to be paid to these Indians per capita in cash, and \$720 to be expended in the employment of a practical farmer to instruct them, and also confining the benefits of the act to full-blood Indians. Of these there were found to be residing in Minnesota 180 men, women, and children, making the share of each a fraction over \$51.55, some families receiving over \$360, and the average to a family being about three shares, or \$154.65. The agent, who made the payment in April last, reported that these Indians were deserving of encouragement, and that it was his belief that, with very few exceptions, they would use the money strictly for the purposes for which it was appropriated.

A special payment was made this year to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes of the final three-fifths (about \$75,000) of the sum referred to in the second section of the act of January 18, 1881. I fear that these Winne-

bagoes, notwithstanding their declarations that the money provided for them by the act of January 18, 1881, would be used by them for the improvement of the homesteads they have entered, are not generally so using it. The reports which reach me give little assurance that under present conditions they will derive much benefit from such cash payments, made as they are by special agents who are without authority over them, and are not with them long enough to gain their confidence. A majority of them neglect all work for weeks before a payment is to be made, and as soon as the money is placed in their hands the special agent must leave them to do as they please with it; consequently very little of it goes to "aid them in obtaining subsistence by agricultural pursuits or to promote their civilization," and thriftlessness and vice are encouraged. They need the constant advice, encouragement, and restraint of a good permanent agent, assisted by an intelligent and reliable interpreter, and none others would be needed. Many of the better class know this, and are anxious that some such arrangement be made, which I earnestly recommend. The expense would be but little greater than that which will be necessary to make periodical payments of their permanent annuities under the present plan; and even if defrayed from their own funds, to which I understand they would readily consent, the greater benefit they would derive from their moneys, if the right sort of man was placed in charge of them, cannot be calculated.

The members of Big Hawk's band of these Wisconsin Winnebagoes, to whom reference was made in the last annual report from this office, have continued, under advice from evil-disposed persons, to refuse their shares in these payments. The attention of the Department was called to this, and to the extra expense their stubbornness entailed on the other members of the tribe and on the Government, and the suggestion was made that, in view of their repeated refusals to comply with the law or to receipt for their shares, the same might properly be returned to the general funds of the tribe for distribution amongst those who do comply with the law. But, although it was believed that this would be only just to all, it was thought best, in view of legal complications which might arise, to hold their shares to their credit for a time, and I have just been informed by a special agent on the ground that a majority of them will now comply with the law. In that case their money will be paid to them.

I am glad to be able to report that the cause for dissatisfaction which has existed for several years between that branch of the Sac and Fox Indians residing in Iowa and the branch residing in the Indian Territory as to the correct division of their annuity moneys between the two bands has been finally removed, to the satisfaction of all. Under the provisions of the last two acts making appropriations for the yearly interest due to them it was necessary to ascertain who the original Sac and Fox Indians were, at both points, and to divide their moneys accordingly. As this was a matter of great pecuniary interest to these people, every possible care was exercised to obtain a correct census.

Each band was notified in time, and allowed to be represented by a delegation of its headmen, accompanied by their attorney, at the taking of the census of the other band; and by this means, and by a careful scrutiny of the returns in this office, a true census and a fair and honest division of the interest of each band in their general tribal funds was obtained, to which both bands assent.

The change will be very beneficial to the band in Iowa, since, instead of receiving, as heretofore, but about one-fourth, it will in future receive nearly three-sevenths of the money of the tribe; and the Department has decided that under the new arrangement those in Iowa are entitled to a share (about \$1,100 per annum) of certain interest on proceeds of sales of land formerly paid altogether to those in the Indian Territory. These Indians are not progressing towards civilization, and it is to be regretted that some means cannot be found to induce them to join their friends in the Indian Territory, who are prosperous and happy, and where they would derive much more benefit from their cash payments. The expense of the agency in Iowa would thus be saved.

The system of keeping a correct census, and of making cash payments to Indians, is now so perfect that even newly-appointed agents have no difficulty in fully satisfying the Indians, and in rendering their accounts so that they are easy of settlement.

I consider it my duty to repeat the suggestion of my predecessor, as I believe it to be in the direction of economy, that such steps be taken as may be necessary to arrive at a final settlement and payment at once of such principal fund as will be a fair equivalent for the \$1,100 annually due to the Eel River band of Miami Indians in Indiana, and for the \$400 annually due to the Pottawatomies of Huron. These amounts are so small that they do not warrant the expense of paying them per capita to these Indians every year.

It would be well also, as was suggested before, if it could be decided by legislation, what degree of white blood should debar a person from sharing in annuities due to Indians, and whether persons once adopted, according to the rules of a tribe, can afterwards be dropped and excluded from any or all the benefits coming to the tribe.

In this connection I may add that cases often arise where annuities due to minor orphans who are at school or cared for by strangers are claimed by and paid to irresponsible Indian guardians, who put the money to their own use, the children receiving no benefit from it. I would recommend that such moneys be held in trust until the children become of age, and that such steps as may be necessary to this end be taken by the Department.

CLAIMS OF OLD LICENSED TRADERS AGAINST THE SIOUX.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior—

To investigate and determine the amounts due licensed traders, citizens of the United States, for supplies furnished, in the course of trade and business, to the Sioux

or Dakota Indians of Minnesota, subsequent to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and prior to the outbreak and massacre by said Indians in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which damages were not awarded by the commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

A commission, composed of Mr. E. M. Watson, assistant attorney of the Department of Justice, and Mr. C. F. Larrabee, of this Bureau, was sent west during the summer to investigate and report upon the several claims presented thereunder. Their report, which was submitted under date of September 3 last, was transmitted to the Department September 14 following. The aggregate amount of the claims presented was \$143,095.67; the amount ascertained to be due by the commission was \$42,175.08.

SAN CARLOS APACHES.

In view of the difficulties encountered in making satisfactory disposition of the Chiricahua Apache Indians captured by General Crook in the spring of 1883, the then Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior entered into an agreement, under date of July 7, 1883, whereby the War Department was intrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation. It was also agreed that the United States Indian agent for these Indians should continue in the discharge of the ordinary duties of agent, except such as related to keeping the peace, administering justice, and punishing refractory Indians. It was also agreed that the recently captured Apaches, and all such as might hereafter be captured or surrendered, should be kept under the control of the War Department at such points (except at the agency) on the San Carlos Reservation as might be determined by the War Department, and that they should be fed and cared for by said Department.

The Indian agent has in no manner by authority of this office interfered with the management of the Chiricahuas since their surrender to General Crook in 1883, and since that time they have been under the immediate and exclusive management of the military. On the 17th of last May a portion of the Chiricahuas, numbering 42 men and 92 women and children, succeeded in escaping from military control, while the remaining portion staid peaceably at Camp Apache. Of those who escaped 8 men were killed by Apache scouts and 31 women and children were captured and are now held under military surveillance at Fort Bowie. The others have been roaming through the country committing murders and depredations and pillaging upon and terrorizing not only citizens but also other Indians.

In view of the outbreak in May, and as a precautionary measure against any collusion or combination that might be made between those off and those remaining on the reservation, as well as to assure peace and quiet to citizens, it has been deemed advisable to place all the Apaches temporarily under the charge of the War Department, that Department to

have full authority to prescribe and enforce such regulations for their management as may be deemed proper. To this end United States Indian Agent Ford was relieved of his duties as agent, on September 1st, and Capt. F. E. Pierce, of the United States Army, was placed in charge.

This office heartily sympathizes with the effort of the War Department to control the rebellious and warlike spirit of the Chiricahua outlaws, and to prevent a recurrence of their raids upon white settlements, and I trust that the military will be able to capture the murderous band now skulking in the Sierra Madre Mountains and to bring them to condign punishment. It has been suggested that the less guilty and responsible of those captured might be transported to an island in the Pacific Ocean, where they could be safely guarded without material expense to the Government, and where the products of the fisheries and the native flocks could be made to furnish a living; or, perhaps, it would be more practicable to place them on the farm belonging to the military prison near Fort Leavenworth, Kans., where, under guard, they could be forced to make a living for themselves by manual labor. It should be carefully borne in mind that, with the exception of the Chiricahuas, the main body of the Indians belonging to the San Carlos Reservation for many years past have been credited with peaceful intentions and conduct, and for at least two years past have not been connected with any outbreaks, have committed no depredations, and, so far as known, have not taken the life of a single white person. They are living quietly on their reservation, engaged in the cultivation of their farms, and no military force has been required to compel obedience on their part to the rules and regulations of the Department.

COAL ON THE WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

There has been some mention of this subject in the last three annual reports of this office, from which may be gathered the history of the coal discovery, as well as a general knowledge of the various attempts that have been made by the discoverers and others interested, to secure the segregation of the coal-bearing lands from the Indian reservation, together with the action taken by this office in connection therewith.

The commission appointed by your predecessor under authority of the act of July 4, 1884 (Stat. 23, p. 95)—

To examine and report upon the character, extent, thickness, and depth of each vein, the value of the coal per ton on the dump, and the best method to utilize the same, and to report their opinions as to the best method of disposing thereof within the limits of the White Mountain Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, and the result of said investigation to the Secretary (of the Interior) and by him transmitted to Congress,

submitted their report to the Department under date of November 28, 1884. Said report was transmitted to Congress with Department letter of December 26, 1884, and on January 6, 1885, it was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed. The

report may be found in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 20, Forty-eighth Congress, second session. In the opinion of the commission the question of the economic value of the coal-fields is one of great doubt. They say:

Whether it will pay to mine the coal is very doubtful, but if there are persons who think it will, and are willing to attempt it, it is our opinion that to give the original discoverers the right to explore and develop the coal-field free of royalty during a period of three years, provided work is begun within six months and carried forward continuously, then lease the coal lands for a term of years under a royalty per ton of ten cents, to the persons who have developed the coal field, will be the best method of disposing of the same. If the original discoverers do not lease their prospect claims under the above conditions, and are not prepared or willing to continue the work of exploration and development, the right to explore and lease the coal lands should be given to such responsible parties as the Department may determine.

I find that my predecessor in returning the report to the Department, December 6, 1884, took occasion to dissent from the opinion of the commission that the original discoverers should have the right to explore and develop the coal-fields "free of royalty during a period of three years," but concurred "in the general plan of leasing upon a royalty system, and also in the suggestion that the original discoverers should have a preference right to lease."

The effort to obtain possession of these lands was renewed with the change of Administration. The argument used all along has been that as the reservation was established by Executive order, the coal-bearing lands could properly be restored to the public domain by a like order. But inasmuch as the subject has repeatedly been before Congress, and was pending in committee at the date of adjournment, I have steadfastly declined to make any recommendation in the premises, believing that the settlement of the question now properly belongs to that body.

If Congress should decide to segregate the coal-fields from the reservation, it should provide for the sale of the lands thus segregated to the highest bidder at not less than \$20 per acre; the proceeds to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, and draw 5 per cent. interest, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the education and civilization of the Indians of said reservation.

THE PAPAGO RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

The difficulty experienced during the last few years in preventing the occupation of the Papago Reservation in Southern Arizona by white settlers, and the unlawful cutting and removal of timber therefrom, renders it important that more effective measures be adopted than are now being employed, or than are possible under the present system. The Papagos have no resident agent, and the reservation is attached to the Pima and Maricopa agency, 60 miles distant. It is physically impossible for the agent at that agency to properly attend to the affairs of the Papagos. However frequent his visits may be, no sooner is his back turned than the disturbances which called for his presence are renewed. Either an agency should be established there, and means provided for

its maintenance, or provision should be made to give the Indians and in severalty with permanent title, inalienable for a term of years.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The condition of these Indians as regards their lands still remains in an unsatisfactory condition. Suits in ejectment have been brought by owners of private grants against Indians who have been in occupation and possession for many years, even for generations. Attorneys were employed to defend these suits, but payment of expenses incurred by them having been refused by the Treasury Department, they have virtually abandoned the cases. I hope hereafter to be able to intrust the interests of the Mission Indians to parties who will use more care for their welfare.

The reservations set apart for the Indians in many cases do not include their villages, and in others cover lands claimed, in some cases no doubt justly, by settlers. Unless something is speedily done for their relief, nothing but starvation and extermination await these people, who, by the treaty with Mexico, were received on an equal footing with other citizens of that republic.

The bill for their relief which was submitted to the Department January 10, 1884, and which passed the Senate July 3, 1884, appears to afford the most feasible and satisfactory solution of the difficulty. This bill will again be prepared and submitted to the Department for transmission to Congress at the coming session.

I give no details as to the wrongs and sufferings of these Indians, because they have been fully set forth in the report on their condition made by Mrs. Helen Jackson and Mr. Abbot Kinney, which was published a year ago, and also in the report of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs (Report No. 1522, Forty-eighth Congress, second session).

THE KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The reservation Indians.—The errors in the public surveys within the Klamath River Reservation not having been corrected, the work of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians, as directed in Department letter of March 26, 1883, which was suspended on account of the discovery of these errors, has not been resumed.

No less than three bills were introduced in the last Congress "to restore the reservation to the public domain," in each of which provision was made for allotting lands in severalty to the Indians (S. 813 and H. R. 112 and 7505). Neither of said bills was enacted, for the reason, it is presumed, that they were not reached in the regular course of business before adjournment. It is my intention to ask at an early day for legislation suitable to the wants of these Indians. They do not need all the lands at present reserved for their use, but they should be permanently settled, either individually or in small communities, and

their lands secured to them by patent before any portion of their reservation is restored to the public domain.

The non-reservation Indians.—Scattered along the banks of the Klamath River on both sides between the Klamath River Reservation on the north and the Hoopa Valley Reservation on the south, are fourteen villages of Klamath Indians, having a total population of two hundred and seventeen, men, women, and children. The river affords them a partial food supply, and, with hunting, stock-raising, truck farming, and day labor among the whites, they are entirely self-supporting. The fisheries are their chief dependence, however, and their villages are situated with especial reference to convenience in their use. They have long been in possession of the lands occupied by them, and as their locality offered no special attractions to the whites, they have been left quite undisturbed until recently, both in the occupation of their lands and in their fishing privileges.

Early in the present year reports reached this office of apprehended trouble between these Indians and the whites, growing out of the gradual occupation of their lands by the latter. So serious did these complaints become, that I dispatched a special agent to the scene of the reported troubles, with full instructions to investigate the matter, and, if possible, devise some plan for the protection of the Indians. As the result of his visit quiet has been restored, a better feeling exists, and there is no apprehension of serious trouble between the parties. However, the Indians are sadly in need of protection in respect of their lands, and I propose to make suitable recommendation having that object in view. This I shall do in a special report to the Department. The special agent's report will be found herewith, page 264.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

This reservation was first selected for Indian purposes in 1856, and according to the survey made in 1860, comprised 25,030.8 acres (being the entire Round Valley), of fertile and productive land. Under the act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat., 633), the boundaries of the reservation were changed, and the southern portion of the valley thrown open to settlement, leaving between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of it within the reservation. On the north the boundaries were extended, thus adding a large tract of grazing country to the reservation, which, including Camp Wright, added by Executive order of July 26, 1876, increased its area to 102,118 acres.

The act of 1873 provided for the appointment of three commissioners, directed them to make an appraisal of all improvements of white persons north of the southern boundary of the reservation as established by the act, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay for these improvements out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands authorized to be sold. Appraisal was made, a portion of the claims paid

as appraised, and tender made to other claimants who refused to accept the payments.

By a decree of the United States courts, certain parties who had been paid for their improvements obtained title to 1080 acres of land within the reservation as "swamp and overflowed lands," notwithstanding the fact that the State of California, by act of May 14, 1862, granted to the United States all lands belonging to the State and within an Indian reservation, and that the certificates of purchase were issued subsequent to the date of this act. Complaints have been made for years that persons having pretended rights on the reservation were holding large herds of cattle there, to the great detriment of the United States and the Indians.

The proceeds from the sales of lands proving insufficient to pay the appraised value of the improvements of settlers, an appropriation was asked of the Forty-seventh Congress to pay the balance, and the request renewed during the Forty-eighth Congress, but without avail.

During the summer of 1884 a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, consisting of Senators Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Morgan, visited the reservation and investigated its condition. From the report of the committee (Senate Report, No. 1522, Forty-eighth Congress, second session) it appears that nine individuals and firms, owning under the decree of the Supreme Court 1,080 acres of land, occupy with 44,000 sheep 97,500 acres of the 102,118 acres included within the reservation. The committee did not present their report until the last week of the session. They are of the opinion that the earliest measures should be taken to reduce the boundaries of the reservation, allotting the valley lands in severalty, with a sufficient quantity of grazing lands, the balance to be sold and invested for the benefit of the Indians.

The legal rights of some of these intruders are so intermingled with pretended rights and lawless trespass as to render any action of the Department looking to their removal impracticable. But, as remarked by the committee, "the present condition of things ought not longer to continue." Some action should be promptly taken by Congress to establish a reservation of suitable size for the requirements of the Indians, to rid such reservation of all intruders, and to pay whatever may be due on valid claims. The matter will be properly presented to you for submission to Congress at the beginning of the next session.

COMMISSION TO SIOUX OF DAKOTA.

The commission, composed of Messrs. Newton Edmunds, Peter C. Shannon, and James H. Teller, appointed in 1882, "to negotiate with the Sioux Indians for such modification of existing treaties and agreements with said Indians as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior," was dissolved by Department letter of September 11 last. The work performed by said commission, and a

full history of all their proceedings, and of the causes which led to the failure to procure the signatures of the Indians to the agreement negotiated with them in the fall of 1882, together with the agreement itself and all correspondence relating thereto, may be found in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 70, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.

No duties have been imposed upon the commission since their visit to the Sisseton and Yankton Sioux Reservations, under office instructions of May 10, 1884, mention of which was made in the last annual report of this office (p. xxxviii). Under date of August 11 last Mr. Edmunds, speaking for the commission, reported to this office the result of the visit to the Yankton Sioux. From said report it appears that a majority of the Yankton Sioux are disposed to part with a considerable portion of their reservation on the north and east; but no final decision has been reached by them. The more progressive Indians favor such plan, while a few of the older chiefs and less advanced members of the tribe are opposed to it.

It was stated in the last annual report of this office that the visit of the commission to the Sisseton Reservation proved unsuccessful.

THE OLD WINNEBAGO AND CROW CREEK RESERVATIONS IN DAKOTA.

By an Executive order, dated February 27, 1885, all that tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying on the east bank of the Missouri River and commonly known as the Old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations, except certain portions thereof particularly described in said order, was restored to the mass of the public domain. By public proclamation of the President, dated April 17, 1885, said order is declared to be inoperative and of no effect. The lands intended to be embraced therein are proclaimed to be existing Indian reservations, and as such available for Indian purposes alone, and subject to the Indian intercourse laws of the United States. Following is the full text of the proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by an Executive order bearing date the 27th day of February, 1885, it was ordered that "all that tract of country in the Territory of Dakota known as the Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri River, set apart and reserved by Executive order dated January 11, 1875, and which is not covered by the Executive order dated August 9, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by the order of January 11, 1875, except the following-described tracts: Township No. 108 north, range 71 west, 108 north, range 72 west, fractional township 108 north, range 73 west, the west half of section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of township 107 north, range 70 west, fractional townships 107 north, range 71 west, 107 north, range 72 west, 107 north, range 73 west, the west half of township 106 north, range 70 west, and fractional township 106 north, range 71 west; and except also all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, which are outside of the limits of the above-described tracts, and which

may have heretofore been allotted to the Indians residing upon said reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by the said Indians under and in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, of April 29, 1868, and the same is hereby restored to the public domain"; and

Whereas upon the claim being made that said order is illegal and in violation of the plighted faith and obligations of the United States contained in sundry treaties heretofore entered into with the Indian tribes or bands, occupants of said reservation, and that the further execution of said order will not only occasion much distress and suffering to peaceable Indians but retard the work of their civilization and engender amongst them a distrust of the National Government, I have determined, after a careful examination of the several treaties, acts of Congress, and other official data bearing on the subject, aided and assisted therein by the advice and opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States duly rendered in that behalf, that the lands so proposed to be restored to the public domain by said Executive order of February 27, 1885, are included as existing Indian reservations on the east bank of the Missouri River by the terms of the second article of the treaty with the Sioux Indians concluded April 29, 1868, and that consequently being treaty reservations the Executive was without lawful power to restore them to the public domain by said Executive order, which is therefore deemed and considered to be wholly inoperative and void; and

Whereas the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found upon Indian lands and territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the Interior Department:

Now, therefore, in order to maintain inviolate the solemn pledges and plighted faith of the Government as given in the treaties in question, and for the purpose of properly protecting the interests of the Indian tribes as well as of the United States in the premises, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said lands where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the said Executive order of February 27, 1885, to be in contravention of the treaty obligations of the United States with the Sioux tribe of Indians, and therefore to be inoperative and of no effect; and I further declare that the lands intended to be embraced therein are existing Indian reservations and as such available for Indian purposes alone and subject to the Indian intercourse acts of the United States.

I do further warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in the occupation of said lands under color of said executive order, and all such person or persons as are intending or preparing to enter and settle upon the same thereunder, that they will neither be permitted to remain or enter upon said lands; and such persons as are already there are hereby required to vacate and remove therefrom with their effects within sixty days from the date hereof; and in case a due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States, and this admonition and warning, be not sufficient to effect the purpose and intentions as herein declared, all the power of the Government will be employed to carry into proper execution the treaties and laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony thereof I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President :

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

The requirements of the President's proclamation are now being carried out in a manner to cause as little hardship and loss to the settlers as is possible under the circumstances. This office has steadfastly maintained the position that the reservations in question were "existing reservations" at the date of the Sioux treaty of April 29, 1868, and as such were made a part of the reservation thereby set apart (article 2) for the different bands of Sioux Indians parties to said treaty.

The right of the Indians to occupy said reservations under said treaty has been fully recognized since the date thereof, and many of them were residing on the lands when the treaty was negotiated. Extensive surveys have been made on both reservations and paid for out of moneys appropriated by Congress for the survey of Indian reservations, and allotments to the number of two hundred and thirty-seven have been made to the Indians under the provisions of the aforesaid treaty. The agent's residence, agent's office, boarding-school building, large warehouse, issue-house, dispensary, employes' quarters, saw mill, storehouse, corral, slaughter-house, agency farm, &c., are all situated within the tract formerly occupied by the Winnebagoes.

The correspondence shows that the Indian Office has invariably refused to lend its aid or approval to any movement looking to the restoration of any of the lands embraced within these reservations to the mass of the public domain, by Executive order, with a view to their being opened to white settlement. It has always held that the Executive was without lawful power to do so, and that to effect such purpose would require the consent of the Indians and the sanction of Congress.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWAS IN DAKOTA.

Frequent reports have been received during the year of threatened hostilities on the part of the Turtle Mountain Chippewas, who have a reservation in Northern Dakota, near the international boundary; but investigation has failed to discover any hostile intention or the existence of undue excitement amongst them. The reduction of their reservation to two townships has caused some dissatisfaction, and they have asked for more land; but it is believed that they have all the land they need or will ever make use of, and as they are at liberty to take homesteads on the public domain, which many of the half-breeds have already done, I do not see the necessity for the enlargement of their reservation. If they have suffered any wrong, as is claimed, on account of the restoration to the public domain of the Turtle Mountain country, by which is meant that vast territory lying north of Devil's Lake and west of the Red River of the North, the remedy is with Congress.

Many half-breeds, who properly belong on the other side of the British line, are mixed in with our native Indians, producing discord amongst them; and proving a constant source of annoyance to white settlers. No doubt the liberal advantages offered to our Indians in obtaining homesteads has induced many and will tempt others to come

over, in the hope of securing the proffered aid and assistance. It will require the greatest care to prevent imposition of this sort. The same difficulty is experienced at other points along the international boundary.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

The Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 95), contained an item appropriating the sum of \$6,000, to enable the Seminole Indians in Florida to obtain homesteads upon the public lands, and to establish themselves thereon. Late Special Agent Beede was assigned the duty of visiting these Indians for the purpose of inducing them to take advantage of the above provision. After much difficulty he succeeded in finding a number of Indians who were willing to take homesteads, many of them having small patches of cultivated land, which they have occupied for years, and to which they desire to obtain title. Upon investigation at the land office, however, it was found that all this land is owned by the State of Florida, or by improvement companies, to whom it has been transferred by the State. No public lands could be found upon which to locate these Indians. Further action under the act was therefore suspended.

Correspondence has been had, however, with the governor of Florida, who suggests that the officers of the State, as trustees of the improvement fund, might dispose of certain lands to the United States, for the purpose of locating these Indians, as contemplated by Congress. Special report will be made upon this subject.

CHOCTAW ORPHAN LANDS.

The sixth clause of the nineteenth article of the Choctaw treaty of September 27, 1830 (7 Stats., p. 337), provides as follows :

Likewise children of the Choctaw Nation residing in the nation, who have neither father nor mother, a list of which, with satisfactory proof of parentage and orphanage, being filed with agent in six months, to be forwarded to the War Department, shall be entitled to a quarter-section of land, to be located under the direction of the President; and with his consent the same may be sold, and the proceeds applied to some beneficial purpose for the benefit of said orphans.

Such a list was submitted to the Department by United States Indian Agent W. Ward on the 17th of December, 1831, consisting of 134 orphan children, viz, 48 in Ne-tuc-che-gee's district, 36 in Leflore's district, and 50 in Mish-a-la-tub-bee's district, together with the names of their parents so far as the same could be ascertained. The lands (134 tracts, containing 21,412.39 acres) were selected by special agents, and were approved by the President January 25, April 18, and November 28, 1837, and were located in Mississippi, as follows :— 42 tracts (Nos. 1 to 40, inclusive, 133, and 134), in Lowndes County ; 9 tracts (Nos. 41 to 44, inclusive, and 128 to 130, inclusive), in Holmes County ; 14 tracts (Nos. 45 to 88, inclusive) in Calhoun County ; 66 tracts (Nos. 59 to 124,

inclusive, in Tallahatchie County; 1 tract (No. 125) in Yalabusha County; and 2 tracts (Nos. 131 and 132) in Bolivar County.

Of these 134 tracts only two orphans (Ebenezer and Alexander Pitchlyn, of Mish-a-la-tub-bee district, orphans of James Pitchlyn and Wi-ha-ni-ye, a Chickasaw woman), had quarter-sections allotted to them, viz: tracts 133 and 134, being the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 22, township 19, range 17 east, Lowndes County, for which patents were issued in their favor. When an attempt was made to allot the remainder of these lands to the other orphans, respectively, it was found to be impracticable, as the Choctaw authorities were unable to identify all of said orphans, in view of which the Choctaws concluded to ask for the sale of said tracts as provided in the treaty.

These lands were sold on credit in 1838, through the agency of Hon. A. V. Brown. A few of the purchasers paid for the lands bought, but many failed, for satisfactory reasons, to pay more than the interest on the notes given in purchase for these lands, and some even failed to pay the interest, and the lands, in many cases, reverted to the Indians. For a statement showing the names of the purchasers, the amounts received on account of principal and interest, and the balance due under each head, prepared in this office May 11, 1848, see H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 45, Thirty-first Congress, second session.

Owing to the delays incident to the settlement of the sales made in 1838, the matter was placed in the hands of Hon. Charles Borland, of Lancaster, Ohio, under office instructions of June 4, 1849. After a thorough investigation Mr. Borland submitted a revaluation of the lands, and the Department ordered their sale at this revaluation. He reported the following sales:

April 25, 1851	\$33,412 42
June —, 1851	14,506 98
February 10, 1852 (including rents, \$488)	3,631 25
June 1, 1852	13,556 39
January 19, 1853, amended May 11, 1853 (including rents, \$831.84)	8,859 81
	<hr/>
	73,966 85
Less expenses	5,186 59
	<hr/>
Net amount paid over by Mr. Borland	68,780 26

In his adjustment of accounts with the original purchasers of land, or debtors to the Choctaw orphans, Mr. Borland acquired certain lands in settlement or compromise with said debtors, amounting to 716.60 acres. On the 20th of July, 1855, Col. Edward C. Walthall, of Coffeeville, Miss., was appointed to appraise these lands and such lands as had reverted to the Choctaw orphans from failure of purchasers to pay for said lands, on completion of which he was appointed, November 22, 1855, to sell both the reverted and acquired lands aforesaid. Colonel

LVI REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Walthall reported and paid over the sum of \$25,134 for sales of land made by him up to the 11th of February, 1856.

Subsequently this office disposed of three tracts, Nos. 76, 77, and 87, amounting to \$2,259.80. To complete the sale of the remainder of these lands this office, on the 20th of August, 1857, recommended the appointment of a suitable person for this purpose, and the Department concluded to effect said sales through the local land offices of Mississippi, through which channel thirty-seven tracts were disposed of, leaving the following tracts—original selections and acquired lands—unsold:

ORIGINAL SELECTIONS.

No.	Location.	No. of acres.	Valuation in—	
			1838.	1855.
46	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 28, T. 23, R. 8 E	160.04	\$480 12	\$1,280 32
49	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 29, T. 23, R. 8 E	160.96	643 84	321 92
50	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 31, T. 23, R. 8 E	160.36	481 08	1,443 24
51	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 32, T. 23, R. 8 E	160.70	642 80	803 50
54	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 33, T. 23, R. 8 E	160.52	642 08	802 60
125	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, T. 24, R. 6 E	158.27	1,266 16	1,000 00
131 } 132 }	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 13, T. 24, R. 7 W	319.34		
Total		1,280.19		

Five of these tracts (Nos. 46, 49, 50, 51, and 54), amounting to 802.58 acres, are in Calhoun County, one tract (No. 125) is in Yalabusha County, and the remaining two tracts (Nos. 131 and 132) are in Bolivar County, all in Mississippi.

ACQUIRED LANDS.

Location.	Acres.	Valuation in 1855.
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 24, R. 3	157.76	\$236 64
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 3, T. 24, R. 3	157.76	788 80
E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 24, R. 3	80.00	200 00
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 25, T. 24, R. 2	161.08	402 70
N. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 2	80.00	100 00
W. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 36, T. 24, R. 2	80.00	40 00
Total	716.60	

On the 6th of February, 1883, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, this office recommended that an Inspector be sent to view and value the eight original tracts of land remaining unsold, aggregating 1,280.19 acres, with a view to their sale. The matter was referred to the General Land Office by the Department, and no further sale has been reported by that office, and the presumption is that these tracts are still unsold, as well as the acquired lands, aggregating 716.60 acres. Some definite steps should be taken to place these lands in the market.

REMOVAL OF NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS FROM INDIAN TERRITORY TO NEZ PERCÉ AND COLVILLE AGENCIES.

Under the appropriation made available in the act of March 3d last, for the removal of the Nez Percé Indians in the Indian Territory to some other location, and in accordance with your authority of May 17 last, one hundred and fifty of said Indians, including men, women, and children, have been removed to and located at the Colville Agency in Washington Territory; and the remainder, one hundred and eighteen in all, are now located with their friends and relatives at the Nez Percé Agency in Idaho.

The reason for sending these Indians to two separate agencies was partly on account of their own desire in the matter, but principally on account of indictments said to be pending in Idaho against Chief Joseph and some of his immediate followers, for murders committed by them before their removal to the Indian Territory in 1878, and numerous threats that were made that, in the event of their return to Idaho, extreme measures would be taken by the citizens to avenge the wrongs alleged to have been perpetrated by these people over eight years ago.

As a precautionary measure to secure safety and protection for the Indians *en route* to Idaho and Washington Territory, the honorable Secretary of War issued the requested orders for a sufficient force of troops to be in readiness to meet any emergencies that might grow out of the movement, and under the immediate supervision of Dr. W. H. Faulkner, the special agent appointed for the purpose, the removal to the two agencies aforesaid was accomplished without difficulty, and the Indians were received at both agencies with kindness and cordiality. The removal was entirely satisfactory, and all parties concerned appear to be contented with their new homes. The total cost to the Government in connection with the removal, including transportation, subsistence, and pay and expenses of the special agent, amounts to \$11,354.01.

I will add that in the spring of 1883 thirty-three Nez Percés, mostly destitute widows and orphans, were removed, under the supervision of James Reubens, from the Indian Territory to the Nez Percé Agency in Idaho. The authority for this removal was granted with the understanding that it would be no expense to the Government, but it appears that in the act approved July 4, 1884, Congress made an appropriation of \$1,625 to reimburse Mr. Reubens for expenses incurred in connection with this removal, which amount has been paid in full.

REMOVAL OF THE TONKAWAS.

The Tonkawa Indians, who were removed from the State of Texas during the month of October, 1884, to the Iowa Reservation in the Indian Territory, were in June last removed to the Oakland Reservation in that Territory which had just been vacated by the removal of the Nez Percés, above referred to. The Iowas had objected to the location

of the Tonkawas upon their reserve, and the Oakland Reservation seemed to be well adapted to the wants of the Tonkawas, for whom the improvements made for the Nez Percés were available.

Previous to their departure, the Nez Percés, for whose use and benefit the Oakland Reservation had been conveyed to the United States in trust by the Cherokee Nation, relinquished all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands included in the reservation. It is now proposed to ask Congress to confirm to the Tonkawas by a valid title a sufficient quantity of land belonging to this reservation to provide for all their wants.

KICKAPOO ALLOTTEES UNDER TREATY OF 1862.

In each of his four annual reports my predecessor called attention to the condition of affairs relative to the estates of deceased and female allottees under the provisions of the Kickapoo treaty of June 28, 1862 (13 Stats., 623). At the first session of the last Congress the matter was submitted to that body for the third time, but the bill, although it passed the Senate, failed to receive consideration in the House of Representatives. In the present condition of affairs females cannot receive patents for the lands allotted them under the treaty, and the estates of deceased allottees cannot be settled. I think the attention of Congress should once more be called to the subject.

ATTEMPTED SETTLEMENTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

At the date of the last annual report of this office the Oklahoma colonists had just been ejected by the military from the Cherokee Outlet lands, south of the Kansas line. Payne, with a number of old offenders, was arrested and sent to Fort Smith, Ark., where they were turned over to the United States marshal September 8, 1884. There, it is understood, Payne was released upon his own recognizance of \$1,000 and turned loose, and the commanding general reported that he was back at Hunnewell, organizing another expedition for the Indian Territory, before the troops who took him to Fort Smith could return. Subsequent to this the sudden death of Payne, who for years had been the acknowledged leader of the Oklahoma movement, was announced.

He was succeeded by one W. L. Couch, under whose leadership in the latter part of December, 1884, a large body of armed men again entered the Territory with the avowed object of effecting a permanent settlement, encamping at Stillwater, on the Cimarron River, whence they defied the military to remove them. Couch, the leader, was reported as willing to risk a collision with the troops, as likely to arouse public sympathy, and compel favorable action by Congress in opening the coveted lands to settlement. After maintaining a determined show of resistance for some weeks, their provisions giving out, and the troops gradually closing in on them, the intruders, on the 27th January, 1885,

finally surrendered to General Hatch, commanding the military district of Oklahoma, and under escort of the troops were marched back to the Kansas line, and recrossed to Arkansas City. Here Couch and some of the more prominent men were arrested on Federal warrants issued under section 5334 of the Revised Statutes, and taken to Wichita, Kans., where, on March 5, they were placed under heavy bonds to appear in the United States court (which subsequently adjourned to September) to answer to a charge of unlawfully engaging in rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States.

In the mean time the subject had largely engaged the attention of Congress, and by section 8 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stats. at Large, p. 384), the President was "authorized to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement under the homestead laws the unassigned lands in said Indian Territory ceded by them respectively to the United States by the several treaties of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and for that purpose the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; his action hereunder to be reported to Congress."

Notwithstanding this legislation the colonists still maintained a defiant attitude in camp at Arkansas City, and threatened to re-enter the Territory in largely increased numbers at an early date. An impression seemed to prevail amongst them that the proclamation issued by President Arthur, July 1st, and his subsequent order of July 31, 1884, directing the employment of the military in enforcing the same, had become inoperative with the close of his administration. To counteract this idea, the President, on the 13th March last, issued a proclamation (which will be found herewith, page 283), substantially to the same effect as those of his predecessors, declaring the determination of the Government to maintain the integrity of the treaties entered into with the Indian tribes, and to enforce obedience to the laws of the United States.

The immediate effect of this proclamation, as reported by the commanding general, was to reduce the numbers of the Couch colony, many of whom quietly dispersed and returned to their homes. A large number, however, estimated at from six to eight hundred men, all well armed, still remained in camp, who openly avowed their intention to disregard the proclamation and force their way into the Territory. Meetings of the colonists were held, and resolutions passed expressive of their surprise and dissatisfaction at the course taken by the Government, and demanding of the President an explanation of the laws and treaties governing the Oklahoma lands under which it was claimed they were still Indian lands. A delegation in behalf of the colonists waited on the President and Secretary of the Interior, with a view to

securing some modification of the proclamation whereby they might be permitted temporarily to enter the Territory pending the negotiations authorized by Congress, but they were informed that under no circumstances would any settlements be permitted in the Indian Territory until the negotiations with the Indian tribes had been had and authority from Congress obtained.

Upon the return of the delegation to Arkansas City the colonists (April 23) passed resolutions agreeing to await the result of negotiations, and adjourned to meet at the call of their leader. Those having homes returned to them, about two hundred and fifty remaining in camp, near Caldwell, on the Kansas border, where they appear to have since conducted themselves in an orderly manner. Recent advices received in this Department indicating an intention on the part of the colonists to disband and peacefully await further official action in reference to the lands in question, the United States district attorney has been instructed by the Department of Justice to dismiss the suits before referred to, if he is satisfied they have broken camp and retired from the border and relinquished their project of invasion.*

INTRUDERS AND DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

No progress has been made in the adjustment of this matter since the last Annual Report, in which it was stated that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs was then about to visit the Indian Territory for the purpose of investigating this subject, among others, and that it was presumed the committee would present a report which would enable Congress to reach a satisfactory solution of the question at the then ensuing session. This expectation was not realized, the committee having presented no report of their investigations in the Territory.

The several civilized nations (with the exception of the Choctaw) seem unwilling to adopt any satisfactory plan of settlement, and the matter is therefore left in the same unsettled condition that has existed for many years.

RESERVOIRS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Attention is called to that portion of the Annual Report for the year 1884 (page xlvi) on the subject of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, in which recommendation was made that an appropriation of \$26,800 be made by Congress as a first installment to reimburse certain Chippewa Indians for the annual damage and injury to them involved in the construction of those reservoirs, and that annually thereafter a similar appropriation be made. Such action is needed to carry into effect the award of a commission, appointed December 22, 1882, to review a former valuation of damages to those Chippewas by reason of the construction of reservoirs upon their reservations in Minnesota.

* NOTE.—In the latter part of October and early in November (since the above was written) these invaders, headed by Couch, again entered the Territory in large numbers and camped on the banks of the Canadian, near Council Grove, whence they were removed across the line by the military at the request of the Interior Department.

While these Indians have, to their credit, remained passive during the past year, notwithstanding the failure of Congress to make the appropriation asked for, yet the fact remains that they are to be seriously injured in their industries and in their homes by this contemplated improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River in the construction of these dams and reservoirs. This improvement is to be a public benefit that will inure solely to the United States, and ample compensation for damages should be made by Congress. I therefore renew the recommendation heretofore made, and ask that Congress be requested to take action in the matter.

TIMBER SPOILIATION ON THE RED LAKE RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

Unless some more effective means be adopted than have hitherto been employed to prevent timber depredations on the Red Lake Reservation in Minnesota, the valuable timber forests of that reservation will soon disappear without the Indians deriving the benefit therefrom to which they are justly entitled. The reservation situated in the northern part of the State extends to the international boundary. It is remote from the ordinary routes of travel, and the tract where the most valuable timber is found, is more than 100 miles from the agency (White Earth) to which the reservation is attached. Timber cutting and logging operations are carried on from both sides of the international line, and the vast extent of the timber zone renders it utterly impossible to protect the timber from wholesale theft.

A bill was introduced in the 48th Congress (H. R. 4384) as a substitute for one previously introduced (H. R. 846), which, among other things, provided for the appraisalment and sale of the stumpage on said reservation for the benefit of the Indians. There should be some provision for the protection of this valuable timber against unlawful depredations.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES IN MONTANA.

By an Executive order dated November 26, 1884, a tract of country east of the Crow Reservation, in the Territory of Montana, was set apart for the use and occupation of the Northern Cheyennes. These Indians consist of parties captured by the military in 1877 and "hostiles" from the Pine Ridge Agency, who have been permitted to settle in the vicinity of the Tongue and Rosebud Rivers, in the southern part of Montana.

The creation of this reservation excited much opposition among the settlers in the vicinity, in view of which, and the further facts that many valid claims existed within the reservation and that it was ill-adapted to the requirements of the Indians, late Special Agent Bannister was instructed to investigate their condition and ascertain whether a reservation for them could be selected on the Rosebud, or whether they could be provided for in some other manner. In his report he recommends that the Executive order creating the reser-

vation be revoked, and that negotiations be opened with the Crow Indians for the purchase of so much of the northeast corner of their reservation as may be necessary for the Northern Cheyennes in Montana. He secured a written agreement by the Indians to remove to, and locate on, such reservation as might be determined upon by the Department. Final action has not been taken on this report, but the subject will hereafter be specially submitted for your consideration and action.

THE OMAHA RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

The act of March 3, 1885 (Stat. 23, 370), authorized the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, and with the consent of the Indians, to extend the time of payment as fixed by section 2 of the act of August 7, 1882 (Stat. 22, 341), for the Omaha Reservation lands lying west of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad, recently sold under authority of said act, so that one-third of the purchase money should become due and payable in two years from the date when the land was thrown open to settlement, with one year's interest on the amount of the first installment; one-third in one year; and the remaining third in two years from date of first payment, with interest as provided in the act last above mentioned.

Owing to the stress of hard times, and the failure to get returns from their crops in time, it was found that many of the purchasers would be unable to make their first payments at the date fixed by law. It was not deemed advisable to go to the expense of reselling the lands, and in the light of past experience in similar cases it was believed that it would be more to the advantage of the Indians to extend the time of payment. The question having been submitted to the Indians as required, they readily gave their consent, and the extension was accordingly granted.

All the lands lying west of the railroad, not previously allotted to the Indians, have been sold.

By the same act (March 3, 1885) provision was made for the appraisal and sale of the unallotted lands in township 24, range 7 east. It was stipulated in the act of August 7, 1882, providing for the sale of the lands west of the railroad, &c., that all land in township 24, range 7 east, remaining unallotted on the 1st day of June, 1885, should be appraised and sold as other lands under the provisions of said act.

A commission, composed of Messrs. Henry E. Williamson, of Mississippi; Edward L. Thomas, of Georgia, and Henry Fontenelle, of Nebraska, was appointed, and sent out during the summer to make the required appraisement. They received their instructions from this office under date of July 3, 1885, and submitted their report and schedule of appraisement on the 30th of the same month. From their report it appears that the quantity of land appraised was 4,840.24 acres; the aggregate appraised value thereof \$43,061.87, and the average value per acre a fraction less than \$9. The schedule of appraisement was approved

by this office and submitted to the Department with letter of August 3 last, and having been approved by the Department, a duplicate copy thereof was transmitted to the General Land Office with Department letter of August 4, 1885, with directions for the disposal of the lands as provided in the act of August 7, 1882, aforesaid.

The act of March 3, 1885, also provided for the appraisalment and sale of a tract of about 50 acres more or less in township 25 north, range 6 east, to be used as a mill-site. The consent of the Indians was made a prerequisite condition of the sale. Their consent having been obtained, Agent Wilkinson and Messrs. Baylis and Maryott, citizens of Nebraska, were, by authority of the Department, appointed to make the required appraisalment. They submitted their report under date of June 12, 1885. The value placed upon the tract was \$430.40½. By Department letter of June 22, 1885, the General Land Office was directed to dispose of the land, through the proper local land office, for cash to the highest bidders, after due advertisement, the expenses of the sale to be paid by this office and the proceeds thereof to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the Omaha Indians, as proceeds of trust lands under the act of April 1, 1880. (Stat. 21, p. 70.)

It has been discovered that a small portion of the tract authorized to be sold, as above, is included in an Indian allotment, for which patent has issued. Consequently only so much of the tract as has not been thus disposed of can be sold under the present law.

Patents covering the allotments made by Special Agent Miss A. C. Fletcher, under the act of August 7, 1882, have been issued and will shortly be delivered to the Indians. The whole number of allotments made was 954.

THE WINNEBAGO RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

The Winnebago Reservation adjoins the Omaha Reservation on the north. It has an area of 170 square miles, or 108,924 acres. The Winnebagoes have frequently expressed a desire to sell a portion of their reservation, and seeing the good effect of the allotment system upon their neighbors, the Omahas, those who have not already taken allotments have been anxious to do so. The sale of a part of their reservation would, they believe, furnish them the means to procure farming implements and other things necessary to a good start upon their individual allotments.

In my opinion legislation substantially like that recently had for the Omahas (act August 7, 1882) would prove of great benefit to the Winnebagoes. They would then have the benefit and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State (Nebraska), and have individual title to their lands. As in the case of the Omahas, the unallotted lands remaining within the diminished reserve could be patented to the tribe in common.

LXIV REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REDUCTION OF SANTEE SIOUX RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA.

Under date of February 9, 1885, an Executive order was issued restoring to the public domain, from and after April 15, 1885, all the lands within the Niobrara or Santee Sioux Reservation remaining at that date unallotted to and unselected by the Indians of that reservation, under act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat., 819), and the Sioux treaty of April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 635), respectively, said restored lands to be subject to settlement and entry on and after May 15, 1885.

The assignment of lands to the members of the Santee Sioux tribe, under the act of March 3, 1863, was approved by the President, May 11, 1885, and 485 certificates have been issued therefor. One hundred and sixty acres were reserved for each head of a family or male adult over eighteen years of age desiring a homestead under the provisions of the treaty. The quantity of land assigned under act of March 3, 1863, was 38,908.81 acres; that selected for homesteads was 32,875.75 acres; and that reserved for agency, school, and missionary purposes 1,130.70 acres. Total reserved, 72,915.36 acres. The quantity of land restored to the public domain under operation of the Executive order of February 9, 1885, was 42,160.56 acres.

SALE OF THE SAC AND FOX AND IOWA RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

The act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 351), authorized the appraisalment and sale of the reservations of the Sac and Fox (of the Missouri) and Iowa tribes of Indians, located in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, with the consent of a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of each tribe, expressed in open council. Councils have been held with the Indians as required by the act. The Sac and Fox Indians, after sending a delegation to the Indian Territory for the purpose of selecting a reservation there, unanimously refused their assent to the terms of the act, being unwilling to unite with the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, or to accept a small reservation. Special Agent Parsons reports that they would undoubtedly be willing to remove if they are allowed to select a tract of country between the Pawnee Reservation on the east, the Indian meridian on the west, the Otoe and Missouri Reservations on the north, and the Iowa Reservation on the south, comprising some eighteen townships.

One-half of the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Iowa tribe reside in the Indian Territory, and the other half in Kansas and Nebraska, numbering fifty-eight in all. A separate council was held with each portion of the tribe. Of those in the Indian Territory, twenty-six—being all who were present—voted in favor of accepting the provisions of the act. Of those residing in Kansas and Nebraska, eleven voted in favor of sale and removal, twelve voted against the same, and six were

absent. Of the fifty-eight chiefs, headmen, and male adults, therefore, thirty-seven are in favor of removal to the Indian Territory.

Several protests against the proposed sale and removal have been received on the ground that minors and orphans having improvements on the present reservation, and desiring to remain, are unprovided for in the Act, so that they will be compelled to remove against their will or lose their land. They ask that action be delayed until Congress can remedy the defect in the law. The matter will soon be reported for your determination.

THE NON-RESERVATION PIUTES IN NEVADA AND OREGON.

There are several bands of Piute Indians in Northern Nevada and Southern Oregon who have no reservation, and on account of their determined opposition to the reservation system have never been forced to settle upon one, although frequent attempts have been made to induce them to do so. A few support themselves by cultivating small patches of ground, or by laboring for wages among the whites, but by far the greater number are found hanging about the settlements and military posts in a state of idleness and beggary. It is my desire and intention to adopt some plan for bettering their condition, and to that end a special agent recently visited them under my instructions; but as yet no definite steps have been decided upon. They are sadly in need of help, and it is to be hoped that some way may be found to rescue them from their impoverished condition, and to save them from the degrading influences by which they are now surrounded.

PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

My attention has recently been called to the anomalous condition of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. These Indians number about 9,000 souls, and occupy some twenty different pueblos or villages in the north-west portion of the Territory, containing in the aggregate about 700,000 acres of land, confirmed to them by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants. They, with the Moquis Pueblos of the Navajo Agency, constitute the remnant of a once powerful tribe found in Mexico by the Spaniards over three centuries ago, and live now, as they did then, in villages built of adobe, subsisting on the products of the soil and their herds.

The principal difficulty encountered lies in the disputed question whether these Pueblo Indians—whose allegiance was transferred from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848 (9 Stat., 922), by which, *inter alia*, the region of country now known as New Mexico was acquired—are or are not citizens of the United States. The limits of this report preclude any lengthy discussion of the subject. I shall therefore confine myself to a brief reference to judicial decisions affecting the case, and the action

of the Department and of Congress with reference to the Indians in question.

In the case of the *United States v. Ritchie*, decided at the December term, 1854 (17 Howard, 525), involving the title of Solano, a California Indian, to a tract of land in California, the court, in speaking upon the subject of the citizenship under Mexico of the Indian race, and referring to certain legislation had by the first Mexican Congress, said :

These solemn declarations of the political power of the Government had the effect necessarily to invest the Indians with the privileges of citizenship as effectually as had the Declaration of Independence of the United States of 1776 to invest all those persons with those privileges residing in the country at the time, and who adhered to the interest of the colonies. (3 Pet., 99, 121.)

The court, however, further said :

It is conceded that the lands in question do not belong to the class called Pueblo lands, in respect to which we do not intend to express any opinion, either as to the power of the authorities to grant or the Indians to convey.

In 1867 Mr. Chief Justice Slough, sitting in the United States Court for the first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico, held, in a lengthy opinion delivered in the case of the *United States v. Benigno Ortiz*, that the Pueblo Indians should be treated, "not as under the pupillage of the Government, but as citizens, not of a State or Territory, but of the United States of America." (For full text of the decision, see Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1867, page 217.)

In the case of the *United States v. Joseph* (4 Otto, 614), the United States Supreme Court held that the Pueblo Indians were not Indian tribes within the meaning of the Indian intercourse act of June 30, 1834, and the subsequent act of February 27, 1851, extending the trade and intercourse laws then in force with the Indian tribes over the Indian tribes in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah ; but forbore to express any opinion as to their citizenship until the question judicially came before it. This case had reference to the Indians' lands, for the protection of which against intruders they were remitted to the statutes of the Territory of New Mexico creating the several pueblos bodies corporate with power to sue and be sued in any court of law or equity of said Territory for or in respect of any claim, encroachment, or trespass on such lands. (Sec. 1304, Revised Stat., N. M.)

It nevertheless appears from the official records, that from the date of the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Department, owing to the necessities growing out of the very exigencies of the case, and in the exercise of its supervisory care over the Indians, has ever regarded the Pueblo Indians as Indians holding *quasi* tribal relations, and as such, within the line of the general policy established by the United States for the government of other Indian tribes ; and that Congress has acquiesced in this view, is manifest in the repeated appropriations made for their civilization and support, for the pay of a resident agent, and for educational purposes. So, that it will be seen

that while on the one hand we have the opinion of a United States judge that the Pueblo Indians should be treated as citizens of the United States, on the other, we find the Department to have uniformly treated them as wards of the nation. The two positions seem hardly reconcilable.

The status of these Indians is now getting to be an important question. Quite recently a delegation composed of leading men of the Isleta and Santo Domingo pueblos, claiming to represent the various Pueblos of New Mexico, visited this city, seeking the intervention of the Government against the threatened taxation of their lands by the Territorial authorities. Aggressions upon their lands and insidious endeavors by the whites, under cover of alleged leases, to obtain possession thereof, requiring an appeal to the Territorial courts to maintain the rights of the Indians, have been reported to this office; and suits, in which the authority of the United States district attorney to appear on their behalf is denied, are now pending.

In this connection it may be remarked that under the statutes of New Mexico the Pueblo Indians, until they shall be declared by Congress to have the right, are excluded from the privilege of voting at the popular elections of the Territory, except in the "elections for overseers of ditches to which they belong," and in the elections proper to their pueblos or villages to elect their officers according to their ancient customs. (Sec. 1137, Rev. Stat., N. Mex., 1884.)

In 1854 the Congress of the United States in the contested election case of *Lane v. Gallegos*, decided that the Pueblo Indians were not citizens and not entitled to vote. (House Report No. 131, Thirty-third Congress, first session.)

In view of the material condition of these Indians, which in the main is but little changed from that when they first came under the authority of the United States, and of the embarrassments which are likely to arise by reason of the action of the Territorial government on the question of taxation, I think it a subject which fairly commends itself to the attention of Congress, to the end that some measures may be taken looking to a definition of the true status of the Pueblo Indians, and for the protection of their lands and property, which it is clear they are not themselves able to protect.

I will add that, upon the recommendation of this office, the Department, on the 22d September last, addressed a letter to the governor of the Territory of New Mexico requesting him to use his influence in the necessary direction to obtain a suspension of action by the county authorities until such time as the matter can be fully considered by Congress and the status of the Pueblo Indians defined.

ATTEMPTED APPROPRIATION BY WHITE SETTLERS OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE ZUÑI INDIANS.

Under date of June 12 last, Yacqui Pie, governor of Zuñi, addressed a communication to the President complaining that certain white men

had made entries and filings, under the general land laws of the United States, covering lands embraced within the reservation set apart for his people; lands which had been occupied, watered, and in part cultivated by them and their ancestors for more than a hundred years. The letter was referred by the Department to this office. I at once examined into the matter, and made it the subject of a special report to the Department, dated July 13, 1885.

It appears that for many years prior to 1877, the Zuñi Indians, who are a poor but very peaceable and industrious people, had been gaining a livelihood by cultivating small patches of arable land found along the Zuñi River and its tributaries, the Rio Los Nutrias and Rio Pescado, the most valuable of which were in the neighborhood of the Nutrias, Pescado, and Ojo Caliente Springs. They owned a tract two leagues square, near the Arizona line, granted to them by the Spanish Government in 1689, but the land being almost worthless, and altogether inadequate to their support, they were forced to find other land to cultivate, and so for centuries they had been in peaceful and undisturbed occupation of small tracts and patches, outside the limits of their grant, wherever water, which is very scarce in that country, could be found. As the country began to settle up it was found that these people would require some protection to prevent their being crowded out, and accordingly it was decided to set aside a tract of country for their exclusive occupation and use, which should embrace their settlements at Nutrias Springs, Pescado Springs, and the Ojo Caliente, and an Executive Order was issued March 16, 1877, defining the boundaries of a reservation for said Indians, as follows:

Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone on the western boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north $61^{\circ} 45'$ east, 31 miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain, a short distance above Nutrias Spring; thence due south 12 miles to a point in the hills a short distance south-east of the Ojo Pescado; thence south $61^{\circ} 45'$ west to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary line to the place of beginning.

There the matter rested, and the Indians continued to reside and cultivate their lands as usual in conscious security, and, as far as is known, without molestation from any quarter. Finally, however, some one made the discovery that by a strained construction of the terms employed the description given in the executive order of March 16, 1877, would not and did not include in the reservation either the Nutrias or the Pescado Springs, and thereupon certain parties immediately set about to enter the lands in the neighborhood of and embracing the Nutrias Springs, which entries the local land officers allowed. As soon as this action became known it was reported to the Department by Inspector Howard, and to this Bureau by Agent Thomas, the agent in charge of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico, both of whom protested in the strongest terms against the consummation of what they declared to be "a gross outrage upon the Indians."

The matter was immediately looked into, and as a consequence a new Executive order was issued, with a view to describing the reservation with greater definiteness. The parties who had made the entries protested, and a subsequent (third) Executive order was procured (order dated March 3, 1885), excepting their entries from the operation of the order of May 1, 1883, which latter action was, in my opinion, unfortunate and mischievous in its results. If permitted to stand, it would defeat the real object of the original Executive order (March 16, 1877), from the fact that the entries in question cover the Nutrias Springs and adjacent lands, perhaps the most valuable to the Indians of any of the reserved lands.

The object and intention of the Executive order of March 16, 1877, as we have seen, was to secure to the Indians the springs and adjacent lands, the use of which they had so long enjoyed, and which seemed absolutely necessary to their existence, and according to the accepted rules of construction said lands and springs were actually reserved by said order. Courses and distances must give way to natural objects when mentioned in an instrument describing lands and defining boundaries. Applying this principle, the line of the reservation as described in said order would include, as it was intended it should, both the Nutrias and Pescado Springs, and as none of the lands reserved by that order were subject to entry on and after the date of its issuance, I hold that the order of March 3, 1885, the object of which was to protect the entries, clothes them with no shadow of validity whatever. The entries were illegal and ought never to have been recognized. Moreover, the highest judicial tribunal of our country has repeatedly held that a party cannot initiate a pre-emption right under the laws of the United States by intrusion upon lands in the actual possession of another.

In the case of *Atherton v. Fowler* (6 Otto, 513), the court says:

The generosity by which Congress gave the settler the right of pre-emption was not intended to give him the benefit of another man's labor, and authorize him to turn that man and his family out of their home. It did not propose to give its bounty to settlements obtained by violence at the expense of others. The right to make a settlement was to be exercised on unsettled land; to make improvements on unimproved land. To erect a dwelling-house did not mean to seize some other man's dwelling. It had reference to vacant land; to unimproved land; and it would have shocked the moral sense of the men who passed these laws if they had supposed that they had extended an invitation to the pioneer population to acquire inchoate rights to the public lands by trespass, by violence, by robbery, by acts leading to homicides and other crimes of less moral turpitude.

EASTERN CHEROKEES.

By the authority of the eleventh section of the act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 362), the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians instituted a suit in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, against William H. Thomas *et al.*, for all claims includ-

ing lands which they had against him. At the May term, 1874, of said circuit court the parties to the suit entered into an agreement to submit all matters of dispute and controversy between them to Messrs. Rufus Barringer, John H. Dillard, and Thomas Ruffin, their award to be final and a rule of the court. On the 24th of October, 1874, they made and filed their award, which was confirmed at the following November term of said circuit court.

This award, which was made a decree of the court, has never been fully carried out, and the attention of the Department of Justice has lately been called to the fact, and its execution is now under consideration by the United States district attorney for the western district of North Carolina. From this delay sundry difficulties have arisen, which have become a great annoyance to these Indians, such as the intrusion of white settlers upon their lands, and the unsatisfactory tenure which certain Indians hold to lands awarded them, respectively, by said decree. These also have been placed in the hands of the said United States district attorney and are in process of adjustment.

Congress by the deficiency act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stats., 585), authorized these Indians to institute a suit in the Court of Claims against the United States, to which suit the Cherokee Nation West should be made a party defendant, for the "settlement of differences in the Cherokee Nation" to which reference was made in the Annual Report of 1883 (page lxv). This case has been adjudicated by the Court of Claims and a decision reached adverse to the Eastern Cherokees. It is understood, however, that the case will be taken, on appeal, to the United States Supreme Court, which proceeding is allowable under the act authorizing the suit.

THE UMATILLA RESERVATION IN OREGON.

The recent legislation affecting this reservation, and the unexpected attitude of the Indians in relation thereto, has been brought to the notice of the Department in sundry communications from this office. The act of March 3, 1885 (Stat. 23, p. 340), provides that the President shall cause the lands belonging to said reservation to be allotted to the Indians in severalty in quantity as follows: Of agricultural lands to heads of families, 160 acres; to single persons, over 18 years of age, 80 acres; to each orphan child under 18 years of age, 80 acres; and to each child under 18 years of age, not otherwise provided for, 40 acres. In addition to the allotments of agricultural lands it is provided that a reasonable quantity of pasture and timber lands shall be reserved for the use of the Indians in common, and that a tract of 640 acres shall be set apart for an industrial farm and school.

The act further provides, that before any allotments are made a commission shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the number of Indians who desire to take allotments and the quantity of land required for that purpose, and thereupon to select and set apart so

much of the reservation as will be necessary to supply agricultural lands for said allotments, together with the timber and pasture land, as provided, and the 640-acre tract required for school purposes. If the selection be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the tract is thereafter to constitute the reservation of said Indians.

There are various other provisions respecting the allotments, but it is my purpose to cite only the more important features of the act. It is provided in section 2 that the residue of said reservation lands, not included in the new reservation lines, shall be surveyed, appraised, classified into timbered and untimbered lands, and sold at public sale through the proper land office to the highest bidder for cash, no purchaser being allowed to purchase more than 160 acres of untimbered and 40 acres of timbered land.

In section 3 provision is made for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of said lands, as follows: The funds, after paying the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale, &c., are to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians, and draw such rate of interest as is now or may be hereafter provided by law. Twenty per centum of the principal of said funds may be used, under the direction of the President, in assisting the Indians in establishing themselves upon their individual allotments, and \$20,000 of the residue thereof is to be devoted to the establishment and support of an industrial farm and school for the education of the Indian children in the arts and methods of civilized life.

Section 5 of the act provides as follows:

That before this act shall be executed in any part, the consent of said Indians shall be obtained to the disposition of their lands as provided herein, which consent shall be expressed in writing, and signed by a majority of the male adults upon said reservation, and by a majority of their chiefs in council assembled for that purpose, and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Shortly after the publication of the act, steps were taken by this office to obtain the consent of the Indians, as therein required. Under date of March 31, 1885, Special Agent Charles H. Dickson was instructed to proceed to the reservation and lay the subject before them. A council was held on the 6th of May following, at which the principal chiefs and headmen of the confederate tribes were present. The provisions of the act were thoroughly explained, and opportunity was given them to discuss the matter among themselves. They would not positively refuse their consent, but much opposition was manifested, and not one declared in favor of the act.

Finally, after conferring together, they asked for more time to consider the question, and it was mutually agreed that they should have four weeks in which to make their decision. Mr. Dickson immediately reported the result of the council to this office, and having agreed with the Indians to revisit them at the expiration of the time fixed to receive their final answer, he returned to other duties in Washington Territory. He became convinced that if the Indians had been required to decide

LXXII REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

the matter then and there the propositions presented to them would have been overwhelmingly defeated.

In a letter dated May 4, 1885, two days prior to the council, Mr. Dickson intimated that outside influences had been at work which might prevent his obtaining the consent of the Indians, and Agent Somerville had also forewarned the office of the likelihood of his failure on similar grounds.

Believing that it would be a great misfortune to the Indians if they should persist in withholding their consent to the provisions of the act, this office, adopting the suggestion of Agent Somerville, which suggestion was heartily indorsed by the senior Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph), recommended to the Department the appointment of a special commission, to consist of two well-known citizens of that State, ex-Senator James H. Slater, and Hon. William C. La Dow, with a view to having the subject again presented and explained to the Indians; this time by persons with whom they were personally acquainted and in whom they were believed to have entire confidence.

These gentlemen were accordingly appointed, and, having been fully instructed in their duties, met the Indians in council on the 13th of July last and again on the 18th of the same month. Their ten weeks' deliberation had brought the Indians no nearer a final decision than they were at the first council; if anything, they were less inclined to yield assent than before. They did not positively refuse, but it appears that they were strongly disposed to reject the proposition entirely. Finally, at the suggestion of the commissioners, the whole matter was again postponed, with the understanding that the proceedings of the council should be referred to the Department and further instructions awaited. The special commission has not been dissolved, and it is the intention to hold further conference with the Indians upon the subject during the present season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. C. ATKINS,
Commissioner

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1885.*

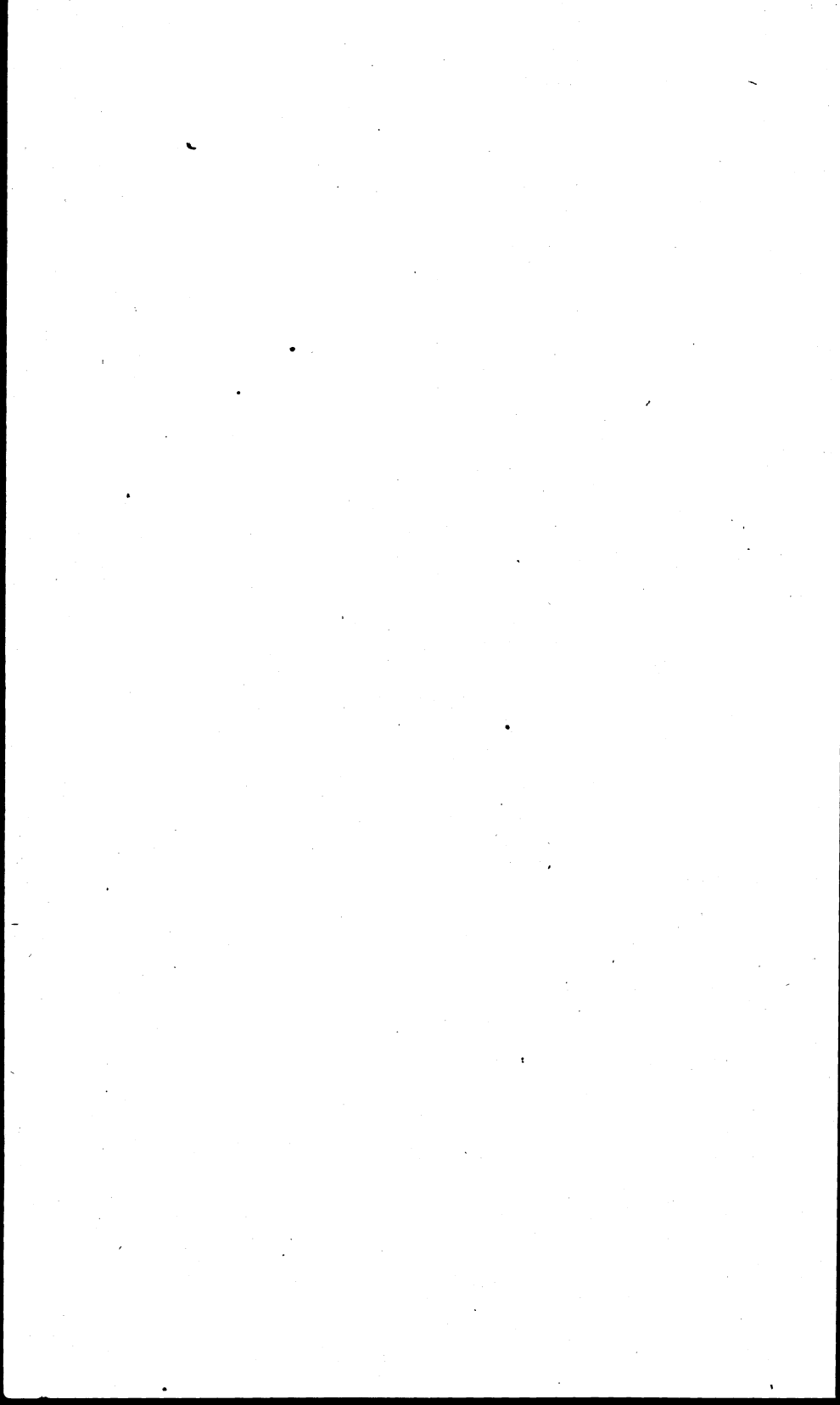
SIR: Herewith is submitted the annual report, for 1885, of the Indian School Superintendent. Following a precedent made by my predecessor in this office, I have addressed the report to the Secretary of the Interior, and respectfully request that you will transmit it to him with your annual report, as an appendix thereto.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN H. OBERLY,
Indian School Superintendent.

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

LXXIII



REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1885.

SIR: In March last, while upon official duty at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Mr. J. M. Haworth, at that time Indian School Superintendent, died suddenly. In May last, I was appointed to the office thus made vacant, and now make to you the Superintendent's report for the year 1885.

The office of Indian School Superintendent was created by Congress in 1882.¹ Mr. Haworth was its first incumbent. That he was a competent and faithful officer is a fact established by both his general reputation and the records of the Interior Department, which, upon this subject, concur with each other, but he had not, at the time of his death, determined the functions of his office. It is an office most of the duties of which are suggested by its title. Only a few of them are stated in express terms of law.

By the Indian Bureau the appropriations for Indian educational purposes are disbursed; all the teachers and other school employés (excepting the superintendents of the Indian Training-schools) are appointed; the salaries of teachers and other school employés are fixed; the necessity for new schools is determined; plans for new school-houses are prepared; rules and regulations for the government of the schools are prescribed. To the Indian Bureau all the schools report. In short, the Indian schools are supervised and the school system is managed by the Indian Bureau, which, in its supervision and management, is subjected, by the Secretary of the Interior, to only occasional modifying negatives of its suggestions and requests for authority. All the information required in the management of the schools, together with all the machinery by which the

¹"An act making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes." "Approved May 17, 1882."

school system is controlled, is in the Indian Bureau, and the officer charged with the duty of superintendency in school matters—with the duty of care and oversight of the Indian schools for the purpose of directing and with authority to direct—either must be inside the Indian Bureau, to receive this information and manage this machinery, or he must get, in some way, this information and machinery under his control outside the Bureau.

This fact soon became apparent to Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and as he evidently desires to furnish to the Indian School Superintendent all possible facilities for the faithful and competent discharge of that officer's duties, he last July authorized the Superintendent to assume supervision of all Indian school matters referred to the Civilization and Education Division of the Indian Bureau. At a later date, all matters of this division, which were not connected with Indian school matters, were, by the Commissioner's authority, distributed among the other divisions of his Bureau, and the Education Division was established and put under charge of the Indian School Superintendent,¹ thus giving to that officer oversight and charge of the Indian school system, with power to direct it under the authority of the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior. In this way, since I became Indian School Superintendent, the functions of this office have been determined and most of the duties necessary of performance by its incumbent ascertained.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM—HOW IT WAS DEVELOPED.

In this connection a brief statement may be made of the action of the Government in its efforts to educate Indian children and prepare the members of the various tribes for the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization:

Before the Revolution charitable individuals attempted to educate Indian boys. These efforts were never successful. They resulted, generally, in the same manner that many of the Governmental efforts to educate Indian boys, made since that time—as many such efforts lately

¹In 1873 the Medical and Education Division was established in the Indian Bureau. This continued until 1877. The only record of educational matters kept in the Medical and Educational Division seems to have been the "school attendance." After this division had been discontinued the school attendance record was kept in the Civilization Division. In 1884 Congress provided for the position of a clerk of class four, "who shall have charge of the Educational Division." When this act went into force the Commissioner established a division called the Civilization and Education Division, and made the chief of the Civilization Division, which was merged into the new division, a clerk of class four, and placed him in charge of the new division. This continued until September 1, 1885, when the matters of the division not connected with education were distributed to other divisions, and the Education Division was established, which arrangement now exists, the Indian School Superintendent being in charge of this division.

made, have resulted—in failure. One of the most notable attempts to educate Indian youths was made at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia. On the conditions of one of the donations to that college, which was founded in 1692, Indians were maintained at it. The Indian boys, it is said, assumed the white man's habit while they remained at Williamsburg, "but the very day that they rejoined their tribes they threw off their college clothes, resumed their old costumes and weapons, and ran whooping into the forest, irreclaimable savages."

ACTION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Government of the Confederacy, as well as individual citizens, made efforts, before the Revolution, to give to Indians the benefits of education.

The first effort of this kind was made by the Continental Congress on July 12, 1775, when it passed a bill appropriating \$500 for the education of Indian youths at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

In the following year—February 5, 1776—the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Continental Congress asked that body to request the Commissioners of Indian Affairs to "consider of proper places in their respective departments for the residence of ministers and schoolmasters, and report the same to Congress." This request of the Continental Congress was prompted by the consideration, as expressed by its Committee on Indian Affairs—

That a friendly commerce between the people of the United Colonies and the Indians, and the propagation of the Gospel, and the cultivation of the civil arts among the latter, might produce many and inestimable advantages to both the United Colonies and the Indians.

That the Commissioners of Indian Affairs did consider of proper places is to be presumed, but that they reported to Congress does not appear. It is probable that the alarming incidents of the War of the Revolution, which followed close upon this action of the Continental Congress, absorbed all interest, and withdrew the attention of the colonial statesman from efforts to propagate the gospel and cultivate the civil arts among the Indians.

"THE ARTS OF THE MILLER AND SAWER."

After the independence of the Colonies had been secured and the Government of the United States had been established upon the foundation of the Constitution of 1789, the attention of the American people was again attracted, in a benevolent manner, toward the Indian; and on December 2, 1794, the first Indian treaty in which any form of education was mentioned was made with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and

¹Indebtedness to the researches of Miss Alice C. Fletcher for some of the facts connected with early Governmental attempts to educate the Indian is acknowledged.

Stockbridge Indians, "who had faithfully adhered to the United States and assisted them with their warriors" during the Revolution. This treaty provided that the United States should employ one or two persons to manage and keep in repair certain mills which were to be built for the Indians, and "to instruct some young men of the three nations in the arts of the miller and sawer."

THE SECOND INDIAN TREATY

in which the education of Indians was referred to was made with the Kaskaskia tribe of Illinois Indians, at Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, on August 13, 1803.

This treaty provided that—

Whereas the greater part of the said tribe had been baptised and received into the Catholic Church, to which they are much attached, the United States will give annually for seven years \$100 towards the support of a priest of that religion who will engage to perform for said tribe the duties of his office, and also to instruct as many of their children as possible in the rudiments of literature.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR INDIAN EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

The treaty-making power of the United States did not, up to and for years after the date of this treaty with the Kaskaskias, appear to believe that there existed any necessity for the education of the Indians living under the protection and authority of the Government, and it was not until 1819 that any action was taken by Congress indicating the belief of our national legislators that the habits and arts of civilization could be introduced among the Indians by industrial and literary education. But in that year action of this kind was taken by the passage of an act entitled "An act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements." By this act the President was authorized to employ capable persons to instruct Indians in agriculture, and to teach Indian children reading, writing, and arithmetic. To carry into effect the provisions of this act the annual sum of \$10,000 was appropriated.¹

¹As this was the first act of Congress making an appropriation for Indian educational purposes, it is given here in full:

"An Act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining the frontier settlements.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of providing against the further decline and final extinction of the Indian tribes, adjoining the frontier settlements of the United States, and for introducing among them the habits and arts of civilization, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, in every case where he shall judge improvement in the habits and condition of such Indians practicable, and that the means of instruction can be introduced with their own con-

The annual appropriation made by this act was carried on the books of the Treasury Department under the title of "Civilization of Indians" until 1873, when so much of the act as provided for this annual appropriation was repealed.¹

THE CIVILIZATION FUND OF 1867.

In 1867 this "Civilization Fund" was re-established at the expense of the Great and Little Osage Indian tribe. By a treaty with those Indians, made in 1867, the United States purchased from them a part of their lands, located in Kansas, paying therefor \$300,000, which sum was placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said tribe of Indians, the interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, being paid to said tribe, semi-annually, in money, clothing, provisions, or such articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior from time to time directed.

According to the first article of this treaty these lands were to be surveyed and sold, and after reimbursing the United States the cost of survey and sale and the sum of \$300,000 which was to be placed, under the terms of this treaty, to the credit of the Osages, the remaining proceeds of sales were to be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the "Civilization Fund," to be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States.

The lands purchased under this treaty were sold, and by November 16, 1882, the Government had realized from these lands, in excess of the \$300,000 purchase-money and cost of survey and sales, \$770,179.42, all of which sum, excepting \$11,577.45, had been, before that date, expended in ostensible attempts to civilize the Indian.

A large amount of this fund was expended for educational purposes; but, in the time between the establishment of this fund and 1881, the expenditures from it were in part the squanderings of foolish or corrupt public officers, and in great part were made for other than school purposes. In about three years and a half, counting from October, 1877, more than \$552,000 was expended from the "Civilization Fund," of which amount nearly \$450,000 was expended for other than school

sent, to employ capable persons of good moral character to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation; and for teaching their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and performing such other duties as may be enjoined, according to such instructions and rules as the President may give and prescribe for the regulation of their conduct, in the discharge of their duties.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and an account of the expenditure of the money, and proceedings in execution of the foregoing provisions, shall be laid annually before Congress.

"Approved, March 3, 1819." (U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 3, pp. 516, 517.)

¹17 Stat., p. 461.

purposes.¹ In one month of 1878, \$2,697.53 of this fund was paid for tobacco, probably because of the civilizing effects of that article of commerce upon savage natures. Prior to this time another expenditure of \$5,000 was made for a purpose that cannot be mentioned with propriety in a public report.

After this season of extravagance there was a change of policy in the use of the "Civilization Fund." As a consequence of this change most of the expenditures made out of this fund from March, 1881, to November, 1882, when it had all disappeared excepting \$11,577.45, were made for educational purposes.

EDUCATIONAL PROVISIONS OF TREATIES STILL IN FORCE.

After the legislation of 1819, which established an education and civilization fund, many treaties were made containing articles requiring the Government to build school-houses for, and employ and pay teachers of, Indian children. Of these treaties there are still in force the following:

1. With the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, the treaty of October 21, 1867, the obligation of which is to erect a school-house and support one school, and provide a teacher for every thirty children of school age. This treaty runs for thirty years from its date.

2. With the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the treaty of October 28, 1867, the obligation of which is that of the treaty of October 21, 1867, with the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

3. With the Chippewas (Bois Forte band), the treaty of April 7, 1867, the obligation of which is to build one school-house costing not over \$500, and to pay, annually, for twenty years, \$800 for teachers and books. This treaty expires June 30, 1886.

4. With the Chippewas of the Mississippi, the treaties of October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854, the obligation of which is to pay one-third of \$2,000 annually, for twenty-five years from the last-named date. This time was extended, by the treaty of 1864, for ten years beyond the period named in the treaty of 1854. Also, the treaty of March 19, 1867, the obligation of which is to expend \$5,000 in the erection of school-buildings, and \$4,000 annually, for the support of schools during ten years, and as much longer as the President may deem necessary.

5. With the Crows, the treaty of May 7, 1868, the obligation of which is that of the treaty of October 21, 1867, with the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

¹In his report for 1883 the Secretary of the Interior made the following statement, evidently upon inaccurate information:

"From July, 1877, to July, 1881, there was placed to the credit of this fund the sum of \$715,000, derived from the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas. Of this sum \$500,000 was expended in the establishment and support of schools, and the remainder in the purchase of wagons, farming tools, stock, &c., with the exception of about 4,800 now on hand."

6. With the Iowas, the treaty of May 17, 1854, the obligation of which is to pay, annually, for education and other beneficial objects, the interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on trust fund of \$57,500. Also, the treaty of March 6, 1861, the obligation of which is to pay \$300 annually, for school purposes. These payments are made at the discretion of the President.

7. With the Kansas, the treaty of January 14, 1846, the obligation of which is to pay, annually, of the interest at 5 per cent. per annum, on \$200,000, \$1,000 for school purposes.

8. With the Kickapoos, the treaty of May 18, 1854, the obligation of which is to pay, annually, for educational and beneficial purposes, the interest on \$100,000 at 5 per cent. per annum. This fund was reduced by the Indian appropriation act of February 14, 1873, to \$93,581.09, and again by the Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, to \$89,864.88. By the treaty of May 18, 1854, it was provided that whenever a member of the Kickapoo tribe should become a citizen of the United States he would be entitled to receive his proportion of the \$100,000 five-per-cent. fund. In this way the fund has been reduced to \$89,864.88.

9. With the Klamaths and Modocs, the treaty of October 14, 1864, the obligation of which is to erect one manual-labor school-building and keep it in repair, and furnish books, stationery, and two teachers for twenty years.

10. With the Miamis of Kansas, the treaty of June 5, 1854, the obligation of which is to pay, annually, for educational and beneficial objects, the interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on \$50,000, which, by a citizenship provision, has been reduced to \$21,884.81. The President may at any time convert this fund into cash and pay it to the tribe.

11. With the Moleles, the treaty of December 21, 1855, the obligation of which is to establish a manual-labor school, employ and pay teachers, furnish necessary materials and subsistence for pupils, and furnish school facilities for all children of school age belonging to them and to the Umpquas and Calapooias.

12. With the Nez Percés, the treaty of June 9, 1863, the obligation of which is to pay \$10,000 for the erection of two school-buildings, and to employ two assistant teachers and two matrons indefinitely. The two school-buildings have been erected, in accordance with the provisions of this treaty.

13. With the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the treaty of May 10, 1868, the obligation of which is that of the treaty of October 21, 1867, with the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. This obligation of the treaty of May 10, 1868, is reiterated by article 8 of the agreement of September 26, 1876, which was ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877.

14. With the Osages, the treaty of June 2, 1825, the obligation of which is to pay, for school purposes, the interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on the proceeds of the sale of certain lands, the sum realized from

these sales being \$69,120. Resulting from sales of land under a subsequent treaty a large trust fund for educational purposes has accumulated to the credit of the Osages, and is referred to hereafter.¹

15. With the Pawnees, the treaty of September 24, 1857, the obligation of which is to establish two manual-labor schools, and, if necessary, four, and to appropriate not less than \$5,000 annually, for each school. The Indians on their part agree to keep in school, nine months in every year, every child between the ages of seven and eighteen years, or forfeit annuities equal to the value in time of tuition lost.

16. With the Pottawatomies, the treaty of October 16, 1826, the obligation of which is to appropriate \$2,000 annually, for education, as long as Congress may think proper, to be expended as the President may direct. Also, the treaty of September 20, 1828, the obligation of which is to appropriate \$1,000 annually, for education, as long as Congress thinks the appropriation may be useful. Also, treaty of October 27, 1832, the obligation of which is to pay \$2,000 annually, for education, as long as Congress may think proper, to be expended as the President may direct. No appropriation has been made under this treaty for school purposes for the last ten years.

17. With the Quapaws, the treaty of May 13, 1833, the obligation of which is to appropriate \$1,000 annually, as long as the President deems necessary.

18. With the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, the treaty of October 21, 1837, the obligation of which is that the annual interest, at 5 per cent. per annum, on \$200,000, shall be paid as annuities are paid; but a "portion, with the consent of the Indians, may be applied to education."

19. With the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, the treaty of November 1, 1837, the obligation of which is the annual payment of \$770 of the annual interest on five-per-cent. fund of \$157,400, "for support of teacher and incidental expenses of school." Also, the treaty of March 6, 1861, the obligation of which is that \$1,000 shall be expended in the erection of a school-building, and \$200 appropriated, annually, for school purposes, as long as the President may deem advisable.

20. With the Shoshones of Wyoming, and the Bannacks of Idaho, the treaty of July 3, 1868, the obligation of which is to erect a school-building at a cost not to exceed \$2,500. The other educational provisions of the treaty are the same as the educational provisions of the treaty of October 21, 1867, with the Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches.

21. With the Sioux, the treaty of April 29, 1868, the obligation of which is to erect a school-building, at a cost of not to exceed \$2,500. The provision of the Apache, Kiowa and Comanche treaty of October 21, 1867, that the Government shall for thirty years support one school and provide a teacher for every thirty children of school age, is repeated in this treaty.

22. With the Yankton Sioux, the treaty of April 19, 1858, the obli-

¹ See page 17.

gation of which is to expend \$10,000 in building school-houses and maintaining schools. The treaty provides that annuity money may be taken to maintain schools. The Indians agree to send children to school nine months in the year or forfeit part of their annuities.

23. With the Utes, the treaty of March 2, 1868, the obligation of which is to erect a school-house, as soon as a sufficient number of children can be induced to attend school, at a cost not to exceed \$5,000. The provision of the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche treaty of October 21, 1867, requiring the Government, for twenty years, to support one school and provide a teacher for every thirty children of school age, is repeated in this treaty.

24. With the Winnebagoes, the treaty of November 1, 1837 (see also joint resolution of July 17, 1862), the obligation of which is the annual payment of \$3,300 of interest money for purposes of education. This interest accrued upon a fund, which, in 1837, was \$1,100,000, but which has been reduced by a citizenship provision to \$804,909.17.

FAILURE TO OBSERVE OBLIGATIONS OF TREATIES.

Provisions of other treaties imposing upon the Government the obligation to build school-houses and establish and maintain schools are not referred to above, for the reason that the school provisions of the treaties not mentioned have expired by limitation; but it should be remarked in this connection that the Government failed to give effect, in accordance with their letter, to most of the expired provisions. It may be also stated here that Congress annually fails to give effect, in accordance with their letter, to most of the still vital provisions.

The Secretary of the Interior has repeatedly called attention to this fact, and in 1884 he estimated that it would require an appropriation of \$4,033,700 to fulfill the educational provisions of eight of our Indian treaties. He said:

This money is now due. A large part of the money so agreed to be paid was in consideration of land ceded to the Government by the Indians. It is not a gratuity, but a debt due the Indians, incurred by the Government on its own motion and not at the request of the Indians. It is true that the debt is due to dependent and weak people who have but little disposition to complain of the neglect of the Government to fulfill its obligation, and are wanting in ability to compel the performance thereof; yet their very weakness and lack of disposition to complain ought to stimulate the Government to sacredly perform all the provisions of treaties providing for the education and advancement of these people. Not only a direct regard for our plighted faith demands this, but our interest also demands it.

Acting upon this reasoning the Secretary of the Interior requested that the following appropriations should be made, and estimates therefor were submitted to Congress, one in 1884 and one in 1885, by the Secretary of the Treasury among his estimates for deficiencies in appropriations:

1. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of October 21, 1867, with Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884, \$249,200.

2. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of October 28, 1867, with Cheyennes and Arapahoes, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884, \$254,100.

3. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of May 7, 1868, with Crows, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884, \$235,200.

4. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of June 1, 1868, with the Navajoes, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884, \$883,100.

5. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of May 10, 1868, with Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884, \$149,800.

6. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of July 3, 1868, with the Shoshones and Bannacks, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884—for the Shoshones, \$126,700; for the Bannacks, \$39,200.

7. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of April 29, 1868, with Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884, \$1,286,600.

8. For school supplies and teacher for every thirty children, under treaty of March 2, 1868, with confederated bands of Utes, from date of treaty to June 30, 1884, \$255,500.

Congress has refused to make these appropriations, and the refusal may be justified by saying, that, while the treaty provisions referred to have not been observed to the letter, the failure to give to them effect has been the fault of the Indians, since if at any time they had demanded school-houses and teachers for every thirty of their children, the demand would have been complied with. But at no time have these Indians given any evidence that they would supply each of the necessary number of school-houses with its thirty children.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

In addition to the school money obtained from appropriations made under the educational provisions of treaties, subsistence supplies, used in boarding-schools at what are called "ration agencies", are purchased with money appropriated under other than the educational provisions of the Indian treaties.

SOURCES OF SCHOOL REVENUE WHICH ARE CERTAIN.

There are also other sources of school revenue to which attention may be called:

School funds have been invested in State bonds and the securities are held by the Government, and other school funds are held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.¹ The annual interest on these funds, excepting interest on Eastern Cherokee fund, can be used for no other than school purposes.

¹21 Statutes, p. 70: "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment."

A tabulated statement of the school funds, either invested or held in trust in lieu of investment, is as follows :

Tribes.	Rate of interest.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest.
	<i>Per cent.</i>		
Eastern Band of Cherokees	5	\$33,686 98	\$1,684 34
Kansas	5	27,174 41	1,358 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	5	20,711 97	1,035 50
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws (State bonds)	7	20,700 00	1,449 00
Osages	5	119,911 53	5,995 57
Pottawatomies	5	72,993 93	3,649 70
Pottawatomies (State bonds)	5	4,000 00	200 00
Umatillas	5	44,615 14	2,230 75
Total		343,793 96	17,603 58

Not only the interest but also a part of the principal of the \$33,686.98 Eastern Band of Cherokee school fund may be used, annually, for educational purposes. The Indian bill, approved August 15, 1876, provides that the Secretary of the Interior may "use, annually, for educational purposes among said Indians, and purchase of agricultural implements, so much of the principal of said fund as, with interest annually accrued thereon, shall amount to \$6,000."

By the act of March 3, 1881, "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, and for prior years," and so forth, \$5,000 was appropriated for school purposes among the Poncas in Dakota. Of this amount, which is neither invested nor held in trust in lieu of investment, a balance of \$4,407.18 is yet in the Treasury.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Beside these certain sources of school revenue, there are likewise possible sources of school revenue, also created by treaty or "agreement" stipulations.

For instance, during the last fiscal year the sum of \$28,499.51, the proceeds of sales of lands for the Omahas, was paid into the hands of the Government. This amount is held in trust in lieu of investment; but, unlike the funds described in the above tabulated statement, it is not a school fund, and yet, under the general terms of the treaty authorizing the sale of the lands, in selling which the proceeds above stated were realized, the annual interest on this amount of \$28,499.51 may be used for school purposes.

There are two other important funds of this kind—the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes, and of sales of lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians. There is now in the Treasury, to the credit of the Otoes and Missouri tribes, \$416,861.59,

held in lieu of investment. This fund draws interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and the income is expended for the benefit of these Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The Osage fund now in the Treasury, held in lieu of investment, amounts to about \$5,000,000, and draws interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. This interest may be expended by the President for the benefit of the Osage Indians, in such manner as he may deem proper.

The accumulations of money in the Treasury, resulting from receipts on account of treaty sales of lands, and which are neither invested nor held in lieu of investment, but which are held in trust by the Government without interest, are also possible sources of school revenue. From these accumulations money may be drawn, at the discretion of the proper officer, for school purposes. The books of the Indian Bureau show that these accumulations are at this time as follows: Proceeds of sale of Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota, \$68,067.71; proceeds of sales of lands, fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, \$14,288.45; a total of \$82,356.16.

There should be added to the funds in the Treasury that may be used, in the discretion of the proper officer, for school purposes, other receipts on account of sales of lands made in 1883, 1884, and 1885, amounting to many thousands of dollars, but which receipts the books of the Indian Bureau do not show because of a difference of opinion between officers of the Government as to the amount that should be charged against these receipts for expenses of sales. This difference of opinion, which section 10 of the Indian bill of 1885 was intended to remove, has had the effect of holding the amount of money received for the sale of Indian lands during 1883, 1884, and 1885 in the Treasury, drawing no interest, and in such a condition that it cannot be credited to the Indians whose lands have been sold or be used in any way for their benefit.

Concerning the \$68,067.71 referred to above as the amount on hand of proceeds of sale of Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota, the following explanation may be made: By an act providing for the removal of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, and for the disposition of their lands in Minnesota and Dakota, approved March 3, 1863, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to sell the lands of these bands located in Minnesota and Dakota, and to use the proceeds of sales for the benefit of the said Indians in their new homes. This act also provided that the Secretary of the Interior should make reasonable provision for the education of said Indians according to their capacity and the means at his command. This provision would seem to indicate that the proceeds of the sales of these lands may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for school purposes. The Indians affected by this act are known generally as the Santee, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux, and are under the jurisdiction of the Santee and Flaudreau, the Lake

Traverse, and the Devil's Lake Indian Agencies. By the seventh section of an act approved July 15, 1870, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to distribute the proceeds of the sales of lands among these Indians at the agencies named, according to numbers. At that time the Indians at Lake Traverse numbered 1,426, at Devil's Lake 732, and at Santee and Flandreau 974.

On February 24, 1883, the receipts from sales of these lands had amounted to \$857,972.04, all of which, excepting \$68,037.71, has been expended. But a large sum has been received from sales since February 24, 1883. From this the Indians cannot, under existing conditions, receive any benefit. The misunderstanding existing between Government officials concerning the amount that should be charged against receipts as expenses of sales keeps these receipts "suspended"—keeps them in the hands of the Government, not credited to the Indians to whom they belong.

The expenditures made out of the receipts of these land sales have amounted to \$794,813.68. The record does not show that the Secretary of the Interior ever used his discretion in the disbursement of any of this large sum for educational purposes.

At this time the balance on hand to the credit of these Indians is as follows:

Agency.	Amount.
At Santee and Flandreau	\$19,532 15
At Lake Traverse.....	39,092 72
At Devil's Lake.....	9,442 84
Total.....	68,067 71

It was provided, by the agreement with the confederated bands of Utes, made at Washington City, March 6, 1880, that, in addition to certain annuities and sums for provisions and clothing, a sum of money, or its equivalent in bonds of the United States, sufficient to produce \$50,000 per annum, should be set apart and held by the Government, to be distributed to the Utes per capita, annually, forever. When this agreement was submitted to Congress it was amended by the following proviso:

That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, appropriate an amount thereof, not exceeding \$10,000, for the education, in schools established within or beyond the limits of the lands selected, of such youth of both sexes as in his judgment may be best qualified to make proficiency in practical industries and pursuits necessary for their self-support.

Under this proviso, \$10,000 of the Utes' \$50,000 annual per capita fund was appropriated by the President for educational purposes in 1883, but no appropriation was made in 1884. It is respectfully suggested that the President should be requested to appropriate the proviso amount of this fund for educational purposes during the current fiscal year.

SCHOOL FUNDS OF CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The money derived from these certain and possible sources of school revenue may be used, in the discretion of the Government, for school purposes; but the school revenue derived from the certain source of the invested funds held by the Government for two of the five civilized tribes and tribes living with them, and from funds held for those tribes in lieu of investment, cannot be used in the discretion of the Government. It must be paid to the authorities of those tribes.

The amount of the Choctaw school fund in the United States Treasury is \$49,472.70. This is held in lieu of investment, and bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, producing \$2,473.63 annually.

The Cherokee school fund, held in lieu of investment, amounts to \$457,903.72, and the school fund invested in State and railroad bonds amounts to \$75,854.28, making an aggregate Cherokee school fund of \$533,758. The interest on the fund held in lieu of investment amounts to \$22,895.18 annually, and on the invested fund to \$4,621.28, making \$27,516.46 of annual interest upon these funds which is paid to the tribe and is used by it for educational purposes; also, interest at 6 per cent. on \$15,000 abstracted bonds of North Carolina and Tennessee, appropriated annually by Congress, amounting to \$900.

Beside these two funds, \$5,000 is annually paid by the Government to the Cherokees on account of the Shawnees. The payment to the Shawnees of \$5,000 annually for educational purposes is provided for in the treaty with that tribe dated May 10, 1854, in which it is stipulated that the interest on \$40,000, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, together with \$3,000 of perpetual annuities, shall be applied to purposes of education. The Shawnees are incorporated with the Cherokees under an agreement dated June 7, 1869, and by the terms of this agreement the \$5,000 school money annually due to the Shawnees is paid to the Cherokees.

The Delawares are also incorporated with the Cherokees. They have a school fund of \$11,000, held in lieu of investment, which produces \$550 of interest annually. The agreement under which the Delawares were incorporated with the Cherokees was made April 8, 1867. It does not stipulate that the interest on the Delaware school fund shall be paid to the Cherokees, and therefore this interest is held for the benefit of the Delawares themselves; but no payment of interest has been made since August 26, 1868. At one time the interest in gold that had accumulated in the Treasury on the Delaware school fund was converted into currency, and the premium on the gold thus sold was credited to the interest fund. The accumulated interest and profits on gold sales now amount to \$11,808.89, which is held to the credit of the Delawares, awaiting action by Congress.

The Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes have no school funds in the hands of the Government as trust fund, but, under treaties with the following tribes, Congress appropriates annually, in addition to the

above sums, the following amounts: Treaty with Choctaws, \$6,000; treaty with Creeks, interest on \$200,000 at 5 per cent., \$10,000; treaty with Seminoles, interest on \$50,000 at 5 per cent., \$2,500.

FIRST GENERAL APPROPRIATION MADE BY CONGRESS FOR INDIAN SCHOOL PURPOSES.

It appears that all the educational work by the Government among the Indians, excepting what was done under the civilization fund act of 1819, was done under treaty stipulations until, in 1870, when the first general appropriation for Indian school purposes was made by Congress.

By the Indian appropriation bill enacted in 1870, \$100,000 was appropriated "for the support of industrial and other schools among the Indian tribes not otherwise provided for"—among the Indian tribes not having treaties containing stipulations providing funds for educational purposes. All this appropriation was not expended, and, in 1872, Congress, by a section of the Indian bill, reappropriated the unexpended balance, \$35,533.07, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to apply it, in his discretion, for any purpose and for the benefit of any tribe or band.

THE "CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY" APPROPRIATIONS.

In 1875 Congress appropriated \$20,000 "for the education and civilization of Indians within the limits of the late Central Superintendency,"¹ including clothes, food, and lodging for the children attending school." Of this appropriation the sum of \$10,000 was set aside and used for school purposes among the tribes indicated by the language of the law quoted above. From 1876 to 1879, inclusive, the sum of \$20,000, and from 1880 to 1884, inclusive, the sum of \$18,000, was appropriated annually for the education and civilization of the Indians living within the limits of "the late Central Superintendency;" but only small portions of these appropriations were expended for educational purposes.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL APPROPRIATION FOR INDIAN SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The language of the section of the Indian bill of 1872, appropriating

¹ Formerly the President had authority to appoint Indian Superintendents, and each of these superintendents was assigned to certain territory, in which he had supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of officers and persons employed by the Government in Indian affairs. One of these superintendencies was called the Central Superintendency, and embraced Kansas and the Indian Territory, excluding the five civilized tribes. These superintendencies were abolished one by one, and the Indian Agents commenced to report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indians living within the limits of "the late Central Superintendency" are the Indians of Kansas and uncivilized Indians of the Indian Territory; but under a rule regulating the application of general and special appropriations no portion of the special appropriations made for the Indians living within the limits of "the late Central Superintendency" was used for the benefit of Indians otherwise provided for.

the unexpended balance of the Indian school appropriation of \$100,000, made in 1870, seems to have taken this unexpended balance, \$35,533.07, out of the restriction imposed by the Indian bill of 1870, that the appropriation should be used for school purposes only among the Indian tribes not otherwise provided for; but it was not until 1876 that Congress made the first annual general appropriation for school purposes.

By the Indian bill enacted in 1876 the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated "for the support of industrial-schools, and other educational purposes, for the Indian tribes."

This appears to have been the commencement of the effort now being made by the Government to educate the children of the Indians living under its jurisdiction; for, as will be seen, ever since 1876, with the exception of one year, Congress has made

YEARLY INCREASING APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN SCHOOL PURPOSES.

In 1877 Congress appropriated \$30,000 "for support of schools not otherwise provided for, for the support of industrial-schools, and for other educational purposes, for the Indian tribes."

In 1878 the sum of \$60,000 was appropriated "for support of industrial-schools, and for other educational purposes, for the Indian tribes."

In 1879 and 1880, each year, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for school purposes.

In 1881 the sum of \$85,000 was appropriated for Indian educational purposes, and it was provided as follows:

Out of this sum the Secretary of the Interior may take and pay such allowance, not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars a year, as he shall think just, to Captain R. H. Pratt, in charge of the school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

This was the first appropriation made by Congress for the benefit of Captain Pratt, as superintendent of the Carlisle Indian Industrial-school, which was opened in November, 1879. During this year the demand for Indian school facilities was so great that the Indian Bureau exceeded the appropriation by \$50,000, which amount was appropriated by a deficiency bill passed in 1882.

In 1882 Congress was fully awakened to the importance of the Indian school work which was being carried on by the Interior Department, and it accordingly made large and important school appropriations. By the Indian bill of this year \$150,000 was appropriated "for support of industrial-schools and for educational purposes for the Indian tribes;" \$67,500 "for support of Indian industrial-school at Carlisle, and for transportation of children to and from said school;" and \$1,000 "for annual allowance to Captain R. H. Pratt, in charge of said Indian industrial-school."

In this bill appropriations were made, for the first time, for the support of Indian children at Hampton, Va., the Indian department of the school at that place having been opened by S. C. Armstrong, the

superintendent, in September 1878, and also for the maintenance of the Indian industrial-school at Forest Grove, Oreg., which had been opened February 25, 1880, \$16,000 being appropriated for the former and \$30,000 for the latter.

The Secretary of the Interior was authorized by this bill to cause to be constructed, at a point in the Indian Territory adjacent to the southern boundary of the State of Kansas and near to the Ponca and Pawnee Reservations, and upon a section of land suitable in quality and location for the industrial purposes of the school, a building suitable in size and convenience for the instruction and care of one hundred and fifty Indian children; and he "shall cause to be instructed therein, in the English language and in industrial pursuits, the children of such Indian tribes located in the Indian Territory as are least provided for, under existing treaties and laws." For this purpose there was appropriated the sum of \$25,000. Under this appropriation the Indian school-building, located on Chilocco Creek, in the Indian Territory, about six miles from Arkansas City, Kans., was built, and the Chilocco Indian Training-school was opened therein January 15, 1884.

The Secretary of the Interior was further authorized by this act to cause to be constructed, at some suitable point on the Sioux Reservation, a suitable building for the instruction and care of one hundred and fifty Indian children of the Indian tribes located on said reservation; "or," in the language of the bill, "the Secretary of the Interior may establish said school in the school-building¹ now standing on the Pawnee Reservation, in the State of Nebraska." For this purpose \$25,000 was appropriated. The Secretary directed the establishment of the proposed school in the Pawnee Reservation school-building. On February 20, 1884, the school was opened, and is now known as the Genoa Indian Training-school. It is located about one mile from Genoa, Nance County, Nebraska

"SCHOOLS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES."

By this act the policy of placing Indian children at industrial-, agricultural-, or mechanical-schools other than those provided by the Government was declared, and the sum of \$17,000 was appropriated for the purpose of placing one hundred children at such schools, it being provided that not more than twenty such pupils should be educated in any one State.

The sum of \$150,000 was also appropriated for (1) instructing Indian children dwelling west of the Mississippi River and in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, or so many thereof as may be practicable, in Government industrial-schools other than those at Carlisle, Hampton, and Forest Grove supported in whole or in part from treaty or other funds appropriated by Congress, or such industrial schools as may be

¹The building referred to in the law was the school-building used by the Pawnees before their removal from Nebraska to the Indian Territory.

established and supported by the Government; (2) purchasing stock for herding purposes for such industrial-schools; (3) placing such children, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may be in all respects qualified to give such children moral, industrial, and educational training for a term not less than three years, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor.

Under the language, in industrial-schools "supported in whole or in part from treaty and other funds appropriated by Congress, or such industrial-schools as may be established and supported wholly from treaty or other funds so appropriated," in June, 1883, a contract was made to erect the school-buildings of the Haskell Institute near Lawrence, Kans. Only with the greatest difficulty could this provision of law have been twisted into authority for the expenditure, for school-building purposes, of \$45,419 of the \$150,000 appropriation referred to above. At this conclusion the Second Comptroller of the Treasury arrived, but not until after he had permitted the first payment under the contract to build school-houses at Lawrence, Kans., to be made out of this appropriation. He refused to permit the second payment to be made, on the ground that the contract to build these school-houses was not made by authority of law. But the contractors persisted, and completed the buildings. By a joint resolution passed February 2, 1884, and by the Indian bill passed in 1884, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to expend so much of the \$150,000 appropriation as he might deem necessary for the purpose of erecting and repairing such school-buildings as were then in course of construction, or for which contracts had been made, and for such other educational purposes as he might think proper. Under this enabling legislation the contractors to construct the buildings of the Haskell Institute were paid out of the \$150,000 appropriation of 1882.

DUTIES OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

By the Indian bill of 1882 the office of Indian School Superintendent was established, and the Superintendent was authorized to inspect all Indian schools, and was directed to report a plan for carrying into effect, in the most economical manner, all existing treaty stipulations for the education of Indians, with careful estimates of the cost thereof. He was also directed to report a plan and estimates for educating all Indian youths for whom no treaty school provisions had been made, and to report estimates of what sum could be saved from existing expenditures for Indian support by the adoption of his plan.

During the first year after the creation of this office its incumbent was called Inspector of Indian Schools, but by the Indian bill of 1883 he was called Indian School Superintendent, and that is now his official designation.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1884.

In 1883 Congress authorized the continuance of the school work so vigorously commenced in 1882 by making appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, as follows:

Purposes of appropriation.	Amount.
Support of Indian day-and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes....	\$400, 000
Repairing and constructing school-buildings	25, 000
Support of Indian industrial-school at Carlisle, Pa., and for transportation of pupils to and from said school	67, 500
Annual allowance to Capt. R. H. Pratt, in charge of Carlisle school.....	1, 000
Support and education of 100 Indian children at the school at Hampton, Va.....	16, 700
Support of Indian industrial-school at Forest Grove, Oreg.....	30, 000
Purchase of stock cattle for industrial-schools.....	20, 000
Support of Indian industrial-school at Chilocco, Indian Ter	20, 000
Support of Indian industrial-school at Genoa, Nebr	20, 000
Care, support, and education of Indian children at industrial, agricultural, or mechanical-schools other than those herein provided for	75, 000
Erection of school-building on Northern Cheyenne and Arrapaho Reservation to replace one destroyed by fire	5, 000
Total.....	680, 200

The unexpended balance of the appropriation made in 1882, for a school-building in the Indian Territory, was reappropriated and made immediately available for the completion and furnishing of the Chilocco school-building.

The appropriation for general school purposes was accompanied with the proviso that no portion of the sum appropriated, or of any other sum appropriated for the support of Indian schools, should be paid for service rendered by any pupil taught in said schools during the period of his tuition, except for excess of value of labor over and above the cost of tuition in a day-school and of tuition and support in a boarding-school. This was an unwise proviso, and it was not continued in the Indian bill enacted in 1884.

XCV REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1885.

In 1884 important appropriations for the support of schools were made as follows:

Purposes of appropriation.	Amount.
Support of day- and industrial-schools, and for other educational purposes	\$510, 000
Construction and repair of school-buildings	40, 000
Purchase of cattle and sheep for schools	25, 000
Support and education of children at industrial-schools in Alaska	15, 000
Support of Chilocco industrial-school near Arkansas City	26, 500
Buildings for employés at said school	5, 000
Pay of superintendent of said school	1, 500
Support of industrial-school at Carlisle, Pa., and for transportation of children to and from said school	75, 000
Annual allowance to Capt. R. H. Pratt, in charge of said school	1, 000
Support of industrial-school at Forest Grove, Oreg	35, 000
Pay of superintendent of said school	1, 500
Erection of buildings at Forest Grove or elsewhere in Oregon	20, 000
Support of industrial-school at Genoa, Nebr	26, 500
Pay of superintendent of said school	1, 500
Support and education of 120 children at the school at Hampton, Va	19, 000
Transportation of children to and from said school	2, 500
Support of Haskell Institute, near Lawrence, Kans	56, 800
Pay of superintendent of said school	2, 000
Teams, wagons, and farm implements for said school	2, 000
Care, support, and education of 200 children at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa	33, 000
Care, support, and education of children at schools in States and Territories other than Government schools, for transportation of children to and from said schools, and placing children in private families	90, 000
Erection of a boarding-school, the purchase of tools and agricultural implements and other necessary articles to establish an industrial training-school among the Eastern Band of Cherokees in North Carolina	4, 000
Total.....	992, 800

The limitations of the Indian bill, passed in 1883, that only the children of such Indian Territory tribes as are least provided for under existing treaty laws should be admitted to the Chilocco school, and that only Sioux children should be admitted to the Genoa school, were, by the Indian bill of 1884, repealed.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Interior by this bill a contract has been made and school-buildings are being erected near Salem, Oreg., to which place the Indian school heretofore known as the Forest Grove school has been removed.

The boarding-house for the Eastern Band of Cherokees has been erected, the contract price being \$3,600, and a successful school is being conducted at Cherokee, Swain County, N. C., under a contract with B. C. Hobbs, of the Society of Friends.

In this year, 1884, the industrial-schools at Genoa, Chilocco, and Lawrence were opened, and the school-building at Albuquerque, N. Mex., was constructed. The contract to put up this building was made

January 1, 1884, the contract price being \$29,700, which, under the joint resolution of February 2, 1884, was paid out of the \$150,000 appropriated in 1882 "for the purpose of further instructing and civilizing Indian children dwelling west of the Mississippi River." The building was completed before the end of the fiscal year, and was immediately occupied by the Albuquerque Indian school, conducted by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, under a contract with the Indian Bureau.

EXPENDITURES FROM THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL FUND OF 1884-'85.

In the first section of the act of March 3, 1885, is the proviso: That, annually, on or before the first Monday of December of each year, a report shall be made of the "manner and for what purposes the general educational fund for the preceding year has been expended."

The appropriation made by Congress, in 1884, for the general educational fund, was \$510,000. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, expenditures were made from this fund as follows:

Purposes of expenditure.	Amount.
For pay of employés	\$165,506 90
For subsistence	62,118 83
For clothing and goods	54,699 08
For support and education of children at contract schools	107,660 04
For miscellaneous and agricultural supplies	53,097 05
Total	443,082 50

From this statement it appears that \$66,917.50 of the appropriation of \$510,000, made in 1884, for the general school fund of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was not used. This fact may be explained: Contracts for the maintenance and education of children were made, during the fiscal year of 1884-'85, amounting to \$135,000, but when settlement with the contractors was made on the average attendance of children, only \$107,660 was allowed, and in this way \$27,340 was saved on these contracts. The sum of \$180,000 was set aside to be used in paying employés, it having been estimated that this amount would be needed for this purpose, but only \$165,500 was used, and in this way a saving of \$14,500 made. The sum of \$6,500 was returned by disbursing officers at the expiration of the fiscal year, June 30, 1885, being unexpended balances in their hands at that time. These facts explain why \$48,340 of the \$66,917.50, which was covered back into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of 1884-'85, was not expended.

SCHOOL-HOUSES ERECTED AND REPAIRED.

By this act Congress also required an annual report of the number and kind of school-houses erected during the preceding year, and also the cost of school-house repairs.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, the following disbursements were made out of the \$40,000 appropriated for school-house building and repairing purposes :

Boarding-school buildings.

Agency.	Location.	Description of work done.	Amount expended.
Crow	Montana	Building dormitory	\$9,000 00
Crow Creek	Dakota	Making addition, and a new house	2,064 52
Devil's Lake	do	Constructing bakery	500 00
Fort Berthold	do	Remodeling school-house at Fort Stevenson	3,000 00
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	Ind. Ter	Making brick for new school-house	349 50
Klamath	Oregon	Work on school-house	728 60
Neah Bay	Washington	Changing hospital into school-house	500 00
Nevada	Nevada	Finishing dormitory	175 00
Quinaielt	Washington	Clearing land for school-house	500 00
Shoshone	Wyoming	Lumber for school-house	1,219 90
Yankton	Dakota	Lumber for school-barn	451 63
Sac and Fox	Ind. Ter	Building new house and removing old one	2,725 00
Total			21,014 15

Day-school buildings.

Agency.	Location.	Description of work done.	Amount expended.
La Pointe	Wisconsin	Material and labor for Lac du Flambeau and Lac Court d'Oreille school-houses.	\$677 23
Mission	California	Material and labor for school-houses at Coahuila, Temecula, Agua Caliente, Rincon, and La Jolla.	932 06
Total			1,609 29

Repairs.

Of boarding-school houses	\$4,842 77
Of day-school houses	197 40
Total	5,040 17

Recapitulation.

Expenditures on boarding-school houses	\$21,014 15
Expenditures on day-school houses	1,609 29
Expenditures on repairs	5,040 17
Total	27,663 61

From the foregoing statement it appears that \$12,336.39 of the \$40,000 building appropriation was not expended; but this is not a fact: A contract for a school-building at Devil's Lake, amounting to \$6,500, was

entered into on October 16, 1884, and another contract for a school-building at Wichita, amounting to \$9,400, on February 9, 1885, but payments under these contracts were not made until after the expiration of the fiscal year.

THE EMPLOYÉS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The act of March 3, 1885, also requires an annual report of (1) "the name of every teacher employed and compensation allowed;" (2) "the location of each school and the average attendance at each school."

Congress meant, no doubt, to require a report not only of the name and compensation of every teacher, but also of the name and compensation of every other school employé. Therefore, herewith submitted will be found a report¹ of the name, sex, race, age, social condition, position in the school, term of service, place of birth, and salary per annum, of every employé, and the amount of money actually paid to each for services rendered, in the Government Indian school service (excepting service in Indian contract schools), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885.

FACTS CONCERNING SCHOOLS SUPERVISED BY INDIAN AGENTS.

The location of and average attendance at every school supervised by an Indian agent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, whether supported in whole or in part by the Government, is also reported. In this tabulated report, herewith submitted², the following facts concerning each of such schools are stated³:

1. How it is supported.
2. School population in its vicinity. The total school population, so far as reported, was, at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1885, 35,272; but the returns of school population are imperfect—almost worthless. The number of children of school-age is greater than the reported number, but the actual number cannot be ascertained until an authorized and careful census of all the Indian tribes has been made. It is suggested that Congress should appropriate a sufficient sum of money to pay the expenses of such a census.
3. Capacity of school building. The total boarding-school accommodation reported for the fiscal year 1884-'85 was for 5,881 pupils, and the day-school accommodation was for 4,148 pupils, which includes 285 day pupils at boarding-schools, leaving actual accommodation at day-schools for 3,863 pupils.
4. Number of employés. The aggregate number of employés at the end of the fiscal year 1884-'85, was 516.
5. Largest attendance in any month.
6. Average attendance. There was reported a total average monthly attendance at boarding-schools of 4,066.27, and an average monthly

¹ See Table A, page CXXX. ² See Table B, page CXII. ³ See foot-note table, p. XCIX
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attendance at day-schools of 1,941.90, including 93.10 day pupils who were accommodated at boarding-schools.

7. Number of mouths in session during the year.

8. Total cost of school to Government for the year, and cost per capita per month.

At 61 boarding-schools, under supervision of Indian agents, and supported entirely by the Government, the schools having a capacity of 4,199 pupils, there was an average monthly attendance of 2,970.05, costing for the year, \$395,444.36, a per capita per month of \$14.55.

At 6 boarding-schools, under supervision of Indian agents, supported partly by Government and partly by religious associations, the schools having a capacity for 232 pupils, there was an average monthly attendance of 199.04, costing the Government during the year \$8,347.91, a per capita of \$4.12 per month. The amount contributed by religious associations to these schools has not been reported to the Government.

At 17 contract boarding-schools, supervised by Indian agents, the schools having a capacity for 1,450 pupils, there was an average monthly attendance of 897.18, costing the Government for the year \$85,181.83, a per capita of \$8.78 per month.

At 80 Government day-schools, under supervision of Indian agents, the schools having a capacity for 3,863 pupils, there was an average monthly attendance of 1,705.27, costing the Government for the year \$41,634.15, a per capita of \$3.57 per month.

Six contract day-schools cost the Government \$2,960.

It appears that the cost per capita per month of maintaining and educating a pupil at a Government school is considerably greater than the cost of maintaining and educating a pupil at a contract school. In explanation of this fact it is suggested that the Government does not pay to a contract school the entire cost of a pupil's maintenance and education. The machinery of contract schools is not supplied for the exclusive purpose of maintaining and educating Indian children. The machinery of such schools is usually supplied for other educational, or for benevolent, purposes. The education of Indian children, under contract with the Government, is generally undertaken either for the purpose of filling a school to its capacity or for benevolent reasons. The Government does not, therefore, pay to these "contract schools" the entire cost of maintaining and educating a pupil. It merely helps the school by contributing a part of the cost of supporting and instructing the Indian children who are placed under contract at such a school.

SCHOOLS MAINTAINED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY THE GOVERNMENT—
THEIR NUMBER, AND COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Detailed information covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, concerning the management of and expenditures made on account of Indian schools maintained in whole or in part by appropriations made

by Congress in 1884, is given in tabulated statements submitted herewith. These statements show:¹

1. The total number of boarding-schools at agencies, or under supervision of agents, to have been 84; average attendance, 4,066.27; number of employés, 423; total amount paid to employés, \$181,811; total amount paid for supplies and all other expenses of schools, \$307,163.10; total cost of all agency boarding-schools, \$488,974.10.

2. The total number of day-schools at agencies to have been 86; average attendance, 1,848.80; number of employés, 93; total amount paid to employés, \$38,411; other expenses, \$6,183.15; total cost of all agency day-schools, \$44,594.15.

3. The name and location of, average attendance at, and amount paid to schools not connected with Indian agencies, at which schools Indians were placed by the Government.

At 23 contract and other schools in States and Territories—these schools not being under the supervision of Indian agents, and in which children were placed during the fiscal year at various rates per annum—there was an average attendance of 710 pupils, costing the Government \$80,653.33. The following is a detailed statement of these schools:

Number of schools and rate of tuition.	Average number of pupils.	Cost.
6 at \$100 per annum.....	227	\$17,166 45
1 at \$110 per annum.....	13	857 23
2 at \$120 per annum.....	112	12,478 66
1 at \$130 per annum.....	50	2,244 31
13 at \$167 per annum.....	308	47,906 68
<u>23</u>	<u>710</u>	<u>80,653 33</u>

A tabulated statement of contracts made during the fiscal year with various religious organizations and educational institutions to teach

¹Tables B, C, and D, pp. CXCII, CCII, CCVIII. The following is a recapitulation of the statistics contained in these tables:

	Capacity of schools.		Employés.	Average attendance.		No. of schools	Total cost.		Cost per capita per month.
	Boarding.	Day.		Boarding.	Day.		\$533,568.25.		
							Boarding.	Day.	
Boarding-schools, by Government.....	4,199	.....	423	2,970.05	.....	61	\$395,444 36	.....	\$14 55
Boarding-schools, by Government and by religious associations.....	232	.....	.....	199.04	.....	6	8,347 91	.....	12
Boarding-schools, by contract.....	1,450	.....	.....	897.18	.....	17	85,181 83	.....	8 78
Day-schools, by Government.....	.....	4,148	93	.....	1,705.27	80	.....	\$41,634 15	3 57
Day-school, by contract (Turtle Mountain).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.10	1	.....	1,000 00	2 43
Day-schools, by contract (North Carolina).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.43	5	.....	1,960 00	.....
Total.....	5,881	*4,148	516	4,066.27	*1,941.90	170	488,974 10	44,594 15	.....

*There is a capacity for 285 day scholars at boarding-schools reported, and an average attendance of 93.10, included in these totals.

and maintain Indian children, is herewith submitted.¹ This statement gives the names of the schools, date of each contract and of its approval, name of the contractors and what was furnished by them, number of pupils, rate paid per pupil, and time during which contracts ran.

THE TRAINING-SCHOOLS—WHAT THEY COST.

The total number of Indian training-schools, including Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and Lincoln Institution, for which especial appropriations were made by the Indian bill passed in 1884, was seven. These schools have a reported capacity for 1,510 pupils.

The Carlisle Training-school has a capacity for 400 pupils. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, there was an average attendance at this school of 475, costing \$79,852. This amount includes \$4,025 taken from the Osage school fund. An additional sum of \$9,618.72 is reported as contributed by friends of the school. The excess over the accommodations is accounted for by the fact that pupils were placed by the superintendent of the school, at different times during the year, on farms in the neighborhood of the school, but were still carried on the school rolls.

The Chilocco Training school has a capacity for 150 pupils. During the fiscal year there was an average attendance at this school of 153, costing \$33,000. This sum includes the amount expended for buildings.

The Forest Grove (now Salem), Oreg., Training-school has a capacity for 150 pupils; but during the fiscal year there was an average attendance of 189, costing \$33,160.

The Genoa Training-school has a capacity for 150 pupils. The average attendance during the year was only 86, costing \$27,434.

The Haskell Institute has a capacity for 320 pupils. During the fiscal year there was an average attendance of 240, costing \$51,408.65.

These five schools have a total capacity for 1,170 pupils. During the fiscal year there was an average attendance of 1,143, costing a total of \$224,854.65. The per capita allowed by act of Congress, \$175 per pupil per annum, was exceeded at the Genoa school, and an additional appropriation was made for the benefit of that school by the Indian bill approved March 3, 1885.

The Hampton Institute and Lincoln Institution are paid, according to act of Congress, at the rate of \$167 per annum per pupil.

The Hampton Institute has a capacity for 140 Indian pupils. During the fiscal year there was an average attendance of 119, at a cost, to the Government, of \$20,944.93.

The Lincoln Institution has a capacity for 200 Indian pupils. During the fiscal year there was an average attendance of 163, at a cost, to the Government, of \$27,254.46.

¹ Table F, p. cccvii.

The names, location, and statistics of the seven Indian training-schools referred to above are given in the following table :

School.	Location.	Em- ployés.	Capac- ity.	Months in session.	Aver- age at- tend- ance.	Cost.
						<i>Dollars.</i>
Carlisle Training-school	Carlisle, Pa	38	400	12	475	179,852 00
Chilocco Training-school	Chilocco, Ind. T	26	150	12	153	233,000 00
Forest Grove Training-school	Forest Grove, Oreg ...	25	150	12	189	33,160 00
Genoa Training-school	Genoa, Nebr	24	150	12	86	27,434 00
Hampton Institute	Hampton, Va		140	12	119	20,944 98
Haskell Institute	Lawrence, Kans	34	320	10	240	51,408 65
Lincoln Institution	Philadelphia, Pa		200	12	163	27,254 46
Total .....	.....	147	1,510	.....	1,425	273,054 04

¹ This amount includes \$4,025 paid from the Osage school fund; an additional sum of \$9,618.72 is reported as contributed by friends of the school.

² This includes amount expended for buildings.

BOARDING-, DAY-, TRAINING-, AND OTHER SCHOOLS: NUMBER, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AND COST.

Recapitulating, a tabulated statement is made below of boarding-, day-, training-, and other schools. In this table the Hampton Institute and the Lincoln Institution are separated from the other training-schools for the reason that the Government does not appoint the employés of those schools. The table is as follows :

Kind of schools.	Number.	Average attendance.	Total cost.
Boarding-schools under agency supervision	84	4,066.27	\$488,974 50
Day-schools under agency supervision	86	1,941.90	44,594 15
Training-schools	5	1,143.00	224,854 65
Hampton Institute and Lincoln Institution ²	2	282.00	48,199 39
Schools in States and Territories ²	23	710.00	80,653 33
Total	200	8,143.17	887,276 02

¹ Including 93.10 at boarding-schools without additional cost.

² To the amount furnished by the Government for the support of these schools have been added large contributions made by friends of the schools.

In this connection the following table, showing the number of and average attendance at Government boarding- and day-schools during the last four years, is of interest. The figures are taken from annual reports of the Indian School Superintendent.

Kind of schools.	1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
	No.	Average attendance.	No.	Average attendance.	No.	Average attendance.	No.	Average attendance.
Boarding-schools	71	2,453	75	3,628	80	3,405	84	4,066
Day-schools	54	1,311	64	1,443	76	1,757	86	1,942

SCHOOLS SUPPORTED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The above statements include only such schools as are supported in whole or in part by the Government, but a statement of educational work among the Indians would not be complete without reference to Indian schools maintained by the State of New York, and to others carried on by missionary societies without assistance from the Government.

For her Indians New York furnishes 27 public schools, which have an attendance of 563 Indian pupils. An Indian orphan asylum, supported by the State, has an average of 86 inmates.

At a cost of \$9,382, religious societies have maintained 31 mission day-schools, with an average attendance of 452 pupils. A tabulated statement of incomplete returns from these schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, is as follows:

Agency.	Under what auspices.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.
Cheyenne River, Dakota	American Missionary Association	8	75
Devil's Lake, Dakota	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	2	11
Fort Berthold, Dakota	American Missionary Association	1	21
Fort Peck, Montana	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions .	3	35
Green Bay, Wisconsin	Roman Catholic Church	1	16
La Pointe, Wisconsin	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions .	2	30
Do	Roman Catholic Church	4	107
New York, N. Y	Protestant Episcopal Church	1	25
Nez Percé, Idaho	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions .	2	19
Pottawatomie, Kansas	Moravians	1	6
Rosebud, Dakota	Protestant Episcopal Church	3	69
Santee, Nebraska	American Missionary Association	1	8
Standing Rock, Dakota	do	1	20
Yankton, Dakota	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions .	1	10
Total .....	.....	31	452

A mission boarding-school, with an average attendance of 35 pupils, is maintained by the Friends on the Allegany Reservation in New York, at an expense of \$4,000 per year; and the Roman Catholics have a mission boarding-school, with an average attendance of 35 pupils, on the Pottawatomie Reservation in the Indian Territory. No report of expenditures for this school has been received.

Authority to establish mission day- or boarding-schools should be obtained from the Indian Bureau upon formal application, and should be granted upon the condition that quarterly reports of the condition of the schools will be made in the form and manner that reports of the other Indian schools are made. This should be required for the purpose of obtaining definite information concerning the school work that is being done in this way.

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS.

A consolidated statement of all Indian pupils attending schools (excepting of the pupils attending schools in the Union Agency—the agency of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, from which schools no reports have been received) is as follows :

Kind of schools.	Number of schools.	Average attendance.
Boarding- and day-schools, supported in whole or in part by the Government	200	8, 143
Boarding- and day-schools supported by the State of New York.....	28	649
Boarding- and day-schools supported by religious societies	33	522
Total	261	9, 314

SUPPLIES PRODUCED AND USED BY SCHOOLS.

At a number of the boarding-schools, and at one day-school, vegetables and grains were raised on the school farms and fuel was provided by the pupils, all of which supplies were used by the schools producing them. Only 27 out of 84 boarding-schools and one day-school reported the value of supplies of this kind produced and used by said schools last year. The total value of these supplies was \$11,080.01. Of this amount the Yakima boarding-school, Washington Territory, produced \$2,899.72; the Puyallup boarding-school, \$1,141.75; the S'Kokomish boarding-school, \$1,072.30; the Chehalis boarding-school, \$763.30, the three last-named schools being located within the limits of the Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory. These four schools in Washington Territory produced more than half of all the supplies as above reported.

A tabulated statement of the value of the supplies thus produced and used is as follows:

Name of school.	Agency.	State or Territory.	Value of supplies.	
Blackfeet Boarding- and Day-school	Blackfeet	Montana	\$207 40	
Crow Creek Boarding-school	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Dakota	{ 21 35	
Lower Brulé Boarding-school				{ 18 00
Fort Stevenson Boarding-school	Fort Berthold	do	732 65	
Fort Hall Boarding-school	Fort Hall	Idaho	118 40	
Poplar Creek Boarding-school	Fort Peck	Montana	290 35	
Menomonee Boarding-school	Green Bay	Wisconsin	47 90	
Hoopa Valley Day-school	Hoopa Valley	California	91 59	
Neah Bay Boarding-school	Neah Bay	Washington	267 95	
Chehallis Boarding-school	Nisqually and S'Kokomish	do	{ 763 30	
Puyallup Boarding-school				{ 1,141 75
S'Kokomish Boarding-school				{ 1,072 30
Winnebago Boarding-school	Omaha and Winnebago	Nebraska	8 75	
Kaw Boarding-school	Osage and Kaw	Ind. Ter	{ 253 17	
Osage Boarding-school				{ 728 64
Pine Ridge Boarding-school	Pine Ridge	Dakota	162 75	
Pottawatomie Boarding-school	Pottawatomie and Gt. Nemaha	Kansas	{ 231 45	
Kickapoo Boarding-school				{ 254 99
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding-school				{ 614 76
Absentee Shawnee Boarding-school	Sac and Fox	Ind. Ter	{ 118 92	
Sac and Fox Boarding-school				{ 174 10
Santee and Flandreau Boarding-school	Santee and Flandreau	Nebraska	108 95	
Sisseton Boarding-school	Sisseton	Dakota	66 65	
Umatilla Boarding-school	Umatilla	Oregon	191 00	
Warm Springs Boarding-school	Warm Springs	do	{ 59 60	
Sin-e-ma-sho Boarding-school				{ 68 50
Yakima Boarding-school				{ 2,809 72
Yankton Boarding-school	Yankton	Dakota	365 12	
Total .....	.....	.....	11,080 01

LAND CULTIVATED, CROPS RAISED, STOCK OWNED, ETC., BY SCHOOLS.

A table showing the number of acres cultivated, the crops raised, stock owned, etc., by schools on reservations, and also by the Carlisle, Chilocco, Forest Grove (now Salem), Genoa, and Lawrence training-schools, during the present year, is herewith submitted. A condensed statement of the contents of this table is as follows:

Land cultivated.		Number acres.	
By reservation schools.....		2, 436. 75	
By training-schools		1, 085. 00	
Total		3, 521. 75	
Kind of crop.	By reservation schools.	By training-schools.	Total.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Corn	17, 370	8, 080	25, 450
Oats	12, 973	5, 150	18, 123
Barley	302	.....	302
Wheat	3, 350	2, 695	6, 045
Potatoes	18, 289	3, 250	21, 539
Turnips	4, 179	2, 090	6, 269
Onions.....	796½	50	846½
Other vegetables	8, 440	3, 293	11, 733
Fruit	1, 139	657	1, 796
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Melons	9, 947	1, 000	10, 947
Pumpkins	7, 019	5, 950	12, 969
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Hay	2, 336	486	2, 822
	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
Sorghum.....	100	.....	100
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Butter	6, 952	784	7, 736
Cheese.....	736	.....	736
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Horses and mules.....	194	57	251
Cattle.....	1, 522	493	2, 015
Swine.....	867	89	956
Sheep.....	140	.....	140
Fowls	1, 790	.....	1, 790

In an attempt to stimulate the Indian agents and school employés into an earnest effort to make the school farm and garden useful and productive, the agents and school superintendents were last spring informed by circular that each school must depend upon its own farm and garden for a large part of the subsistence required by the pupils. That this action had a good effect is proven by the fact that the above figures show an aggregate increase of 17,000 bushels of grain and vegetables over the school productions of 1884; but in this direction all has not been done that should have been done. As a business proposition it would be an unreasonable assertion that profitable labor should be expected from those who add to the usual inexperience and thoughtlessness of youth the rawness and disinclination to work of antecedent barbarism. Moreover, no small share of the time and at-

tention of the Indian school boys must be given to their duties in the school-room. Nevertheless, self-support by cultivation of the soil must be the aim of all the Indian boarding-schools, less on the score of saving to the Government than duty to the pupils of those schools. That industrial-school for Indian boys fails in its principal purpose which fails to teach its pupils how to support themselves by husbandry and how to practice those small economies which belong to that calling. This matter will receive constant attention, and a farm and garden well cultivated, a herd properly managed, and a dairy well kept will be insisted upon as necessary, even indispensable, adjuncts of all Government boarding-schools.

THE CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The Indian bill, approved March 3, 1885, appropriated the largest amount of money ever before appropriated for Indian school purposes; but into so much vigor has grown the process of civilizing the Indians by systematic education of the boys and girls of the Indian tribes—so widespread and complex has the Indian school system already become—that the appropriation “for support of schools”, large as it is, cannot supply all the demands which will necessarily be made upon it. The following is a tabulated statement of the school appropriations made in 1885 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

Purpose of appropriation.	Amount.
Support of Indian industrial-schools, and for other educational purposes.....	\$530, 000
Construction and repair of school-buildings	40, 000
Purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine.....	25, 000
Support and education of Indian children in Alaska.....	20, 000
Support of industrial-school near Arkansas City, Kansas (Chilocco).....	30, 625
Purchase of material and erection of shops, bars, &c., and repairs (Chilocco).....	2, 000
Pay of superintendent of said school.....	1, 500
Support of industrial-school at Carlisle, Pa., and transportation of pupils	80, 000
Annual allowance to Capt. R. H. Pratt, in charge of said school	1, 000
Support of 150 pupils at St. Ignatius Mission School, Montana	22, 500
Support of Forest Grove (now Salem), Oreg., industrial-school	35, 000
Pay of superintendent of said school.....	1, 500
Completion of school-buildings and for heating apparatus, fixtures, &c. (Salem).....	10, 000
Support of industrial-school at Genoa, Nebr.....	26, 250
Pay of superintendent of said school.....	1, 500
Purchase of material and erection of out-buildings and repairs (Genoa).....	2, 000
Support and education of 120 Indian children at Hampton, Va.....	20, 040
Establishing an industrial school at Santa Fé, N. Mex., and erection of buildings	25, 000
Erection of school-buildings near Grand Junction, Colo.....	23, 000
Support of Haskell Institute, near Lawrence, Kans.....	61, 250
Purchase of material and erection of shops, out-houses, and repairs (Haskell Institute).....	3, 000
Pay of superintendent of said school.....	2, 000
Support and education of 200 Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa	33, 000
Care, support, and education of Indian children at schools in States and Territories	53, 500
Transportation of children to and from Indian schools and for expenses in placing Indian children in white families	28, 000
Total.....	1, 107, 665

Two appropriations were also made out of the unexpended balance of the school appropriation of the preceding year—one of \$2,000 for the Flathead Industrial school for Boys and one of \$1,000 for the Lincoln Institution. These appropriations were for the purpose of paying each of the schools named for the maintenance and instruction of a number of pupils that were in each of the schools during the fiscal year of 1884-'85 in excess of the number allowed by contract with the Government.

NEW BUILDINGS AND PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS.

The new school-buildings at Salem, Oreg., will soon be completed, and when completed will accommodate 150 pupils. The contract to erect these buildings was approved August 12, last, and one of the stipulations of the contract was that the buildings should be completed in 150 days from that date. The pupils of the Forest Grove school are being removed to Salem as rapidly as accommodations can be provided for them.

Plans and specifications for the training-school-building to be erected at Grand Junction, Colo., have been prepared, and the contract for the erection of the building has been awarded. The necessity for an Indian industrial-school located at this place has been seriously questioned, and is not apparent to many of the most intelligent of the people who are anxious that additional strength and effective vitality shall be given to the Indian school system.

Plans for the industrial-school-building to be erected at Santa Fé have been decided upon; but bids for its construction have not been advertised for. The title of the Government to the land on which it is proposed to erect the building has not been perfected. The necessary quantity of land has been donated to the Government as required by law, but the Attorney-General has not yet had an opportunity to approve the deeds for this land. The contract to erect the proposed building cannot be awarded until the deeds conveying these lands to the Government have been approved.

ST. IGNATIUS MISSION SCHOOL, HAMPTON INSTITUTE, AND LINCOLN INSTITUTION.

The appropriations made for support of Indian children at the St. Ignatius Mission-school, Montana, at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia, and at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., were wisely made, and appropriations as large as the current appropriations should be made in support of these schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

At the Lincoln Institution the Indian pupils are being taught useful trades, and are making encouraging progress in acquiring a knowledge of the English language. The reputation of the school at Hampton,

Va., is well established. The Indian pupils at that school are fortunate. They are instructed with great skill, and are being taught lessons which will be useful to them when they shall have returned to their friends on the reservations. The St. Ignatius Mission-school is a model school of its kind, and should be encouraged to persevere in the good work it is now doing with so much success and such extraordinary skill.

THE PURPOSE AND THE MACHINERY OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

BOOK KNOWLEDGE NOT SUFFICIENT.

It is an understood fact that in making large appropriations for Indian school purposes, the aim of the Government is the ultimate complete civilization of the Indian. When this shall have been accomplished the Indian will have ceased to be a beneficiary of the Government, and will have attained the ability to take care of himself. Hence national selfishness, as well as a broad philanthropy, calls for the earliest possible achievement of the end in view. But anxious and eager as the patriotic humanitarian may be on this point, it is conceded on all sides that the permanent civilization of the Indian can only come, as civilization comes to all peoples, by slow processes, by the processes of education, which lead from low to higher, and refine while they elevate. A popular American writer says that he has no doubt some of the Sioux are very quick and shrewd and sensible "but," he continues, "that is not saying they are civilized. All civilization comes through literature now, especially in our country. A Greek got his civilization by talking and looking, and in some measure a Parisian may still do it. But we, who live remote from history and monuments, we must read or we must barbarize." There is truth in this; and, at last, the Government has begun to act upon the belief that the Indian cannot be civilized until he has received an education that will enable him to catch at least a glimpse of the civilized world through books. But the Indian might have all the knowledge of the books, and he would remain a barbarian nevertheless, if he were not led out of his prejudices into the white man's ways, if he were not won from slothfulness into industrious habits, if he were not taught to work, and to believe that he, as well as the white man, is in justice bound by the law that if a man will not work neither shall he eat. Appreciating this fact, the Government has slowly, in a halting way, organized a system of Indian schools for the purpose of teaching the Indian child to read and write, the Indian boy to till the soil, shove the plane, strike the anvil, and drive the peg, and the Indian girl to do the work of the good and skillful housewife.

THE MACHINERY OF THIS SYSTEM,

which has resulted from Congressional legislation, treaty stipulations, and missionary effort, may be described as follows:

1. DAY-SCHOOLS.—These are of three kinds:

Government day-schools are established by the Government, the teachers being appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the nomination of Indian agents. All the expenses incident to the establishment and maintenance of these schools are paid by the Government.

Contract day-schools are established by religious organizations, under authority obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, the teachers being appointed by the religious organizations establishing them, each of which organizations pays all the expenses of the schools it has obtained authority to conduct, and receives from the Government an agreed-upon sum of money for each child taught in such schools. All contract day-schools are supervised by public officers, and report through the Indian agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mission day-schools are established by and are conducted under the supervision and at the expense of religious associations.

2. BOARDING-SCHOOLS ON RESERVATIONS.—These are of four kinds:

Agency reservation boarding-schools are established and conducted by the Government. The school-houses are built and furnished by the Government, and all the expenses of maintaining and conducting the schools are paid out of appropriations made by Congress or from Indian treaty funds. All the employés of these schools are appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon nominations made by Indian agents.

*Contract reservation boarding-schools*¹ are established by religious associations, under authority obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, these religious associations entering into a contract to educate a certain number of Indian pupils for considerations specified in the contracts. The contractors who educate children at these schools are paid at certain rates per capita, and in all cases, excepting two, furnish everything required for the pupils and the schools. In the two exceptional cases the contracts provide that the teachers and school materials shall be furnished by the contractors, and that all the other expenses shall be borne by the Government.

Independent reservation boarding-schools.—These schools are on reservations, but are not under the supervision of Indian agents. By authority of the Secretary of the Interior they have been made independent of the agencies to which they were formerly attached, and have been

¹ The schools at Albuquerque and Santa Fé, N. Mex., are classed with reservation boarding-schools, although neither is on a reservation. The reason for this classification is that these schools were originally intended for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and report to the Indian Office through the Pueblo Agency. The schools are therefore attached to that agency, and have been regarded and treated as Pueblo Agency boarding-schools.

placed under bonded superintendents, who are appointed by and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The policy of making reservation schools independent of agencies is a new one, and was entered upon for the purpose of giving to schools located at long distances from agencies more careful supervision than could be given by the respective Indian agents.

Mission reservation boarding-schools are established by religious associations and are conducted by them. They furnish and pay the employés, the Government furnishing to the pupils, through the agency, subsistence, clothing, and other supplies.

There is one reservation school which does not come under either of these four classes—the Saint Ignatius Mission-school, located on the reservation of the Flathead Indians, Montana. For many years it was a contract school, but, as heretofore stated, in the Indian bill for the current fiscal year there is an appropriation of \$22,500 for the support of 150 Indian pupils at this school.

All these schools, except the independent reservation schools, are under the general supervision of the Indian agents, and report through the Indian agencies to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

3. BOARDING-SCHOOLS NOT ON RESERVATIONS.—None of these are Government schools, and they are all independent of the Indian agencies. They report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Pupils are placed at these schools by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, which authority is asked for in every instance when it is proposed to place Indian children at a school not on a reservation and not a Government school.

Under that provision of the Indian bill making an appropriation "for care, support, and education of Indian pupils at industrial, agricultural, mechanical, or other schools, other than those herein provided for, at a rate not to exceed \$167 for each pupil," Indian children are placed at boarding-schools, controlled by educational organizations, attended by white children, and not located on Indian reservations. These schools are understood to be the kind of schools in which Congress meant to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to place Indian children, at a rate not to exceed \$167 per annum for each pupil, and the expense of maintaining and instructing Indian pupils at these schools is accordingly paid out of the appropriation referred to above.

Indian children are also placed, under contract, at boarding-schools not on reservations, controlled by religious organizations, and established for the exclusive purpose of educating Indian pupils. These schools are understood to be schools at which Indian pupils may be supported by payments out of the general school appropriation, and, accordingly, under a ruling of the Treasury Department, payments upon these contracts are made out of that fund.

One boarding-school not on a reservation is at Sitka, Alaska. This is a contract school, and payments upon this contract are made out of the special appropriation for the support of industrial-schools in Alaska.

4. TRAINING-SCHOOLS.—There are Government training-schools and what may be called semi-Government training-schools.

Government training-schools are established by the Government; the buildings are erected by the Government, and all the expenses of maintaining and instructing Indian pupils at these schools are paid by the Government out of special appropriations made for the purpose. The superintendents of these schools are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the employés of each school are appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs upon nominations made by its superintendent. These schools are under the immediate supervision of the Indian Bureau, to which each superintendent reports.

Semi-Government training-schools are schools established by educational or religious organizations for general educational purposes, especial attention being given by their managers to the education of Indian children, for which schools Congress makes annually an appropriation to pay a certain amount per capita for maintaining and educating at each a specified number of Indian pupils. The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Virginia, and the Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., are classed as semi-Government training-schools.

5. OTHER SCHOOLS.—The Indian schools of New York are supported and controlled by that State. The five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory support and control their own schools. Neither the civilized tribes nor the New York Indians are required to report to the Indian Bureau the condition of their schools, but that school reports should be required of them is a proposition which admits of no doubt.

THE DAY-SCHOOL AND THE RESERVATION BOARDING-SCHOOL CONTRASTED.

THE DAY-SCHOOL.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, there were 80 Government, 6 contract, and 31 mission day-schools on reservations.

It may be said, unwelcome as it must be to the many people interested in the subject of Indian education, that the day-school education of Indian children has, so far, brought forth but little good fruit. The reason must be apparent to every thoughtful person. The barbarian child of barbarian parents spends possibly six of the twenty-four hours of the day in a school-room. Here he is taught the rudiments of the books, varied, perhaps, by fragmentary lessons in the "good manners" of the superior race to which his teacher belongs. He returns, at the close of his day-school, to eat and play and sleep after the savage fashion of his race. In the hours spent in school he has not acquired a distaste for the camp-fire, nor a longing for the food, the home-life, or the ordinary avocations of the white man. In a restricted sense the

day-school gives to the Indian child useful information, but it does not civilize him, because it does not take him away from barbarous life and put him into the enjoyment of civilized life—does not take him from the tepee into the house, and teach him to appreciate, by experiencing them, the comforts of the white man's civilization.

THE RESERVATION BOARDING-SCHOOL.

What the day-school fails to supply of civilizing methods, the reservation boarding-school may be made to supply. These schools are the most effective civilizing instrumentalities that can be used among the Indians.

The Indian boy and girl pupils of a reservation boarding-school which is conducted under proper regulations are removed from the perverting environments of the Indian camp, and are put at once under the influence of the methods of civilized life.

These schools strip from the unwashed person of the Indian boy the unwashed blanket, and, after instructing him in what to him are the mysteries of personal cleanliness, clothe him with the clean garments of civilized men and teach him how to wear them. They give him information concerning a bed and teach him how to use it; teach him how to sit on a chair, how to use knife and fork, how to eat at table, and what to eat. While he is learning these things he is also learning to read and write, and, at the same time, is being taught how to work, how to "earn a living." As heretofore stated, there should be connected with each of these schools a farm, and with some of them cattle ranges, so that the boy pupils may become skillful in the use of agricultural implements and the care of stock—may be taught how to plant, how to cultivate crops, and how to gather and garner harvests. While farming and grazing, as being the two great industries which the Indian of the future must follow, should be taught to all the boy pupils, some of them should be also taught how to build houses, how to make clothing and boots and shoes, how to make wagons and do the work of the blacksmith, how to butcher cattle—should be taught all the trades that the farmer and the herdsman patronize.

The girl should be taught what and how to cook, how to cut garments and sew, how to use the broom and the wash-board, how to "make a bed," how to nurse the sick, how to do all kinds of general housework.

Removed by pupilship in these schools from the demoralizing and barbarizing environments of the Indian camp, the Indian child is not taken away from its parents, as it is when it goes to one of the training-schools. The parents of the pupils of the reservation boarding-school may see them often and have opportunity to observe the development of their children out of barbarism into civilization. It may be said that contemplation of this change in the personal habits, manners, and modes of thought of their children, must be distasteful to Indian parents. Even if this were true, the fact could not, with any

force, be used as an objection to the reservation boarding-school. But it is not true. The Indian parents, who have become accustomed to the reservation boarding-school, contemplate with pride the progress of their children into civilized manners and methods of life; and the refining influence of the school operates in some degree upon the parents, and modifies their savage nature and customs. The reservation boarding-school may be made a great civilizer of Indian children, and at the same time be used to reflect some of the light of civilization into the Indian camp. Undoubtedly this civilizing instrumentality should be utilized to a greater extent than it is at present. In this connection the assertion is ventured, that if there were a sufficient number of reservation boarding-school-buildings to accommodate all the Indian children of school age, and these buildings could be filled and kept filled with Indians pupils, the Indian problem would be solved within the school age of the Indian child now six years old—would be solved by the civilization of all the Indian tribes extant.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION SUGGESTED.

Here arises the question: If sufficient school-house accommodation for all children of school age were provided, how could the school-houses be kept full of children? That they could be kept *full* is not within probability; but there is no good reason to doubt that a majority of Indian children of school age could be kept at school by the operation of a properly drafted and duly executed law compelling the attendance of Indian children at the schools provided for them.

If, by a law of this kind, at least a majority of Indian children are not placed in the schools provided for them, the efforts now being made to civilize the Indian by educating him will be futile. As at present conducted, Indian education extends to only a small proportion of Indian children, and the civilizing process to which they are subjected is generally nullified by the stronger influences which surround them after they have left the schools. We cannot civilize ten, and then trust to the force of their example to civilize ninety other Indian boys. The savagery of the ninety will obliterate the civilization of the ten. Therefore, we must, if we would be successful in our efforts, civilize a majority of the whole, and trust to this majority to absorb into their civilization the uncivilized minority.

A majority of the certainly not less than forty thousand Indian children of school age should be placed in schools at an early age, before the habit of barbarous life has become fixed. It is admitted by most people that the adult savage is not susceptible to the influences of civilization, and we must therefore turn to his children, believing that they may be made susceptible to all those influences—that they may be taught how to abandon the pathway of barbarism and walk with a sure step along the pleasant highway of Christian civilization. To make

this teaching effectual, a majority of the Indian children must be placed, at a tender and impressionable age, in reservation boarding-schools, and be kept there (if not sent to training-schools) until contact with civilized ways of life has made them members of civilized society. As has been said, they must be withdrawn, in tender years, entirely from the camp, and taught to eat, to sleep, to dress, to play, to work, to think, after the manner of the white man. The major part of their young years must be spent as white children spend their youth. If they are permitted to return to the camp, their return should be at infrequent periods of brief duration—of duration too brief for the fascinations of camp life to counteract the effects of the influences of the civilized life of the schools. Only in this way—by making a majority, and, if possible, all of the Indian children, as they advance towards maturity, learn to love and enjoy, by familiar daily practice, the ways of civilized life, and unlearn, by complete abandonment of them, the ways of savage life—can the ultimate civilization of the Indian tribes be accomplished. And this method can be utilized, can be adopted for action, only after Congress has devised an effective Indian compulsory-education law.¹

In the execution of such a law violence would be done to the prejudices and natural affections of Indian parents, and the law would therefore meet with sturdy opposition in every tribe; but the faithful execution of all its provisions would be the kindly cruel surgery which hurts that it may save, and would in good time cure the Indian race of savagery.

THE TRAINING-SCHOOLS.

By commending the reservation boarding-school as the most effective of the educational civilizing influences now in the hand of the Government, no disparagement of the usefulness of what have been called the

¹ Bearing upon the necessity for a compulsory-education law, applicable to Indians, are the following extracts from letters addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Mr. William H. Black, agent of the Sac and Fox (Iowa) Agency, under date October 2, 1885, says:

"With nearly all of the Indians of the agency here during the month of September, and with about 100 of school-going age among them, only an average of 12½ are found on the school-rolls. * * * From the start I was met with an absolute disinclination among the Indians to even talk about the school, their invariable reply being, 'White man go to school; Great Father [pointing upward] don't want red man to go.' * * * I then made up my mind, from their present and past actions, that they are not susceptible of persuasion, and do not believe the Commissioner will take any measures to insist on their children going to school. Under this condition of affairs the hands of the agent and teacher are tied."

Mr. Horace R. Chase, superintendent of the Genoa training-school, visited the reservation of the Sac and Fox of Iowa to obtain pupils for his school. Under date October 15, 1885, explaining his failure to obtain any pupils from that tribe, he says:

"The tribe is small, and but little advanced in civilization, although in the very midst of all the substantial advantages of that which belongs and pertains to the

training-schools is intended. But it must be confessed that these schools have not yet commenced to justify, in any great degree, the high expectations of their usefulness which were and are entertained by the philanthropic people who suggested them.

THE HAMPTON SCHOOL.

In 1875, Capt. R. H. Pratt was put in charge of a number of Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Fla. Several of the young men among these captives were, in April, 1878, placed at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., S. C. Armstrong, Principal. Subsequently, Captain Pratt was authorized, by the Secretary of the Interior, to obtain fifty Indian children from the Indian agencies in Dakota, and place them at the Hampton school, to be instructed "in books and manual labor." Under this authority Captain Pratt placed 40 boys and 9 girls at the school on November 5, 1878.

The Indian department of Hampton Institute, created in this way, is now an important feature of that school.

At this school, Indian cottages are erected at the expense of philanthropic people who make contributions for the purpose, and each of these cottages is occupied by a young Indian and his wife. During the last fiscal year thirteen married couples attended the school; but only a few of these enjoyed the opportunity to learn housekeeping in a cottage. On September 1, last, the total number of Indian pupils in the school was 77 boys and 41 girls, including eight married couples. Eleven of the girls and nine of the boys spent the three months of last summer with farmers in Massachusetts, the girls doing housework and sewing and the boys working on farms.

THE CARLISLE SCHOOL.

This school has been under the superintendency of Capt. R. H. Pratt, United States Tenth Cavalry, since the date of its establishment, November 1, 1879, when the school was opened with 147 pupils.

very best and highest civilization of the whites. They seem to have but little if any idea of doing aught, save in the way of their earlier traditions. Their dress, customs, and habits are the same as in former years. They live in houses made of the bark of trees, and the reeds from the bottom land, and will not allow any of the tribe to build or erect a frame house, however small or simple. In fact, all that looks towards a change in their mode of life they have from the start opposed. A teacher is employed at this place, but a visit to the school-house was fruitless, as not an Indian child was in attendance. When I spoke to them in regard to securing children they met my offers and suggestions with derision and scorn, not only replying that they intend living and acting as Indians in the past had done, but proposing to prevent any one leaving for the purpose of going and learning the ways of the whites, and even told me not to return or visit them on the same mission again. So, from the first, I found a very determined opposition to my purpose. This should not exist, and some course ought to be adopted by the Department to bring this tribe to a due appreciation of what the Government demands of them. * * * The tribe in Iowa, perhaps, presents as fine a class of men and women, physically, as it is possible to find. It seems to be free from the natural weakness, and hereditary disease, which usually is found among the Indians. Therefore, I would like to see just such tribes compelled to do their share towards following out the policy of the Indian Department."

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, what Captain Pratt has designated "the system of placing out pupils in white families and among farmers" was continued. One hundred and eighty boys and 52 girls were placed out in this way. The captain says that the advantages derived by the pupils from this intimate association with our people are in every way manifest. During last winter an average of about eighty of the pupils were placed in different public schools of the State. Captain Pratt says :

The most amicable relations existed between them and the white children, and the reports from their many teachers are almost invariably commendatory both for conduct and progress.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL.

The Indian department of Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., was established in 1883, in which year the institution received authority to maintain and educate 50 Indian girls. The first children, 10 girls, were received at the institution September 8, 1883. On August 29, 1884, the first Indian boys were received at the institution.

The lady managers of this school say :

The experiment of educating Indian children in a large city was to many persons a doubtful one, but its results have been most satisfactory. There has been no sickness, excepting a few cases of measles and mumps, and several of consumption and scrofula, none of which were contracted here.

There are in this school 96 Indian girls and 92 boys. Numbers of these pupils passed last summer in the families of farmers and others, "learning by experience farm and housework." The managers accompany this information with the remark: "In no case has a complaint been received from any of their employers."

THE SALEM SCHOOL.

The Forest Grove School was opened on February 25, 1880, with 25 pupils. It has been removed to a place near Salem, Oreg., and is now under the superintendency of Mr. John Lee. The present site of the school was chosen in February last, and on the 20th of that month twelve carpenter pupils of the school, under charge of the carpenter, went from Forest Grove and took possession of this site. Within three weeks these boys had repaired and added to two old buildings, found on the premises, and had converted them into comfortable summer quarters for 50 pupils. On the 17th of March, last, 46 boys and 15 girls, with necessary supplies, were transferred from Forest Grove to the new school location. The new buildings now being erected have been referred to in another part of this report.

This school is kept full without difficulty. Within the past month the superintendent has been compelled to refuse admission to Indian children who desired to enter the school.

Mr. W. V. Coffin, late superintendent, says that, though working under discouraging circumstances during the greater part of the year, the

children were cheerful and obedient, showing a perfect willingness to overcome difficulties by hard work and close application.

The first graduating class of the school was sent out on June 30, 1885. Twenty-four pupils, 10 girls and 14 boys, were graduated, most of them passing very creditable examinations.

THE CHILOCCO SCHOOL

was opened January 15, 1884, with 186 pupils—130 boys and 56 girls.

There was at first assigned to this school 1,200 acres of good land in the Indian Territory, about five miles from Arkansas City, Kans. On July 12, 1884, thirteen sections of land were added to the school farm by an Executive order, as follows:

It is hereby ordered that the following described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz, sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29 north, range 2 east, of the Indian meridian be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians, belonging within the Indian Territory, as have been or may hereafter be located at the Chilocco Indian Industrial-school in said Territory.

This order gave to the school 8,640 acres of good agricultural and grazing land. At the time it was issued only the children of Indians located within the Indian Territory were permitted to attend this school, and therefore the order restricted the use of any of this land to graduates of this school belonging to the Indian Territory, who might "select small farms and make for themselves homes." Since that time the law restricting the use of the school to children of Indian Territory tribes has been repealed by the enactment of a law permitting the children of any tribe in the United States, excepting children of the five civilized tribes, to enter the school. The Executive order quoted above should be modified so as to reserve and set apart the land mentioned for settlement by any Indians who have been or may be located at the Chilocco school.

This school was unskillfully managed by its first superintendent, and has not yet recovered from the injuries it received at his hands. The present superintendent, Rev. Walter R. Branham, jr., will deserve much credit if he shall succeed in reorganizing it and making it efficient.

The location of the school is in many respects unfortunate. It is about one mile south of the south line of Kansas, within the Indian Territory, a district of country without law that can be made available for the protection of the school from the incursions of Indians and the raids of cowboys. The late superintendent, Dr. H. J. Minthorn, says:

Cattlemen locate their herds on the school farm, come and go through the fences at pleasure, and defy any one who attempts to interfere. A race-course has been laid out on the school farm, and horse-racing and selling whisky have been added to the list. It is safe to say that more drunken Indians may be seen at this school than at

all of the agencies in the Territory, and yet, should a murder be committed, no arrest could be made without it was done by authorities in the State miles distant. While the appliances for conducting an industrial-school are of the first order, the work is constantly marred and every effort neutralized by the lack of some authority to deal with the disturbing elements constantly met with here.

To remedy these evils an attempt was made to induce the War Department to detail a military officer to do duty at this school, to induce the United States marshal of Kansas to give to the superintendent of the school the power of a deputy marshal, and to have Indian police sent to the school. The War Department decided that an Army officer could not legally be detailed as requested; nothing has resulted from the request that the superintendent be clothed with the authority of a United States marshal, and the Indian police were not sent to the school because there was no available money with which to pay their salaries. The lawless condition of the country around Chilocco, therefore, continues to scandalize the neighborhood and distress the school.

Six new buildings were erected at Chilocco during the past year; but there are at the school no shop facilities. On that large farm there is neither barn nor stable.

The difficulties that surround the Chilocco school are numerous. That they can be removed may be true. If they can be, they will be. Efforts to effect this result will be made persistently, with all possible energy.

THE GENOA SCHOOL,

located at Genoa, Nance County, Nebraska, was established in 1884. On February 20, in that year, the school was opened with an attendance of 129 pupils—86 boys and 40 girls.

This school has had many disadvantages to overcome. The school-building was located on unimproved land, and the wild prairie grass is still growing within a stone's throw of the main entrance. There are no proper outhouses at the school. There are no cisterns, and alkali well water is used for all purposes. The school needs everything that such an institution ought to have. Mr. Horace R. Chase became superintendent on September 14, last. He is a man of good executive ability, and may succeed in making this a useful and prosperous school. If he does, he will deserve great credit.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans., was established in 1884. In September, of that year, it was opened with 125 pupils. This school is in need of more buildings, and with adequate facilities may be made the most useful of all the training-schools. There is every reason to believe that the present superintendent, Mr. Arthur Grabowskii, will manage it with much more than ordinary ability.

THE CONTRACT SCHOOL AT SITKA, ALASKA.

HOW THE BOARDING-SCHOOL ORIGINATED.

In the winter of 1877-78 a day-school for Indian children was opened at Sitka, by Rev. John G. Brady and Miss Fannie E. Kellogg, sent there by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. This school was discontinued in December, 1878. In April, 1880, it was reopened by Miss Olinda Austin, who had been sent to Alaska by the same Board. The school opened with 130 pupils. In November some of the boys applied to the teacher for permission to live at the school house. They were granted permission, and seven Indian boys, thirteen and fourteen years of age, voluntarily left their homes and took up their abode in a vacant room of one of the Government buildings. In this way the day-school was transformed into a boarding-school.

In the summer of 1884 a girls' boarding-school was removed from Fort Wrangel and consolidated with the Sitka school. This school had developed from a day-school established at Wrangel by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in August, 1877.

On July 1, 1884, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions made a contract with the Government to maintain and educate at this school 75 pupils at \$10 each per month. This contract was for four months. Since that time the school has been operated under a contract with the Government, which authorizes the school to maintain and educate 100 pupils.

AN UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY.

The usefulness of the Sitka school has been injured by an untortunate controversy between the officers of the government of Alaska and Rev. Sheldon Jackson, at present United States Agent of Education in Alaska. Dr. Jackson says that—

Very strangely and unexpectedly, Governor Kinkead (the few weeks he spent in Alaska of the year he was governor), United States Judge Ward McAlister, jr., United States Marshal Hillyer, Deputy Marshal Sullivan, and United States Interpreter George Kastriemtionoff, directly and indirectly, threw their influence against the schools.

He adds:

The most opposition, however, came from United States District Attorney E. W. Haskett.

Entering into details, Dr. Jackson makes charges of the most serious character against the United States district attorney and the judge of the United States court. By *habeas corpus* proceedings children were taken out of the school, and girls were thus, according to the testimony of Dr. Jackson, delivered over to lives of shame. These charges have been denied with emphasis by the men against whom they were made, and they, on their part, charge that Dr. Jackson's zeal, being untempered with discretion, created all the trouble and greatly injured the

cause he so much desired to promote. The Alaska Indian Commissioners, in a report dated June 30, last, say:

At this place (Sitka) the system adopted of "homes and industrial-schools" has, we regret to say, been anything but a success. The location selected for the mission buildings is a fatal mistake. It is in the immediate vicinity of both the white and Indian towns, subject to the evil influences of both. The result has been unfortunate in all respects.

The report continues:

The civil officers of the district have been officially represented to the Department by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, manager or superintendent for the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, as using their influence and authority to destroy the industrial boarding-schools at this place. Dr. Jackson must have known that this accusation was absolutely false and without the slightest foundation in fact. The contrary is the truth.

And further:

Dr. Jackson's arbitrary disregard of the lawful rights of parents and citizens led to most of the trouble at the mission.

It must be clear to every person who will consider, without prejudice, all the facts of this unfortunate controversy, that none of the parties to it can be held blameless of its bad results. The officers complained of by Dr. Jackson have been replaced by other officers, lately appointed, and it is hoped that all the impediments that have been put in the way of the Sitka Indian school's prosperity will be speedily removed.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM DEFECTIVE.

The existing system of Indian education was not thoughtfully prepared by wise statesmanship and then with deliberation put into operation by carefully considered legislation. It was evolved. The schools developed themselves one from another in gradual transition. But, unfortunately, the schools did not thus develop in accordance with the requirements of any law. Consequently the school system which has resulted is not only imperfect when considered as a whole, but also defective in its parts.

HOW SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS ARE APPOINTED.

It is the theory of this system that the school employés are appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but, in fact, all Government school employés (excepting the employés of training-schools and the independent reservation schools) are appointed by the Indian agents.

No precedent and no provision of law imposes upon the appointing power the obligation to appoint as Indian agents men who appreciate the importance of the Indian school as an Indian civilizer, and who not only desire but are competent to superintend school work. Therefore,

it is not a surprising fact that an application for the position of Indian agent was never disregarded because the applicant was not interested in educational matters and was not qualified to manage the affairs of any kind of a school. And yet the Indian agent appoints all the employés of the schools located within the limits of the agency, and may at any time dismiss them from the service. Formerly he was not required to give any reason for appointing a person to this or that place in the school, and if he gave any reason for discharging a school employé he gave it long after the discharge had taken effect and the place thus made vacant had been filled by another person of his own selection. Within the past few months a rule has been prescribed by which the Indian agent is required to make a statement of the qualifications of every person he nominates for a position in a school, and to state his reason for every dismissal he makes. While this new rule may make the agent more careful in selecting and dismissing school employés, it is more likely to make him more elaborate in statement of what, in his opinion, are good reasons why the appointments or dismissals he has made should not be disturbed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who must, as a general rule, accept the agent's statements as conclusive. The power of the agent in making appointments and dismissals of school employés is practically unlimited. He may fill all the positions in a school with his own friends, or the friends of his bondsmen, or the friends of the persons whose influence obtained for him his place. This practically unlimited power of appointment by the Indian agent has given to the schools not a few incompetent and some bad-charactered employés; and the agent's practically unlimited power of removal has turned out of the school service some very competent men and women.

This power of the agent to appoint and remove school employés is not a part of the school system, but is a result of the defective machinery by which the system is operated. The system requires the appointment of all employés by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and permits no one but the Commissioner to dismiss an employé. This is a wise requirement, and the undesirable method by which school employés are in fact now appointed and dismissed by agents must be discarded, and a method adopted by which competent employés may be obtained and worthy ones retained. Before an applicant for a place in a school is appointed he or she should be required to file in the Indian Bureau proof of qualification for the place applied for; and before an employé is dismissed, the agent should be required to send to the Indian Bureau a statement of his reasons for desiring the dismissal.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS SUGGESTED.

In another way efficient employés may be given to the schools. Whenever it can be done without injury to discipline, the agent should be relieved of the trouble of supervising the boarding-schools of his agency. Each of them should be put under a bonded superintendent, who should

be held responsible for the care of the school property, for the efficiency of the employés under him, and for the condition of the school. Every candidate for the position of superintendent of an independent school should be required to furnish proof of good character and to pass a prescribed examination as to his qualifications for the place.

It would be unwise to take a school located at an agency from the supervision of the agent without his consent; but all boarding-schools located at long distances from agencies should be made independent schools without unnecessary delay. By acting on this suggestion the Government would give to the schools that do not now receive attention from the agents superintendents who would have every incentive possible to increase the membership of the schools, and also to increase the efficiency of the schools as educational institutions and their usefulness as instruments in the accomplishment of Indian civilization.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT SUGGESTED.

Under the present system the agent is in effect the superintendent of all the Government schools of his agency, and he and his teachers adopt their own school methods. The consequence is, that there is no uniformity in the methods of instruction in Indian schools. Each school is, in all matters relating to the work to be done by it, a law unto itself. As a result of this absence of uniformity of methods of instruction, the school text-books of nearly every school-book publisher in the United States are purchased by the Government for use in Indian schools. Thirteen kinds of arithmetics are used; eleven kinds of geographies; eleven kinds of grammars; nine kinds of primers; fourteen kinds of first readers; fifteen kinds of second readers; thirteen kinds of third readers; twelve kinds of fourth readers; six kinds of fifth readers; twelve kinds of spellers. Many of these text-books are unfit for use in an Indian school, and none of the primers, readers, or histories are particularly adapted to Indian school purposes.

An Indian school cannot be effectively taught in precisely the same way that a white school is taught, and the text-books that are used in white schools cannot be used to as good advantage in Indian schools as could be text-books especially prepared for such schools. Therefore, it is suggested that a set of text-books for Indian schools should be prepared by the Government, and that the printing of them should be done at the Government Printing Office.¹

¹Upon the subject of text-books for Indian schools prepared by the Government, S. C. Armstrong, superintendent of the Hampton school, says:

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION,
Hampton, Va., October 22, 1885.

Mr. OBERLY, *Superintendent Indian Schools*:

DEAR SIR: Since the Mohonk meeting, where I opposed your idea of making a set of Government text-books for Indians, I have discussed the matter with the teachers

METHOD OF OBTAINING PUPILS FOR TRAINING-SCHOOLS.

The method of obtaining pupils for the several training-schools should be changed. Each of these schools, just before the commencement of the school year, sends its representative to the several agencies from which it expects to obtain Indian children, and then a kind of competition between the representatives of the several schools ensues. Each tries to induce Indian children to consent to go to the school he represents. The consequence is that promises are made to Indian children and their parents that are afterwards broken. Another bad result of this competitive canvassing for pupils for the training-schools is seen in the bad physical and bad moral condition of some of the pupils thus obtained.

In his eagerness to obtain pupils, the agent of one school will accept children that have been permitted to go home on vacation from another school on condition that they would return to the school, paying their own traveling expenses. By not going back to the school they have been attending, and by going to another school, they enjoy the pleasure of a change, and at the same time, in this way, get their traveling expenses paid by the Government. Of ten pupils obtained at the Quapaw Agency, for the Carlisle school, last September, six were pupils of Haskell Institute, who had been permitted to go home on vacation with the understanding that they would return to that school and pay their own traveling expenses in returning. The agent of one school will also accept Indian boys who have been expelled from another school for incorrigible conduct, and will receive what may be called professional runaway boys who make a practice of going to a school at the commencement of the school year for no other purpose apparently than to run away from it within a few months thereafter.

of our Indian classes here, and have found so many reasonable objections to the best text books we can get here, that I have changed my mind and am ready to advocate the preparation, by competent persons, of a set of school text-books for Indian schools. Mr. Riggs, and perhaps others, has already done some good work in that direction.

If the work should be well done, it would be a great help. I think the reading books, arithmetics, histories, &c., now in use, are not what they ought to be.

I wish to acknowledge frankly that in this matter you were right and I was wrong, and I am ready to assist this work in any way I can.

Yours, very truly,

S. C. ARMSTRONG.

Upon the same subject Arthur Grabowskii, the able superintendent of Haskell Institute, in a letter addressed to the Indian School Superintendent, says:

"I have before me on my desk all the text-books sent to Haskell, and have examined them and find them as much adapted to our use as French ones would be. Take the definitions of words, stories of morals, etc., in Readers, all well adapted to pupils from civilized families, houses, towns, etc., but furnishing, in word and definition, and in condition of people represented in stories, as much meaning to the Indian as would stories of the actual condition of Moon-ites or Sun-ites to us."

One of the superintendents writes in disparagement of the practice of canvassing for pupils, and says:

I fear not that this school would suffer in such a canvass, but as this is done at Government expense I would respectfully point to a considerable saving that might be effected were the selecting of pupils for the industrial schools made the duty of one agent, to whom the number of vacancies might be reported.

A BLACK-LIST AND A REFORM-SCHOOL SUGGESTED.

In connection with this subject it is suggested that the names of the pupils who run away from any school, and of pupils expelled for incorrigible conduct, should be reported to the Indian Bureau and be placed upon a black-list in the Education Division. A copy of this black-list should be sent to each school, and the names added to it in the Indian Bureau should be regularly reported to all the schools. No school should be permitted to receive as a pupil a runaway or an incorrigible without first having obtained the consent of the Indian Bureau.

But something more than blacklisting should be done in punishment of the hopelessly incorrigible pupils of the schools. Some pupils are malicious and will not submit to discipline. If one of these desire to go back to the reservation and is not permitted to do so, he becomes rebellious and disturbs the peace of the school. If he is permitted to return to the reservation, he will soon reappear at another school, and then speedily seek to obtain "leave of absence" again by repeating his demoralizing acts of incorrigibility. There should be a school for incorrigibles, to which all such pupils of the Government and contract training- and boarding-schools, as well as the incorrigible children of the agencies, might be sent for punishment, reformation, and education.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The co-operation with the Government of the great religious and philanthropic organizations in educational work among the Indians is desirable. For hundreds of years Catholics and Protestants have labored, if not together yet in the fellowship of good works, to Christianize and civilize the Indian, and both these great religious subdivisions have been making effort in this behalf by laboring to educate not only the Indian child but also the Indian man and woman.

Christian effort educated and civilized the five tribes, and has set, in Indian affairs, an example by which the Government might profit. During the twelve months that ended with the date of this report, the religious organizations of the country accomplished an amount of educational work among the Indians that may well challenge general attention and certainly merits applause. For support of contract boarding-schools these organizations added many thousands of dollars to the amounts paid to such schools by the Government, and for the support of mission schools—schools for the support of which the Government gave nothing—the religious societies from which the Indian Office sue

ceeded in obtaining reports, contributed \$78,431. In addition to this, religious societies made large contributions to the Carlisle and other training-schools, and in *erection* of Indian school-houses on reservations expended during the year \$71,845. This fact should be considered in connection with the other fact that Congress appropriated for the purpose of *building and repairing* school-houses during the current fiscal year only \$40,000, only a little more than half the amount that was expended by religious societies in one year for *building* purposes alone. An annual appropriation of \$40,000 for the purpose of building and repairing Indian school-houses is entirely inadequate to satisfy the demands now being made by the Indians themselves for school house facilities.

All persons who know what has been done by Christian effort in Indian educational work, must heartily agree in saying that this effort should not be permitted to relax by reason of a failure of the Government to encourage religious organizations that wish to send their schoolmasters among the Indians. But the desire of the Government to induce religious and philanthropic organizations not to relax their efforts for the benefit of the Indian should not lead it into the mistake of permitting any sect or educational society to use the friendship of the Government in its own interest—to use the Government in any effort to proselytize or to fill its own purse.

Therefore, the Government should enter into no entangling alliance with any religious denomination or educational society. It should not permit any religious society to make its proselyters or its missionaries, as such, teachers of Government schools. In other words, it should not permit any teacher to be appointed and paid by the Government as a Presbyterian or Catholic or Episcopalian or Baptist Government-school teacher, and it should not, in its liberality, say to either the Catholic or Presbyterian or Baptist or Episcopalian Church: "Here are school-buildings, which have been erected by the use of an appropriation made by Congress for the purpose of establishing a Government school for Indians. You may take them free of rent and supply the school with teachers who are of your church, and make it an Indian school of your denomination, and the Government will pay you so much per capita per annum for every Indian child you may induce or the Government may compel to attend the school." If the Government were to give away to one church one of its school-buildings on such terms, it would be compelled, if its acts were controlled by logic, to give another building to another church, until it would have none under its own control, and there would be inaugurated, under the supervision of the Government, a wrangle of the sects over the appropriations on the one hand, and over the souls of the Indians on the other. The Government should control, by its own appointees, all schools which occupy buildings erected with funds appropriated for school-building purposes. While doing this, the Government should be liberal in making contracts with religious denominations to teach Indian children in schools estab-

lished by those denominations. It should throw open the door and say to all denominations: "There should be no monopoly in good works. Enter all of you and do whatever your hands may find of good work to do, and in your efforts the Government will give to you encouragement out of its liberal purse." In other words, the Government, without partiality, should encourage all the churches to work in this broad field of philanthropic endeavor, but in its management of Government schools it should be in no degree under sectarian control.

UNIFORM SCHOOL-BUILDINGS SUGGESTED.

A plan of uniform school-buildings has been prepared under my direction and is submitted herewith.¹ This plan was prepared for two reasons: (1) To obviate the necessity of having expensive plans and specifications prepared whenever the building of a new school-house becomes necessary; and (2) to provide school-houses so arranged that the sexes may be kept apart and the pupils may be provided with abundance of light and pure air.

The plan is of a two-story building to be used by a boarding-school which has fifty pupils. Without change in the arrangement of the rooms on either floor, the proposed building could be made to accommodate one hundred pupils. To provide for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty or two hundred pupils it would be only necessary to add an **L** or **T** to each of the wings shown in the plan. But, for reasons stated by the architect who prepared the plan, it might be the part of wisdom to have more than one building for a school of more than a hundred pupils.

A CONFERENCE OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDUSTRIAL-SCHOOLS SUGGESTED.

That the persons who are most interested in Indian school matters may have an opportunity to meet together and discuss methods of instruction and suggest amendments of the Indian school system, a convention of the superintendents of Indian industrial-schools is suggested. Congress should be asked to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of a conference of this kind, to be held next year.

AN ASSISTANT INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT ASKED FOR.

By the act of March 3, 1885, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, it is provided that the Indian Office shall have "four clerks of class four, one of whom shall have charge of the educational division." Under this provision of law, a clerk of class four was assigned to and placed in charge of the Education Division. It is suggested that Congress should authorize the appointment of an Assistant Indian School Superintendent in lieu of this

¹See p. CXXVIII.

clerk of class four. The Indian School Superintendent is now performing the duties of this clerk and is in charge of the Education Division of the Indian Bureau, but his duties will frequently require his absence from the capital. Therefore there should be an Assistant Superintendent to take, at such times, the Superintendent's place in the Indian Bureau, and, during that officer's absence, attend to the very important interests which are under the supervision of the Education Division.

IN CONCLUSION.

In administration of the affairs of the Indian school system, a public officer, if clothed with powers enabling him to properly perform the duties of such administration, might find ample opportunity for hard work that would give the grateful return of a consciousness that something had been added by his labors to the not too abundant store of human happiness. But the Indian School Superintendent does not possess official authority that enables him to efficiently control the Indian school system. He has no official powers. He is a superintendent who must superintend by indirection—by inducing another officer to act upon his suggestions and recommendations. Desiring to communicate with the Indian schools, of which he is declared by the title of his office to be the Superintendent, his communication will have no vitality if it is not made in the name of another officer. These objections to the office of Indian School Superintendent have been, in my case, modified in some degree by the action of Commissioner Atkins, who, with your consent, has enlarged the restricted duties of my undefined office by permitting me to aid him in the work of superintending and managing Indian school affairs. But, notwithstanding the fact that under the existing arrangement in the Indian Bureau the Indian School Superintendent does, in effect, perform the duties of Superintendent, he does not perform those duties in the exercise of an official right that might be insisted upon. In view of this fact, the suggestion that the duty of an adequately authoritative supervision of the Indian school system should be imposed upon the Indian School Superintendent by law, is not, I believe, an unwise one.

Acknowledging my indebtedness to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his abundant manifestations of confidence in my ability to properly manage the affairs which have been committed to my charge, I beg leave to submit to you for consideration the facts and suggestions of this report.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours respectfully,

JOHN H. OBERLY,
Indian School Superintendent.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

PLAN
OF
UNIFORM SCHOOL-BUILDINGS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1885.

Hon. JOHN H. OBERLY,
Superintendent United States Indian Schools.

SIR: In accordance with your verbal directions, I have prepared and submit herewith a design for a uniform plan of school-buildings for the United States Indian service.

The requirements are, first, suitable accommodations for teachers and pupils, so arranged that such accommodations may be increased or diminished without any alteration of the general plan; second, economy in arrangement and construction.

Governed by these requirements, I have prepared the accompanying general plan of a two-story frame building to be used as a boarding-school, to accommodate fifty scholars (Sheets A and B). Without any change in the arrangement of the rooms on either floor, this building can be made to comfortably accommodate one hundred pupils by using the assembly-rooms for sitting-rooms, making dormitories of the sitting-rooms on second floor, and increasing the number of beds in the large dormitories.

To provide for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty or two hundred pupils, it would be necessary only to add an **L** or **T** to each of the present wings (see Sheet C for additions numbered 1 and 2).

Whether it would be well to place so many under one roof is something I think worth your careful regard. Placed under one roof, the first cost would not be so great, but in case of fire the whole establishment would very likely be destroyed. So great a loss might not be incurred if the additional buildings were detached, as shown in Sheet C. There 1 and 2 might occupy the place of 3 and 4. Other detached buildings, as 5 and 6, for dormitories, could be added as required, and if necessary the school-rooms could all be located in one building of one or two stories, and completely divided, as shown in 7 and 8 of the same sheet, so that the original building, and 3, 4, 5, and 6, might be used as dormitories and work- and reading-rooms, while near by were the schools 7 and 8.

Other advantages in a plan of detached buildings will readily occur in connection with the necessity for complete separation of the sexes.

In the present plan I have thought it best to be governed to some extent by the experience of the War Department in arrangement of dormitories in barracks, and so have not partitioned the upper floor into small bed-rooms, because the single large room is healthier and more economical as to bed-space and heating. An objection to a series of small rooms to be used as dormitories by these Indian children lies in this, that it is difficult to keep the rooms in good order. A large assortment of deviltry may be carried on in a small room that would be hardly attempted in a large one. It is not possible to exercise a proper oversight of these children if they are parceled off in small squads and each squad given a room to itself. In the event of fire great confusion must ensue—maybe loss of life. I think it likely the moral as

well as the physical welfare of these youngsters can be better cared for in large, open, clean, and well lighted and ventilated dormitories.

No laundry or water-closet accommodations are shown in the plan submitted. I think provision for these should be made in small detached buildings, well away from the main buildings, but easy of access.

I have not shown any elevation, because that is to some extent a matter of taste; it may be plain or otherwise. An elevation suitable for one location would not be for some other. Nor have I shown any verandah, as that may or may not be necessary or desirable. Such an addition can, however, be made at any time.

The kitchen, pantry, and dining-room accommodations are ample for one hundred and fifty to two hundred people, but in case of a large increase in the number of pupils, additional dining-room accommodations can be had by building a room as large or larger than the one shown on first-floor plan (Sheet A), placing it *across* the end of the kitchen and pantry extension, as shown on Sheet C (dotted inclosure No. 9). Wardrobes, where required, should be of the portable kind. The little closets usually found here and there in a building are scarcely better than small pest-holes wherein vermin go nest-hiding, and foul clothing is thrust.

The main building contains ten rooms for use of teachers and other employés. This building separates entirely the two wings; each wing has its own entrance and exits front and rear and to the dining-room. The main building has its own entrance and staircase, and this arrangement may be preserved in any further extension of the building. Additional quarters for teachers or other employés may be secured by building forward on the present front of the main building, as shown by dotted inclosure No. 10, Sheet C. This would give four more good rooms.

There is practically no limit to the economical extension of a building like the one shown on Sheets A and B. But it is something to consider as to whether such extension shall be by buildings connected with the original one or in a detached form, as shown on Sheet C. In most of the places where Indian schools are required, ground is not so valuable that the buildings need be huddled too closely together. Considerations of health and safety and against total wreck by fire would seem to point to the detached plan as being the best where accommodations for over one hundred pupils are to be provided. One hundred or a less number can be safely and economically housed in one building, like that shown on Sheets A.

Cellarage, if needed for any purpose, may be provided for beneath any of these buildings.

I submit these plans as embodying all the requirements of a school-building for Indian children. They are well lighted; the exposure can be so regulated that on every clear day the sun's rays shall penetrate into every room, thus promoting health and comfort. The arrangement of the kitchen and dining-room accommodations are such as would obtain in a detached building, as the children can be kept out of both, except at the regular meal times.

The accommodations for the boys are entirely separate from those for the girls. Communication through the main building to the wings is easily observed and controlled by those in charge. The buildings can be erected in wood, brick, or stone, as desired, and may be made very plain, or stylish, as seems to befit the situation.

In the absence of information as to cost of material and labor in those places where schools are likely to be needed, I submit no estimate of the cost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL BRODIE,
Draughtsman.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉES: NAMES, POSITIONS

[Furnished in compliance with

Blackfeet Agency, Montana.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
O. B. Bartlett.....	M.	W.	43	M.	Superintendent.....
Nora Allen.....	F.	W.	17	S.	Principal teacher.....
Kate M. Graham.....	F.	W.	15	S.	Assistant teacher.....
M. E. Bartlett.....	F.	W.	40	M.	Matron and assistant teacher.....

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory.—

A. P. Hutchison.....	M.	W.	36	M.	Superintendent.....
J. A. McClain.....	M.	W.	27	S.	do.....
George P. Gregory.....	M.	W.	31	S.	Teacher.....
Lorin C. Springer.....	M.	W.	26	S.	do.....
Ida Williams.....	F.	W.	26	S.	do.....
Sallie Hambleton.....	F.	W.	22	S.	do.....
Hattie Lamond.....	F.	W.	30	S.	do.....
Abe Boyd.....	M.	N.	40	M.	Industrial teacher.....
Mina Estlinbaum.....	F.	W.	34	M.	Matron.....
Carrie Berger*.....	F.	W.	44	S.	do.....
H. Emily Ingram.....	F.	W.	50	S.	do.....
Rosetta Hodgkiss.....	F.	I.	23	M.	Assistant matron.....
Annie Hogg.....	F.	W.	42	M.	do.....
H. Emily Ingram.....	F.	W.	50	S.	do.....
Hattie McClelland.....	F.	W.	16	S.	do.....
Maud Tucker.....	F.	W.	26	M.	Seamstress.....
N. B. Keller.....	F.	W.	23	M.	do.....
Mary E. Loper.....	F.	W.	26	S.	do.....
Henry Guerrier.....	M.	I.	30	M.	Cook.....
Mina Estlinbaum.....	F.	W.	34	M.	do.....
Forest Denver.....	M.	W.	26	S.	do.....
John Hamilton.....	M.	W.	18	S.	do.....
John Estlinbaum.....	M.	W.	38	M.	Baker (for both schools).....
Louis Hieronymus.....	M.	W.	32	S.	do.....
Alfred Brown.....	M.	I.	25	S.	Tailor (for both schools).....
Chester A. Arthur.....	M.	I.	23	M.	do.....
Lester Rising Bear.....	M.	I.	21	S.	do.....
Pratt.....	M.	I.	18	S.	do.....
Chester A. Arthur.....	M.	I.	23	M.	do.....
Nell McCurdy.....	F.	W.	32	S.	Laundress.....
H. F. Keller.....	M.	W.	28	M.	Laundryman.....
Jim.....	M.	I.	20	S.	Helper.....
Edmund.....	M.	I.	17	S.	do.....
Kizer.....	M.	I.	21	S.	do.....
Hannah Large Chief.....	F.	I.	16	S.	do.....
Stacy.....	M.	I.	17	S.	do.....
Tempest.....	M.	I.	19	S.	do.....
Mabel.....	F.	I.	17	S.	do.....
Warpath.....	M.	I.	22	S.	do.....

At the above school the following industries are taught:

SALARIES, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1885.

provisions of act approved July 4, 1884.]

Blackfeet Boarding and Day-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Oct. 4, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Kansas	\$1,000	\$741 81
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	Ohio	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	540	540 00
Oct. 4, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	Kansas	720	534 13

Blacksmithing, farming, sewing, and housework.

Arapaho Industrial Boarding-School.

July 1, 1884	Mar. 15, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	\$900	635 00
Mar. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	900	265 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	600	450 00
Apr. 6, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	141 70
July 1, 1884	Oct. 31, 1884	Iowa .....	.....	600	200 50
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	399 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Dist. of Columbia .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Tennessee .....	.....	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	195 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	480	240 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	480	120 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Ohio .....	.....	300	50 60
Sept. 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Indiana .....	.....	300	24 40
Oct. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	New York .....	.....	300	150 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	300	75 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	.....	.....	360	270 00
Apr. 1, 1885	May 27, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	360	56 40
May 28, 1885	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	360	33 60
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Colorado .....	.....	300	75 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Jan. 20, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	16 65
Jan. 21, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	North Carolina .....	.....	300	58 35
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Arkansas .....	.....	300	75 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Germany .....	.....	360	90 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Bavaria .....	.....	360	90 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1885	Colorado .....	.....	150	37 50
Oct. 1, 1884	Jan. 21, 1885	do .....	.....	150	46 25
Jan. 22, 1885	Feb. 8, 1885	do .....	.....	150	15 85
Mar. 1, 1885	Apr. 11, 1885	do .....	.....	150	17 43
Apr. 13, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	150	32 52
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Kentucky .....	.....	360	270 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	360	270 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 16, 1884	Colorado .....	.....	60	12 71
Sept. 17, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	60	17 28
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	60	15 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	60	15 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 16, 1884	Colorado .....	.....	60	12 71
Sept. 17, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	do .....	.....	60	2 28
Oct. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	60	30 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	60	15 00

Farming, care of stock, sewing, housekeeping, and choring.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
A. A. Whiting	M.	W.	36	M.	Superintendent and industr'l teacher.
J. A. McClain	M.	W.	27	S.	Teacher
T. W. Potter	M.	W.	22	S.	do
Anna C. Hamilton	F.	W.	32	S.	do
J. W. Hallowell	M.	W.	34	S.	do
Ira Williams	F.	W.	26	S.	do
Amelia C. Kable	F.	W.	27	S.	do
E. M. Crotzer	M.	W.	28	S.	Industrial teacher
Ida M. Whiting	F.	W.	29	M.	Matron
Lizzie Cade	F.	W.	26	S.	do
Anna Hoag	F.	W.	42	M.	do
Ida M. Whiting	F.	W.	29	M.	do
Fannie Sage	F.	I.	32	M.	Assistant matron
Fannie Eaton	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Lizzie Cade	F.	W.	26	S.	Seamstress
Lizzie Douglass	F.	N.	19	S.	do
Lizzie Cade	F.	W.	26	S.	do
Thomas Miles	M.	N.	40	M.	Cook
George Koon	M.	I.	26	S.	do
William Carroll	M.	N.	26	S.	do
Dawson Cook	M.	H.	22	S.	do
Kittie Miles	F.	N.	31	M.	Laundress
Jay Hamilton	M.	I.	20	S.	Helper
James Frost	M.	I.	20	S.	do
Chester A. Arthur	M.	I.	23	S.	do
Betty Arthur	F.	I.	18	M.	do
Vick-a Tich-ke-matse	F.	I.	23	M.	do
Jane Bear Robe	F.	I.	40	M.	do
Doty Cut Nose	M.	I.	18	S.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.—

Emma C. Swan	F.	W.	40	M.	Principal teacher
Louisse Cavalier	F.	W.	26	S.	Assistant teacher
Annie Runyan	F.	W.	41	S.	Seamstress
Maron Byron	F.	W.	37	S.	Cook
Annie Brown	F.	W.	30	S.	do
Lovina E. Little	F.	W.	37	S.	Laundress
Mary Brown	F.	W.	25	S.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.—

Matilda A. Swift	F.	W.	32	M.	Teacher
Cecilia Narcelle	F.	H.	25	M.	do
Jennie Van Meter	F.	H.	23	S.	do
Alfred C. Smith	M.	H.	25	M.	do

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Cheyenne Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts		\$900	\$900 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 15, 1885	Ohio		600	423 30
Mar. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	Canada		600	176 67
July 1, 1884	Sept. 16, 1884	Indiana		600	127 09
Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 31, 1884	Maryland		600	50 50
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa		600	399 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio		600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana		480	450 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Illinois		480	80 80
Sept. 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Kansas		480	39 20
Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 31, 1884	Indiana		480	40 40
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois		480	319 60
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Colorado		300	75 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois		300	225 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Kansas		360	60 60
Sept. 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Indian Territory		360	29 40
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas		360	270 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Indian Territory		300	150 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 28, 1885	Kansas		300	49 20
Mar. 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1885	Wisconsin		300	50 50
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Kansas		300	50 30
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kentucky		360	360 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 16, 1884	Colorado		60	12 71
Oct. 1, 1884	Nov. 28, 1884	Utah		60	9 61
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Colorado		60	15 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 13, 1884	do		60	2 12
Oct. 14, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	do		60	12 88
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do		60	30 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do		60	30 00

Farming, care of stock, sewing, housework, and choring.

Boys' Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Dakota	\$720	\$720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin	do	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	do	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 17, 1884	New York	do	360	136 96
Nov. 21, 1884	June 30, 1885	England	do	360	220 11
Sept. 1, 1884	Nov. 17, 1884	Michigan	do	300	63 59
Nov. 21, 1884	June 30, 1885	England	do	300	183 42

Domestic work, gardening, and care of stock.

Employés at Four Day-schools.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Dakota	\$600	\$600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Nebraska	do	600	600 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Dakota	do	600	498 81
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	500	168 05

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Colorado River Agency, Arizona.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Victoria E. Isbell.....	F.	W.	27	S.	Teacher
Grace Thorp.....	F.	W.	25	S.	...do
Grace Thorp.....	F.	W.	25	S.	Assistant teacher.....
Fannie M. Webb.....	F.	W.	28	M.	...do
Ella Burton.....	F.	W.	28	S.	Matron
Pauline R. Thorp.....	F.	W.	55	S.	...do
Eva Stephenson.....	F.	W.	22	S.	Seamstress
Esther Tracy.....	F.	W.	36	S.	...do
Pauline R. Thorp.....	F.	W.	55	S.	Cook
Eva Stephenson.....	F.	W.	22	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught

Colorado River Agency, Arizona.—

Alfred A. Wood.....	M.	W.	30	S.	Teacher
Victoria E. Isbell.....	F.	W.	27	S.	...do
Trinidad Gonzales.....	M.	W.	38	M.	Industrial teacher.....
Cleopas Jaeger.....	F.	W.	36	M.	Matron
Ella Burton.....	F.	W.	27	S.	...do
Chonita Jaeger.....	F.	W.	20	S.	Cook
Maud A. Dickerson.....	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
Chonita Nailor.....	F.	W.	27	S.	...do
Rachel Gonzales.....	F.	W.	34	M.	...do
Juan.....	M.	I.	.....	S.	Water-carrier.....

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Crow Agency, Montana.—

L. L. Hartman.....	M.	W.	55	M.	Teacher
C. A. M. Hartman.....	F.	W.	42	M.	Matron
Martha Bompard.....	F.	I.	22	M.	Seamstress
Susy Big Knife.....	F.	I.	20	S.	...do
Clara Crazy Woman.....	F.	I.	18	S.	...do
J. Clarke.....	F.	W.	29	M.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.—

Nellie A. King.....	F.	W.	21	S.	Principal teacher.....
W. W. Wells.....	M.	W.	30	M.	...do
Julia E. Johnson.....	F.	W.	20	S.	Assistant teacher and seamstress...
Lillie E. Gasmann.....	F.	W.	23	S.	...do
P. C. Hall.....	F.	W.	47	M.	...do
Elvira C. Gasmann.....	F.	W.	50	M.	Matron
Sarah J. Scott.....	F.	W.	41	M.	...do
Jennie Wells.....	F.	W.	23	M.	...do
Hannah Lonergan.....	F.	W.	29	S.	Cook

At the above school the following industries are taught:

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Colorado River Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	Illinois	Illinois	\$900	\$173 64
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan	Michigan	900	726 36
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	do	do	720	138 91
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois	Illinois	720	581 09
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	do	do	720	138 91
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Vermont	Michigan	720	581 09
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	Michigan	do	600	115 76
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois	Arizona	600	449 99
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	Vermont	Michigan	600	115 76
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan	do	600	484 23

Housework, farming, and cutting wood.

Yuma Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	\$900	\$173 64
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois	Illinois	900	726 36
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	California	California	900	371 38
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	do	do	720	138 91
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois	Illinois	720	581 09
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	California	California	600	115 76
Sept. 10, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Iowa	Iowa	600	34 24
Oct. 1, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	California	do	600	201 66
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	California	600	248 32
Oct. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Arizona	Arizona	180	131 00

Sewing, housework, farming, and care of stock.

Boarding- and Day-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	\$720	\$720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 3, 1884	Montana .....	.....	300	127 15
Dec. 4, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	300	22 85
Jan. 1, 1884	May 18, 1885	do .....	.....	300	114 54
May 19, 1885	June 9, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	18 13

Farming, sewing, housework, and choring.

Crow Creek Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	.....	.....	\$720	\$60 60
Aug. 27, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	720	608 58
July 1, 1884	Oct. 31, 1884	Wisconsin .....	.....	400	133 70
Nov. 10, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	400	156 53
Apr. 6, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	400	94 47
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	480	80 80
Sept. 1, 1884	Nov. 18, 1884	New York .....	.....	480	103 08
Nov. 19, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	480	296 08
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	300	300 00

Sewing, housework, farming, and choring.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Carroll D. Bon	M.	W.	31	M.	Principal teacher
Edward Healey	M.	W.	44	M.	...do
Lula I. Bon	F.	W.	25	M.	Matron
Jennie A. Healey	F.	W.	42	M.	...do
Helena B. Johnson	F.	W.	23	S.	Seamstress
Anna Johnson	F.	W.	18	S.	Cook
Carrie Johnson	F.	W.	20	S.	Laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota.—

Jerome Hunt	M.	W.	35	S.	Principal teacher
Joseph E. Brown	M.	W.	27	S.	...do
Giles Langel	M.	W.	25	S.	Industrial teacher
John Apke	M.	W.	30	S.	...do
Elmira Levesque	F.	W.	35	S.	Matron and seamstress
Philomene Eichenbach	F.	W.	41	S.	Cook
Anne M. Giquello	F.	W.	42	S.	Assistant cook and laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught

Fort Belknap Agency, Montana.—

H. G. Lincoln	F.	W.	51	M.	Teacher
Emma Stanley	F.	W.	.....	.....	Matron

At the above school

Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota.—

Frank B. Wells	M.	W.	47	M.	Superintendent
Mary M. Sleight	F.	W.	35	S.	Teacher
Lizzie H. Sleight	F.	W.	26	S.	Assistant teacher
Burdette McKinney	M.	W.	50	M.	Industrial teacher
George W. Sine	M.	W.	27	M.	...do
John R. Hinton	M.	W.	26	S.	...do
Kate A. Wells	F.	W.	41	M.	Matron
Cora M. Buckbee	F.	W.	30	S.	...do
Lizzie X. Sleight	F.	W.	26	S.	Seamstress
Ida Sherwood	F.	W.	32	S.	...do
Sarah Walker	F.	H.	19	S.	Assistant seamstress
Joseph Franada	M.	W.	36	S.	Cook
Margaret Rodgers	F.	W.	48	M.	...do
Frances H. Macnider	F.	W.	45	S.	...do
Margaret Rodgers	F.	W.	47	M.	Laundress
Margaret Rodgers	F.	W.	47	M.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CXXXVII

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Lower Brulé Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	\$720	\$180 00
Apr. 8, 1885	June 30, 1885	Canada .....	.....	720	540 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	480	360 00
Apr. 17, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	480	120 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	300 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Norway .....	.....	300	249 46
Aug. 9, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	300	268 21

Sewing, housework, and farming.

Boys' Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Germany .....	.....	\$600	\$300 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	600	300 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Indiana .....	.....	500	250 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Germany .....	.....	500	250 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada .....	.....	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	France .....	.....	300	300 00

Farming, baking, and tailoring.

Fort Belknap Day-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Vermont .....	.....	\$600	\$600 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	300	150 00

is taught sewing.

Fort Stevenson Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York	New York	\$900	\$900 00
July 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	...do	720	706 36
Aug. 6, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	...do	480	433 11
July 21, 1884	Oct. 4, 1884	Connecticut .....	...do	600	123 95
Nov. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Canada	Dakota	600	249 50
May 19, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	...do	600	69 28
July 1, 1884	May 11, 1885	...do	New York	450	388 20
May 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	450	61 80
July 8, 1884	Aug. 5, 1884	...do .....	...do	400	31 52
Sept. 13, 1884	June 30, 1885	Dakota	Dakota	400	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	180	67 50
July 1, 1884	Dec. 14, 1884	Spain .....	...do	480	217 86
Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 12, 1885	Canada .....	...do	480	147 30
Feb. 18, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York	Dakota	480	175 97
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Canada	Minnesota	360	180 00
Feb. 13, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	360	137 00

Sewing, farming, and domestic work.

CXXXVIII REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
James P. Morris.....	M.	W.	38	M.	Teacher
Burt. Pottinger.....	M.	W.	32	M.	...do
Nellie M. Morris	F.	W.	26	M.	Matron
Mary Pottinger	F.	W.	27	M.	...do
Zilpha Oakes	F.	W.	21	S.	Seamstress
Lavisa Howell	F.	W.	35	S.	...do
Alice A. Cook	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
Annie Johnson	F.	W.	30	S.	Cook and laundress
Lizzie Henderson.....	F.	W.	23	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Fort Peck Agency, Montana.—					
P. O. Matthews.....	M.	I.	36	M.	Teacher
J. G. Massey	M.	W.	32	M.	...do

Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.—					
Sister Benedict	F.	W.	29	S.	Principal teacher
Paul Fundman	M.	W.	26	S.	Assistant teacher
Sister Bridget	F.	W.	28	S.	Matron and seamstress
Sister Agnes	F.	W.	42	S.	Cook and laundress
Sister Gervasia	F.	W.	26	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.—					
J. K. Niven	M.	W.	28	M.	Principal teacher
Helen E. Niven	F.	W.	29	M.	Teacher
Richard Powless	M.	I.	20	S.	...do
Mitchell Ashkenanim	M.	I.	21	S.	Assistant teacher
George W. Olmsted	M.	W.	17	S.	...do
Hattie E. Payzant	F.	W.	31	S.	Assistant and industrial teacher
Helen E. Niven	F.	W.	28	M.	Matron
Lizzie M. Judge	F.	W.	18	S.	Seamstress
Lottie D. Nye	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
Etta A. Downing	F.	W.	17	S.	...do
Hattie E. Delang	F.	W.	25	M.	Cook
Minnie Wockenfus	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
Martha Brushell	F.	I.	23	S.	...do
Mary A. Kelly	F.	W.	19	S.	Laundress
Adelia Schuster	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
Etta A. Downing	F.	W.	17	S.	...do
Mary A. Kelly	F.	W.	19	S.	...do
Nancy Cornelius	F.	I.	24	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Fort Hall Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	\$720	\$540 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	720	180 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	480	360 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	480	120 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Illinois .....	.....	360	180 00
Jan. 19, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Norway .....	.....	360	72 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	360	90 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Sweden .....	.....	360	270 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Utah .....	.....	360	90 00

Harness-making, farming, care of stock, sewing, dressmaking, and housework.

Wolf Point Day-school.

July 1, 1884	Jan. 23, 1885	California.....	.....	\$720	\$406 00
Jan. 24, 1885	June 30, 1885	England .....	.....	720	314 00

Grande Ronde Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	\$450	\$450 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Switzerland .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	325	325 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	325	243 75
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	325	81 25

Blacksmithing, carpentry, farming, drawing, music, sewing, and housework.

Memomonee Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Scotland .....	.....	\$750	\$750 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	400	100 00
Apr. 25, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	300	55 22
July 1, 1884	Sept. 18, 1884	do .....	.....	250	54 34
Dec. 6, 1884	Apr. 18, 1885	do .....	.....	300	107 49
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	450	450 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	400	300 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Jan. 7, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	200	70 19
Jan. 17, 1885	Feb. 20, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	200	19 34
Mar. 3, 1885	June 30, 1885	Vermont .....	.....	200	91 11
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Wisconsin .....	.....	240	60 00
Oct. 29, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Germany .....	.....	240	41 74
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	240	120 00
July 1, 1884	Oct. 18, 1884	do .....	.....	200	59 78
Oct. 29, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Germany .....	.....	200	34 78
Jan. 17, 1885	Mar. 2, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	200	25 00
Mar. 3, 1885	May 26, 1885	do .....	.....	200	46 85
May 27, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	200	19 23

Farming, carpentry, sewing, and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
John W. Olmsted	M.	W.	45	M.	Teacher
E. A. Goodnough	M.	W.	53	M.	do
Sarah I. Slingerland	F.	W.	55	M.	do
Maggie Niven	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Mary R. Olmsted	F.	W.	45	M.	do
Mary Zydeman	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Ophelia Wheelock	F.	I.	22	S.	do
Lizzie Bamsell	F.	W.	20	M.	do
Darb Bamsell	M.	W.	25	M.	do
Hoopa Valley Agency, California.—					
Sara A. Ruddock	F.	W.	34	M.	Teacher
At the above school					
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.—					
George W. Hunt	M.	W.	50	S.	Superintendent
E. E. Starr	F.	W.	31	S.	Teacher
Jennie Collins	F.	W.	30	S.	do
Caroline Wicks	F.	W.	20	S.	do
Gaston Fouche	M.	W.	40	S.	Industrial teacher
B. F. Simmons	M.	W.	25	S.	do
H. E. Brown	F.	W.	50	M.	Matron
Laura Doamoe	F.	I.	22	M.	Assistant matron
Eliza Parton	F.	I.	19	S.	do
Pawnee Kate	F.	I.	26	M.	do
Mary Zotoum	F.	I.	23	M.	do
Emma Wicks	F.	W.	43	S.	Seamstress
Mary Zotoum	F.	I.	22	M.	Assistant seamstress
Sarah Ned	F.	I.	26	M.	do
Delia Gee	F.	I.	16	S.	do
S. A. McClelland	F.	W.	29	S.	Cook
Katie Dove	F.	W.	31	M.	do
Lou Culbertson	F.	W.	23	S.	do
Katie Dove	F.	W.	31	M.	do
T. J. Edwards	M.	W.	24	S.	Baker (for both schools)
Nellie Keller	F.	W.	24	M.	Laundress
Katie Dove	F.	W.	31	M.	do
Belle Fletcher	F.	W.	24	S.	do
Luke	M.	I.	23	S.	Helper
Elmer	M.	I.	19	S.	do
Frank Bossee	M.	I.	20	S.	do
At the above school the following industries are taught:					

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Employés at Seven-Day-schools.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	\$400	\$400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	... do .....	.....	400	400 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Scotland .....	.....	300	249 45
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	300	249 45
Sept. 22, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	232 33
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	... do .....	.....	300	150 00
Jan. 1, 1885	May 31, 1885	... do .....	.....	300	125 27
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	... do	300	24 73

Hoopa Valley Day-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York	\$720	\$720 00
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is taught sewing.

Kiowa and Comanche Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kentucky	Kentucky	\$900	\$900 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana	Indiana	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	... do .....	... do	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York	New York	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Louisiana	Indian Territory	420	69 62
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Texas .....	... do	420	315 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kentucky	Kentucky	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	150	62 35
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	... do .....	... do	150	87 65
Sept. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	... do .....	... do	150	87 23
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	... do .....	... do	150	37 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York	New York	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	150	37 50
Oct. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	... do .....	... do	150	37 50
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	... do .....	... do	150	75 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Ohio	Ohio	360	48 91
Oct. 1, 1884	Nov. 12, 1884	Texas	Indian Territory	360	42 06
Nov. 13, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Virginia	Texas	360	47 94
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Texas	Indian Territory	360	180 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	... do	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 29, 1884	Iowa	Iowa	360	58 70
Sept. 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Texas	Indian Territory	360	29 35
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas	Kansas	360	270 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	60	24 94
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	... do .....	... do	60	35 06
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	... do .....	... do	60	45 00

Farming and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
W. W. Seright.....	M.	W.	41	S.	Superintendent.....
Anna M. Clark.....	F.	W.	39	M.	Teacher.....
Helen M. Whittaker.....	F.	W.	35	S.	Matron.....
Mary E. Loper.....	F.	W.	25	S.	Seamstress.....
Katie Kuhn.....	F.	W.	20	S.	do.....
Eva Pickard.....	F.	W.	21	S.	Cook.....
Hannah Moore.....	F.	I.	20	S.	do.....
Rachel Edge.....	F.	I.	20	S.	Laundress.....
Celia Pickard.....	F.	I.	18	S.	do.....
Samuel Johnson.....	M.	I.	23	S.	Helper.....
Bailey.....	M.	I.	18	S.	do.....
Was-sosh.....	M.	I.	17	S.	do.....

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Klamath Agency, Oregon.—					
Heylena A. Nickerson.....	F.	W.	50	M.	Principal teacher.....
Fletcher T. Royal.....	M.	W.	63	M.	Assistant teacher.....
Frank M. Anderson.....	M.	W.	21	S.	do.....
Forester W. Royal.....	M.	W.	24	M.	do.....
Mary A. Royal.....	F.	W.	54	M.	Matron.....
F. Aeolia Royal.....	F.	W.	21	S.	Seamstress and assistant teacher.....
Carrie L. Royal.....	F.	W.	17	S.	Assistant matron and cook.....

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Klamath Agency Oregon.—					
William T. Leeke.....	M.	W.	37	M.	Teacher.....
Mary M. Leeke.....	F.	W.	25	M.	do.....
Mary M. Leeke.....	F.	W.	25	M.	Matron.....
Cassie Quigley.....	F.	W.	21	S.	do.....
Cassie Quigley.....	F.	W.	21	S.	Assistant matron and cook.....
Minerva Herriott.....	F.	W.	21	S.	do.....

At the above school the following industries are taught:

La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.—					
L. E. Montferrand.....	M.	W.	65	M.	Teacher.....
D. I. Miner.....	M.	W.	.....	M.	do.....
Jennie L. Miner.....	F.	W.	.....	M.	Assistant teacher.....
M. E. Millegan.....	F.	W.	23	M.	Teacher.....
Thomas Cadden.....	M.	W.	28	M.	do.....
U. T. Wilmot.....	F.	W.	29	M.	do.....
C. A. Wilmot.....	F.	W.	28	M.	Assistant teacher.....
Emma Barta.....	F.	W.	21	S.	Teacher.....

At two of the above schools the following industries are taught:

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CXLIII

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Wichita Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa	Iowa	\$720	\$598 70
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Arkansas	Kansas	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Indian Territory	400	366 30
July 1, 1884	May 27, 1885	Kansas	Kansas	360	326 37
May 28, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	Indian Territory	360	33 63
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indian Territory	do	150	150 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	150	150 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	150	124 73
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	150	150 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	60 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	do	do	60	9 94
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	35 06

Farming, fence-building, care of stock, sewing, dairying, and housework.

Klamath Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	\$800	\$800 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Oregon .....	.....	600	150 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	600	450 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	300	300 00

Carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, farming, sewing, knitting, dairying, and housework.

Yainax Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Connecticut .....	.....	\$720	\$720 00
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	California .....	.....	600	248 33
July 1, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	360	211 00
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	149 00
July 1, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	300	175 83
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Oregon	Oregon	300	124 17

Carpentry, butchering, farming, care of stock, sewing, dairying, and housework.

Employés at six Day-schools.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada	Minnesota	\$480	\$420 00
July 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	Ohio	Wisconsin	800	665 90
July 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	do	do	300	250 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin	Minnesota	600	600 00
Dec. 18, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada	Wisconsin	1,000	538 04
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin	Minnesota	800	800 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	300	300 00
Jan. 15, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Minnesota	do	300	63 37

Sewing and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES

Mackinac Agency, Michigan.					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Mary Sylvester	F.	W.	35	S.	Teacher
Ira O. Mallory	M.	W.	50	M.	do
Samuel Ferguson	M.	W.	49	M.	do
Esther E. Stonehouse	F.	W.	25	S.	do
Peter Marksman	M.	H.	62	M.	do
Georgia La Du	F.	W.	20	S.	do
Isaac Wright	M.	W.	61	do	do
Helen T. Snider	F.	W.	45	S.	do
Annie Clarke	F.	W.	20	do	do
Sarah A. Miller	F.	W.	47	M.	do
Thomas Nahbenayash	M.	H.	32	S	do
Harriet E. Robinson	F.	W.	23	do	do
Minnie Graham	F.	W.	22	do	do
Alice E. Taft	F.	W.	38	M.	do
Herbert S. Taft	M.	W.	44	M.	do
Thomas F. Williams	M.	W.	34	M.	do

At six of the above

Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.					
Annie C. Gans	F.	W.	41	M.	Teacher
Mary Grimes	F.	W.	29	M.	Matron and seamstress
Maggie O'Rourke	F.	W.	30	M.	do
Ida M. Llewellyn	F.	W.	26	M.	do
Martha Washington	F.	N.	40	M.	Cook and laundress
Rhoda J. Miskimen	F.	W.	20	S.	do
James Wilson	M.	W.	50	S.	Shoe- and harness-maker
William Gentry	M.	W.	35	M.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Mescalero Agency, New Mexico.					
M. Hirsch	M.	W.	34	M.	Teacher

Mission Agency, California.					
Flora Golsh	F.	W.	30	S.	Teacher
Elizabeth E. Murray	F.	W.	55	M.	do
Laura E. Ruff	F.	W.	20	M.	do
Maud Livingston	F.	W.	23	S.	do
Mary E. Sheriff	F.	W.	34	S.	do
Mary McCullum	F.	W.	20	S.	do
Belle Frazee	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Nancy Ticknor	F.	W.	43	S.	do
Mary Meyer	F.	W.	23	S.	do

At three of these schools is taught needlework;

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Employés at eleven Day-schools.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	\$400	\$400 00
July 1, 1884	Oct. 1, 1884	Canada .....	.....	400	100 00
Dec. 8, 1884	May 31, 1885	.....do .....	.....	400	193 12
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....do .....	.....	400	32 97
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....do .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	.....do .....	.....	400	300 00
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	400	32 97
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....do .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 9, 1884	Canada .....	.....	400	176 09
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	New York .....	.....	400	100 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	400	100 00
Sept. 20, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada .....	.....	400	323 90

schools is taught sewing.

Mescalero Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	\$720	\$720 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Illinois .....	.....	600	150 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Dec. 4, 1884	.....do .....	.....	600	105 98
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	600	300 00
July 1, 1884	Feb. 25, 1885	Virginia .....	.....	480	314 66
Feb. 26, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	480	165 33
Dec. 19, 1884	Mar. 15, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	600	144 53
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New Mexico .....	.....	600	150 00

Carpentry, shoemaking, farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.

Three Rivers Day-school.

Dec. 10, 1884	Jan. 20, 1885	Germany	\$720	\$83 04
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Employés at eight Day-schools.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Austria	\$720	\$720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Scotland	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	California .....	.....	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	720	720 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	California .....	.....	720	360 00
July 1, 1884	Jan. 1, 1885	.....do .....	.....	720	360 00
Feb. 26, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	720	248 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	California .....	.....	720	360 00

at one school is taught sewing and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Navajo Agency, New Mexico.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Rebecca B. Tooly	F.	W.	42	M.	Superintendent
Rebecca B. Tooly	F.	W.	42	M.	...do
Lilla D. Wilson	F.	W.	21	S.	Teacher
Olive A. Coffin	F.	W.	19	S.	Industrial teacher
Lute A. Bailey	F.	W.	36	M.	Matron
Mary Stewart	F.	W.	21	M.	Seamstress
S. A. Bruff	F.	W.	23	S.	...do
Mary McIvor	F.	W.	31	S.	Cook
Lew Nuttley	M.	I.	25	S.	Laundress
Cynthia Carter	F.	N.	30	M.	...do
Charity	F.	I.	45	M.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.—

E. E. Blackwood	M.	W.	23	S.	Teacher
Charles U. Winger	M.	W.	26	M.	...do
Ollie M. Lyall	F.	W.	25	M.	Assistant teacher
O. C. Margrat	F.	W.	55	S.	Matron
Emma H. Wood	F.	W.	54	M.	...do
Minnie C. Mytinger	F.	W.	51	S.	Seamstress
Mary N. Bruce	F.	W.	22	S.	Assistant seamstress
Hannah C. Draper	F.	W.	21	S.	...do
Mary Ann James	F.	I.	36	M.	Cook
Sarah Balch	F.	I.	40	M.	...do
Bowatta Johnson	F.	I.	36	M.	Laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught

Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory.—

A. W. Smith	M.	W.	34	S.	Teacher
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At the above school

Nevada Agency, Nevada.—

Amy McMaster	F.	W.	27	M.	Teacher
Helen N. Gibson	F.	W.	53	M.	...do
William H. Meserve	M.	W.	55	M.	Industrial teacher
Owen B. Gentry	M.	W.	21	S.	...do
Elizabeth Meserve	F.	W.	51	M.	Matron
Teota Ranous	F.	W.	21	S.	...do
Carrie A. Mitchell	F.	W.	34	S.	Assistant matron
Alice E. Wood	F.	W.	23	M.	...do
Minerva Ayer	F.	W.	19	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CXLVII

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Navajo Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	New York	Colorado	\$1,200	\$600 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	1,000	500 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Colorado	do	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan	Kansas	600	273 92
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota	Colorado	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Scotland	Arizona	480	240 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois	New Mexico	480	240 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....	Kansas	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 6, 1884	Arizona .....	.....	480	207 38
Dec. 7, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Kentucky	New Mexico	480	32 62
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New Mexico	do	480	240 00

Carpentry, blacksmithing, farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.

Neah Bay Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	\$720	\$599 34
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	720	120 66
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	480	240 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	480	240 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	360 00
Aug. 25, 1884	Feb. 3, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	133 49
Feb. 4, 1885	June 30, 1885	Washington Territory .....	.....	300	121 66
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	300	150 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	300	150 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	200	200 00

Farming, sewing, and housework.

Quillehute Day-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin	\$500	\$500 00
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is taught farming.

Pyramid Lake Industrial-school.

July 1, 1884	Oct. 10, 1884	New Jersey	\$700	\$195 93
Oct. 11, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	700	504 07
Oct. 11, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Maine .....	.....	600	283 69
Apr. 4, 1885	June 30, 1885	New Hampshire .....	.....	600	145 05
Oct. 11, 1884	Apr. 3, 1885	Scotland .....	.....	540	259 76
Apr. 4, 1885	June 30, 1885	Nevada .....	.....	540	130 55
Mar. 10, 1885	Apr. 16, 1885	Maine .....	.....	480	50 43
Apr. 21, 1885	May 11, 1885	Nova Scotia .....	.....	480	27 70
May 23, 1885	June 30, 1885	California .....	.....	480	51 42

Farming, care of stock, dressmaking, and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Nevada Agency, Nevada.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Ellen E. Hammond	F.	W.	42	M.	Teacher t.....

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—

T. W. Kettenbach	M.	W.	24	S.	Educational teacher
F. A. Monteith	F.	W.	30	M.	Assistant teacher
William Mallory	M.	W.	21	S.	Industrial teacher
Thomas Bronche	M.	H.	41	M.	Assistant industrial teacher
Julia E. Mallory	F.	W.	41	M.	Matron
Libbie Mallory	F.	W.	18	S.	do
James	M.	Ch.		S.	Cook
Charlotte Vining	F.	W.	40	M.	do
Gony	M.	Ch.		S.	Laundress
Bong	M.	Ch.		S.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—

Edwin L. Chalcraft	M.	W.	28	M.	Principal teacher
George W. Mills	M.	W.	51	M.	Industrial teacher
Alfred Livesly	M.	W.	35	M.	do
Isabella Mills	F.	W.	49	M.	Matron
Emily Livesly	F.	W.	42	M.	do
Alice F. Chalcraft	F.	W.	26	M.	Seamstress
Nellie S. Pickering	F.	W.	19	S.	Cook and laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—

George W. Bell	M.	W.	22	M.	Principal teacher
Alex. R. Campbell	M.	W.	30	S.	do
Hessie E. Cox	F.	W.	18	S.	Assistant teacher
Mamie G. Henry	F.	W.	22	S.	do
Susie T. Brewster	F.	W.	23	S.	do
Samuel Keady	M.	W.	43	M.	Industrial teacher
Julia A. Babcock	F.	W.	60	S.	Matron
Katie Frazier	F.	W.	21	S.	Seamstress
Ellen Martin	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Dassa Terry	F.	W.	22	S.	do
Clara M. Harmon	F.	W.	31	S.	Cook and laundress
Narcissa Jackson	F.	I.	28	S.	Assistant cook and laundress
Laura Sickmon	F.	I.	18	S.	Assistant cook
Hannah Hadley	F.	I.	40	S.	Laundress
Hattie Wilton	F.	I.	23	M.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CXLIX

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Walker River Day-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New Hampshire .....	.....	\$600	\$600 00

Lapwai Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	\$800	\$800 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	720	540 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	800	800 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Idaho .....	.....	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	440	440 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	440	445 65
July 1, 1884	July 16, 1884	China .....	.....	360	10 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts .....	.....	360	270 00
July 1, 1884	July 16, 1884	China .....	.....	300	13 04
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	300	225 00

Sewing, housekeeping, farming, care of stock, and choring.

Chehalis Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	\$800	\$800 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	600	450 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	England .....	.....	600	150 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	420	315 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	420	105 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	360 00

Farming, shoemaking, blacksmithing, sewing, and housework.

Puyallup Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Nova Scotia .....	.....	\$900	\$225 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	900	675 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Illinois .....	.....	500	125 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	500	250 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	California .....	.....	500	125 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maine .....	.....	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Washington Territory ..	.....	360	90 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Nov. 6, 1884	Oregon .....	.....	360	36 20
Nov. 7, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	360	233 80
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Territory ..	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	Oct. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	120	40 11
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	120	79 89
Nov. 3, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	do .....	.....	360	88 72
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	149 00

Carpentry, painting, farming, sewing, housework, and dairying.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES.**Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—**

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Benjamin M. Laughlin	M.	W.	54	M.	Principal teacher
Ellon Martin	F.	W.	21	S.	Assistant teacher
George W. Cortes	M.	W.	39	M.	Industrial teacher
Mary J. Laughlin	F.	W.	49	M.	Matron
Susie Tum Tum	F.	I.	19	S.	Assistant matron
Surelda Cortes	F.	W.	34	M.	Seamstress
Ellen Clarke	F.	H.	18	S.	Cook

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency, Washington Territory.—

William P. Green	M.	W.	24	S.	Teacher
Samuel D. Loughheed	M.	W.	60	M.	...do

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.—

Alfred H. Smith	M.	W.	56	M.	Superintendent and indust'l teacher.
Clara Nicklin	F.	W.	27	S.	Teacher
Victoria Hull	F.	H.	23	M.	Assistant teacher
Mary E. Smith	F.	W.	57	M.	Matron
Clementine Warner	F.	W.	30	S.	Seamstress
Lois A. Moore	F.	W.	55	S.	...do
Jane Johnson	F.	W.	26	S.	Cook
Ellen Jones	F.	W.	25	S.	Laundress
Harriet Pilcher	F.	W.	40	M.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska.—

Charles H. Potter	M.	W.	41	M.	Superintendent and indust'l teacher.
Josephine H. Babbitt	F.	W.	33	M.	Teacher
Annie Rathburn	F.	W.	25	S.	...do
Henry Potter	M.	W.	34	S.	...do
Elizabeth Winkhaus	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Elizabeth Winkhaus	F.	W.	24	S.	Assistant teacher
Annie Rathburn	F.	W.	25	S.	...do
Maria Potter	F.	W.	41	M.	Matron
Mary M. Meyers	F.	W.	27	S.	Seamstress
Caroline Berger	F.	W.	23	S.	Cook
Mary E. Russell	F.	W.	38	M.	...do
Susie Lenox	F.	W.	27	S.	...do
Nellie Heskett	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
Nellie Heath	F.	W.	16	S.	...do
Joana Christopherson	F.	W.	20	S.	Laundress
Nellie Heath	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
Jennie Smith	F.	W.	16	S.	...do
Joana Christopherson	F.	W.	20	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

POSITIONS, SALARIES, &c.—Continued.

S'Kokomish Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	\$800	\$800 00
Nov. 7, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	500	449 72
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 15, 1884	Washington Territory ..	.....	120	15 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Territory ..	.....	150	150 00

Carpentry, farming, sewing, and housework.

Jamestown Day-school.

July 1, 1884	Feb. 22, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	\$660	\$330 00
Feb. 23, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	660	165 00

Omaha Industrial Boarding-school.

July 16, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	\$700	\$671 47
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	320	320 00
July 16, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	400	383 70
July 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	300	249 73
May 5, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	300	46 98
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	300 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Dec. 9, 1884	Nebraska .....	.....	300	81 53
Dec. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	300	167 93

Farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.

Winnebago Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Connecticut .....	.....	\$700	\$700 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 8, 1884	Illinois .....	.....	500	177 99
Nov. 9, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Nebraska .....	.....	500	29 89
Dec. 1, 1884	Feb. 11, 1885	Connecticut .....	.....	500	100 45
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Germany .....	.....	500	168 06
July 1, 1884	Feb. 28, 1885	do .....	.....	400	265 56
Mar. 7, 1885	June 30, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	400	127 78
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maine .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	300	300 00
July 15, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Iowa .....	.....	300	63 59
Oct. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	300	75 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 16, 1885	do .....	.....	300	39 17
Feb. 17, 1885	Mar. 18, 1885	do .....	.....	300	25 00
Mar. 19, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	300	85 83
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	150 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 18, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	300	64 73
Mar. 19, 1885	Apr. 11, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	300	19 90
Apr. 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	63 93

Farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉES: NAMES,

Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
D. D. Keeler	M.	W.	44	M.	Superintendent
Lizzie Spence	F.	W.	39	S.	Teacher
Annie Hoag	F.	W.	52	Wid:	...do
Alice B. McElwain	F.	W.	26	S.	...do
Cassie Thompson	F.	W.	22	S.	...do
T. B. Puckett	M.	W.	29	M.	Industrial teacher
L. T. Keeler	F.	W.	43	M.	Matron
Rebecca L. Frazier	F.	W.	45	Wid.	Assistant matron
Mary E. Puckett	F.	W.	26	M.	Seamstress
Esther Baldwin	F.	W.	29	Wid.	Cook
Mary Gilbert	F.	W.	19	S.	Laundress
Henry Winslow	M.	I.	25	M.	Laborer
Leonard Bellemond	M.	I.	24	S.	...do
Joseph Pappan	M.	I.	19	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory.—					
M. J. Maris	M.	W.	55	M.	Superintendent and indust'l teacher.
Ida J. Shaw	F.	W.	22	S.	Teacher
Emma A. Keeler	F.	W.	29	S.	...do
W. E. McGuire	M.	W.	25	S.	...do
Mary E. Gibson	F.	W.	22	S.	...do
W. M. Roberts	M.	W.	36	M.	Industrial teacher
Flora I. French	F.	W.	35	S.	Matron
E. J. Maris	F.	W.	46	M.	...do
Nettie Beals	F.	W.	26	S.	Assistant matron
Allie Gray	F.	W.	24	S.	Seamstress
Mary E. Gibson	F.	W.	22	S.	...do
E. J. Maris	F.	W.	46	M.	...do
Anna M. Roberts	F.	W.	33	M.	...do
E. J. Maris	F.	W.	46	M.	Nurse
Louisa J. Stark	F.	W.	46	M.	...do
Hettie Cox	F.	W.	28	S.	Cook
Sadie M. Gardner	F.	W.	22	S.	Assistant cook
Anna M. Roberts	F.	W.	33	M.	Laundress
Etta C. Painter	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Zachary Reese	M.	I.	.....	S.	Laborer
Parrish Curley	M.	I.	30	M.	...do
Martin William	M.	I.	22	S.	...do
Andy Curley	M.	I.	36	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Ouray Agency, Utah.—					
Stanley S. Stokes	M.	W.	36	S.	Teacher

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Kaw Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	\$900	\$900 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Ohio .....	.....	420	210 00
Jan. 10, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	420	199 50
Sept. 3, 1884	Jan. 10, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	420	147 46
Jan. 28, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	420	178 56
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	300	300 00
Aug. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	300	274 70
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada .....	.....	300	300 00
Aug. 28, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	300	273 86
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	300	300 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 16, 1885	.....	.....	180	38 11
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	180	45 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	180	45 00

Farming, sewing, and housework.

Osage Industrial Boarding-school.

Aug. 6, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Iowa	\$900	\$811 99
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	...do	480	480 00
July 25, 1884	June 30, 1885	Connecticut	Kansas	600	560 91
Aug. 19, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri .....	...do	480	416 16
Sept. 4, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa	Iowa	480	395 22
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	...do	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	...do	Kansas	480	360 00
Apr. 11, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do	Iowa	480	106 77
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Tennessee	Kansas	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	...do	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 3, 1884	...do	Iowa	300	53 00
Sept. 4, 1884	Apr. 10, 1885	Ohio .....	...do	300	180 25
Apr. 11, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	300	66 76
Aug. 6, 1884	Sept. 3, 1884	...do .....	...do	300	22 83
Apr. 13, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana	Kansas	300	65 14
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	300	300 00
Aug. 25, 1884	Apr. 10, 1885	Ohio	Iowa	300	188 45
Apr. 11, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana	Indiana	300	66 78
Sept. 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	180	146 25
Sept. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	400	317 39
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	180	135 00
Sept. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	400	317 39

Farming, sewing, and housework.

Ouray Day-school.

Apr. 17, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York	\$720	\$108 79
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Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Pima Agency, Arizona.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
E. Waite.....	F.	W.	48	M.	Teacher
Florence Wilson	F.	W.	23	S.	Assistant teacher.....
Sarah A. Wheeler.....	F.	W.	45	M.	Matron
Hester Everett	F.	W.	21	S.	Scamstress
Mary Pomeroy.....	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Melissa Brizzee.....	F.	W.	19	S.	...do
Melissa Inez.....	F.	I.	16	S.	...do
Louisa Loss.....	F.	W.	18	S.	Cook
William Sheehan	M.	W.	31	S.	...do
William Sheehan	M.	W.	31	S.	...do
Sarah E. Downs	F.	W.	30	M.	Laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Pima Agency, Arizona.—					
E. J. Hart.....	M.	W.	24	S.	Teacher

Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.—

Emma C. Sickels.....	F.	W.	29	S.	Principal teacher
R. O. Pugh.....	M.	W.	34	M.	...do
Sarah H. Webster.....	F.	W.	35	S.	Assistant teacher.....
Alice E. Dunn	F.	W.	40	S.	...do
Harriet Jekyll.....	F.	W.	35	S.	...do
Joseph Rooks.....	M.	W.	37	M.	Industrial teacher
Wendell Keith.....	F.	W.	30	S.	...do
Rose N. Williams.....	F.	W.	22	S.	Scamstress
Mary Shady.....	F.	W.	35	S.	Housekeeper and cook
Alice D. Chaffee.....	F.	W.	27	S.	Laundress.....
M. M. Rucker.....	F.	W.	24	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota.—					
William Selwyn	M.	I.	30	M.	Teacher
R. O. Pugh.....	M.	W.	34	M.	...do
Levi C. Sparks.....	M.	W.	30	S.	...do
E. M. Keith.....	M.	W.	30	M.	...do
W. M. Robertson.....	M.	H.	35	M.	...do
T. J. Smith	M.	W.	35	M.	...do

At four of these schools the following industries are taught:

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Pima Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sept. 22, 1884	Apr. 15, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	\$1,000	\$732 68
Sept. 22, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	480	371 73
Sept. 22, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	500	387 22
Nov. 1, 1884	Nov. 14, 1884	do .....	.....	480	18 26
Dec. 15, 1884	Feb. 13, 1885	Utah .....	.....	480	80 83
Feb. 14, 1885	May 31, 1885	do .....	.....	480	141 76
June 10, 1885	June 30, 1885	Arizona .....	.....	300	17 50
Sept. 28, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Kansas .....	.....	400	103 25
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	400	100 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	500	125 00
Sept. 22, 1884	Apr. 1, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	400	309 77

Sewing, domestic work, care of stock, teaming, and choring.

Papago Day-school.

Aug. 27, 1884	June 30, 1885	Vermont.....	\$900	\$760 60
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Pine Ridge Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Massachusetts.....	840	420 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	England .....	.....	840	420 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	May 20, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	500	443 68
May 21, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	500	56 32
July 1, 1884	Oct. 19, 1884	Missouri.....	.....	500	150 80
Oct. 20, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	500	349 20
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maine .....	.....	450	450 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Canada .....	.....	400	200 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	400	200 00

Sewing, dressmaking, housework, and farming.

Employés at five Day-schools.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	\$480	\$480 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	England .....	.....	600	300 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Jan. 18, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	600	30 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	480	399 20
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	600	450 00
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	399 50

Sewing, dressmaking, house- and fence-building, and farming.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,**Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.—**

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Leslie D. Davis	M.	W.	32	M.	Superintendent and indust'l teacher.
Eva M. Woodin	F.	W.	24	S.	Teacher
James R. Murie	M.	I.	22	S.	do
Lizzie Walton	F.	I.	17	S.	do
John T. Delzell	M.	W.	33	M.	Industrial teacher
C. H. Danley	M.	W.	35	M.	do
Nannie E. Sheddan	F.	W.	34	M.	Matron
Cora R. Shinn	F.	W.	20	S.	Assistant matron
Cora Eyer	F.	I.	23	S.	do
Eliza C. Delzell	F.	W.	32	S.	Seamstress
Birdie Owen	F.	W.	19	S.	do
Mary Danley	F.	W.	35	M.	do
Emily Rutter	F.	I.	20	S.	Assistant seamstress
Minnie Murie	F.	I.	19	S.	do
Mary Gillingham	F.	I.	17	S.	do
Annie E. Wright	F.	W.	38	M.	Cook
W. C. Wright	M.	W.	33	M.	Baker
Eva True	F.	I.	41	M.	Laundress
Edith Lyle	F.	I.	42	M.	do
Euphemia Sherman	F.	I.	25	S.	do
Mary Brown	F.	I.	57	S.	do
Fannie Wright	F.	I.	25	M.	do
Frank Bayhille	M.	I.	61	M.	Herder

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.—

A. B. Holmes	M.	W.	31	M.	Superintendent
Kate Ellis	F.	W.	23	S.	Teacher
L. M. Sawyer	M.	W.	47	M.	Industrial teacher
S. B. Scott	M.	W.	30	M.	do
Jennie M. Holmes	F.	W.	29	M.	Matron
Cora R. Chinn	F.	W.	20	S.	Assistant matron
Fannie M. Smith	F.	W.	20	S.	do
Cora R. Chinn	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Helen J. Madison	F.	W.	31	Wid.	Seamstress
Mary W. Sawyer	F.	W.	43	M.	Cook
Ella O. Scott	F.	W.	24	M.	do
Nellie McDonald	F.	I.	16	M.	Assistant cook
Suzette	F.	I.	22	S.	do
Eva Sawyer	F.	W.	20	M.	Laundress
Ellen Cerre	F.	I.	40	M.	do
Nancy Roy	F.	I.	33	M.	do
Lucy Cerre	F.	I.	30	M.	Assistant laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

POSITIONS, SALARIES, &c.—Continued.

Pawnee Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin.....	Kansas.....	\$900	\$885 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Australia.....	do.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 13, 1884	Nebraska.....	Indian Territory.....	300	61 20
Oct. 20, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	300	159 18
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Tennessee.....	Kansas.....	540	405 00
Apr. 13, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....	do.....	540	117 20
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	Kansas.....	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	Ohio.....	do.....	300	25 30
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Nebraska.....	Indian Territory.....	300	249 40
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Tennessee.....	Kansas.....	360	270 00
Apr. 7, 1885	Apr. 27, 1885	Missouri.....	do.....	360	20 77
May 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....	do.....	360	49 48
July 1, 1884	Sept. 13, 1884	Nebraska.....	Nebraska.....	120	24 44
Oct. 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	120	69 90
May 4, 1885	June 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	120	19 13
Sept. 22, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana.....	Missouri.....	400	309 78
Sept. 6, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri.....	Kansas.....	400	327 17
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Nebraska.....	Nebraska.....	120	30 00
Aug. 4, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	do.....	do.....	120	18 92
Oct. 6, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	120	88 38
Oct. 6, 1884	Nov. 17, 1884	do.....	do.....	120	14 02
Nov. 18, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	120	74 67
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	Nebraska.....	240	240 00

Farming, sewing, and housework.

Ponca Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa.....	Iowa.....	\$840	\$840 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....	Kansas.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Ohio.....	do.....	540	405 00
Apr. 8, 1885	June 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	540	124 62
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa.....	Iowa.....	480	480 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Ohio.....	Kansas.....	300	99 40
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Iowa.....	do.....	300	75 00
Apr. 13, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio.....	do.....	300	65 14
Aug. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	Iowa.....	400	355 54
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Indiana.....	Kansas.....	400	300 00
Apr. 8, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio.....	do.....	400	92 27
Sept. 1, 1884	Dec. 6, 1884	Dakota.....	Indian Territory.....	120	31 66
Dec. 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	120	67 83
Sept. 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	300	50 60
Sept. 1, 1884	Feb. 28, 1885	Dakota.....	Indian Territory.....	300	148 60
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do.....	do.....	300	100 80
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	Indian Territory.....	120	99 80

Farming, sewing, and housework.

CLVIII REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
W. W. Cooke	M.	W.	27.	M.	Superintendent and indust'l teacher.
B. M. Austerman	M.	W.	23	S.	...do
Carrie C. Shults	F.	W.	24	S.	Teacher
Mabel S. Hilton	F.	W.	28	S.	Matron
Ida M. Johnson	F.	W.	24	S.	Seamstress
Annie Shults	F.	W.	55	Wid.	...do
Nannie A. Delzell	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Sarah Deroin	F.	W.	23	S.	Cook
Ida M. Johnson	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Emily Laden	F.	I.	34	M.	...do
Rachel McCrary	F.	I.	....	M.	Laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory.—

Carrie C. Shults.....	F.	W.	24	S.	Teacher
Sadie E. Pickering.....	F.	W.	23	S.	...do
Annie Shults	F.	W.	55	Wid.	Matron

Pottawatomic and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas.—

Lucy White	F.	W.	23	S.	Teacher
Ella Skinner.....	F.	W.	32	S.	...do
John White.....	M.	W.	24	S.	Industrial teacher
John White.....	M.	W.	24	S.	...do
Frank R. Sykes.....	M.	W.	29	S.	...do
Jane White.....	F.	W.	45	M.	Matron
Mollie H. McCreary.....	F.	W.	35	S.	...do
Columbia Walden	F.	W.	28	S.	Seamstress
Mary Beeler	F.	W.	26	S.	Cook
Louisa Seeland	F.	W.	25	S.	...do
Annie Beeler	F.	W.	23	S.	Laundress
Maggie Wilson	F.	I.	25	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught

Pottawatomic and Great Nemaha Agency, Indian Territory.—

Annie Linn.....	F.	W.	24	S.	Teacher
Cora Yater	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Abigail Bancroft.....	F.	W.	35	M.	...do
Annie Linn.....	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Thomas Nagle	M.	W.	30	S.	Industrial teacher
John Patrick	M.	W.	55	M.	...do
Ada Mattox	F.	W.	24	S.	Matron
Cora Yater	F.	W.	24	S.	Seamstress.....
Annie Linn.....	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Sidney Patrick.....	F.	W.	44	M.	...do

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Otoe Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Sept. 8, 1884	Massachusetts.....	Indian Territory.....	\$840	\$159 86
Sept. 19, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maryland.....	.....	840	657 39
Sept. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	600	476 09
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri.....	New York.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	Kentucky.....	Kansas.....	300	25 30
Sept. 15, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Tennessee.....	Illinois.....	300	13 04
Oct. 7, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....	.....	300	220 08
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	do.....	Indian Territory.....	360	30 30
Aug. 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	Kentucky.....	Kansas.....	360	269 40
May 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Nebraska.....	.....	360	60 30
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do.....	.....	120	90 00

Farming, sewing, and housework.

Oakland Day-school.

July 1, 1884	Sept. 14, 1884	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	\$600	\$123 83
Oct. 4, 1881	May 20, 1885	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	600	377 62
July 1, 1884	Sept. 14, 1884	Tennessee.....	Illinois.....	300	62 01

Iowa and Sac and Fox Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	New York.....	Kansas.....	\$500	\$250 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana.....	.....	500	250 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	New York.....	Kansas.....	480	240 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 11, 1885	do.....	do.....	600	70 00
Feb. 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....	.....	600	230 00
July 1, 1884	Feb. 11, 1885	Massachusetts.....	Kansas.....	400	246 66
Feb. 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania.....	.....	400	153 33
Aug. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas.....	Kansas.....	360	340 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 15, 1884	Missouri.....	do.....	360	75 32
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas.....	.....	360	270 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Sept. 15, 1884	Missouri.....	Kansas.....	180	7 33
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas.....	.....	180	150 16

Farming, care of stock, sewing, knitting, and housework.

Kickapoo Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Missouri.....	Missouri.....	\$500	\$125 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 15, 1884	do.....	.....	500	20 38
Oct. 16, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	.....	.....	500	229 62
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Missouri.....	Missouri.....	500	125 00
Apr. 1, 1885	Dec. 2, 1884	Indiana.....	Kansas.....	300	157 17
Dec. 3, 1884	June 30, 1885	Virginia.....	.....	480	277 83
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	360	239 67
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1885	Missouri.....	Missouri.....	360	90 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 29, 1884	do.....	.....	360	28 37
Dec. 3, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana.....	.....	360	208 37

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Indian Territory.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Kate Cannon	F.	W.	40	S.	Cook
Mary E. Hainey	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
Amanda Anderson	F.	I.	24	M.	Laundress
Cora Yater	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Mary E. Hainey	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
Emma Mattox	F.	W.	18	S.	...do
At the above school the following industries are taught:					
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Indian Territory.—					
Clara Frink	F.	W.	23	S.	Teacher
Hattie Skinner	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
Cora Yater	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Francis Chapin	M.	W.	31	S.	Industrial teacher
James M. Depew	M.	W.	29	S.	...do
Joseph P. Browne	M.	W.	35	S.	...do
Done Wilson	F.	N.	35	S.	Matron
Amelia Parker	F.	W.	51	S.	...do
Alida Moody	F.	W.	29	S.	...do
Katherine Meguire	F.	W.	24	S.	Seamstress
Abigail Bancroft	F.	W.	35	M.	...do
Ella Skinner	F.	W.	32	S.	...do
Cora Yater	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Minnie Watson	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
Julia Clark	F.	I.	26	S.	Cook
May F. Chambers	F.	W.	24	S.	...do
Alida Moody	F.	W.	29	S.	...do
Mary Beeler	F.	W.	23	S.	...do
Frances Giles	F.	N.	45	M.	Laundress
Therese	F.	I.	45	S.	...do
Julia Clark	F.	I.	26	S.	...do
Augusta Parker	F.	W.	19	S.	...do
Minnie Watson	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
Minnie Watson	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
Anna Beeler	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
At the above school the following industries are taught:					
Pueblo Agency, New Mexico.—					
William Craig	M.	W.	50	S.	Teacher
John Menaul	M.	W.	45	M.	...do
James H. Wilson	M.	W.	53	M.	...do
Richard V. Leech	M.	W.	34	M.	...do
Jay R. Hawley	M.	W.	37	M.	...do
Helen M. Hawley	F.	W.	30	M.	Assistant teacher
Floretta Shields	F.	W.	25	S.	...do
T. Marcellus Marshall	M.	W.	33	M.	Teacher
Olive A. Marshall	F.	W.	23	M.	...do
Sylvanus L. Roberts	M.	W.	43	M.	Physician (at Albuquerque Board- ing-school).
At five of these schools the following industries are taught:					

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Kickapoo Industrial-school.—Continued.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Pennsylvania	Kansas	240	180 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	240	60 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Kansas	Kansas	180	45 00
Dec. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Missouri .....	.....	180	15 16
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	180	45 00
Apr. 28, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	180	31 65

Farming, care of stock, sewing, knitting, and housework.

Pottawatomie Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Sept. 14, 1884	New York	Maryland	\$540	\$111 57
Oct. 9, 1884	Apr. 7, 1885	Indiana	Kansas	540	268 64
Apr. 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri .....	.....	540	124 61
July 1, 1884	Oct. 11, 1884	Massachusetts	Kansas	540	151 14
Oct. 23, 1884	Apr. 7, 1885	Iowa	do	540	242 23
Apr. 9, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	540	123 13
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Kentucky	Maryland	360	90 00
Oct. 13, 1884	Mar. 26, 1885	Missouri	Kansas	360	163 26
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	360	90 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Missouri	Missouri	360	60 65
Sept. 15, 1884	Oct. 15, 1884	Massachusetts	Kansas	360	29 34
Oct. 18, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	New York	do	360	73 37
Jan. 1, 1885	Apr. 7, 1885	Missouri .....	.....	360	96 92
Apr. 8, 1885	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	360	83 08
July 1, 1884	Nov. 6, 1884	do	Kansas	240	84 13
Nov. 7, 1884	Jan. 23, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	240	51 20
Jan. 26, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	240	43 33
Apr. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	240	50 11
July 15, 1884	Oct. 12, 1884	Missouri	Kansas	180	43 53
Oct. 13, 1884	Oct. 31, 1884	Indiana	do	180	9 29
Nov. 7, 1884	Nov. 24, 1884	Kansas .....	.....	180	8 80
Dec. 12, 1884	Jan. 17, 1885	Missouri .....	.....	180	18 28
Jan. 19, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	180	6 50
Feb. 1, 1885	Apr. 7, 1885	do .....	.....	240	43 95
Apr. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	240	50 11

Farming, care of stock, sewing, knitting, and housework.

Employés at seven Day-schools.

Dec. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	\$900	\$491 58
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	720	720 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	720	420 65
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	210 33
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	480	319 56
Oct. 16, 1884	June 30, 1885	West Virginia .....	.....	720	510 65
Oct. 16, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	255 33
Feb. 5, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	1,000	402 78

Farming, sewing, and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉES: NAMES,

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
N. Flinity	M.	W.	45	S.	Superintendent
George Flint	M.	I.	29	S.	Teacher
D. C. Zercher	M.	W.	26	M.	... do
Fred R. Morgan	M.	W.	23	S.	... do
George W. Supernan	M.	W.	24	M.	Industrial teacher
George Flint	M.	I.	29	S.	... do
Lizzie L. Dyer	F.	W.	33	S.	Matron
Ida Mudeater	F.	I.	24	S.	Seamstress
Nannie J. Zercher	F.	W.	22	M.	... do
Sallie A. Lykins	F.	I.	32	M.	... do
Hattie Meeker	F.	W.	23	S.	... do
Sarah E. Smith	F.	W.	43	M.	Cook
George Flint	M.	I.	29	S.	... do
Sarah Aikens	F.	W.	48	S.	... do
Ruth I. Taber	F.	I.	19	S.	Laundress
Abbie Titus	F.	I.	23	S.	... do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—					
William E. Morris	M.	W.	58	M.	Superintendent
Lizzie Test	F.	W.	43	S.	Teacher
Lizzie Test	F.	W.	43	S.	... do
Arizona Jackson	F.	I.	21	S.	Assistant teacher
Arizona Jackson	F.	I.	21	S.	... do
T. L. Wright	M.	W.	28	M.	Industrial teacher
Erastus Hubbard	M.	I.	20	S.	... do
Willis Lawrence	M.	W.	28	S.	... do
Ella R. Morris	F.	W.	51	M.	Matron
Annie M. Watson	F.	W.	27	S.	Assistant matron
Blanche A. Walker	F.	I.	25	S.	Seamstress
Meriam Lawrence	F.	W.	30	S.	... do
Erastus Hubbard	M.	I.	20	S.	Cook
Liddie Long	F.	I.	18	S.	... do
Belle Naramore	F.	W.	21	S.	... do
Sarah Aikens	F.	W.	48	S.	Baker
Lizzie Cotter	F.	I.	39	M.	Laundress
Sarah L. Rosin	F.	W.	25	S.	... do
Lizzie Cotter	F.	I.	39	M.	... do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.—					
Eva Watson	F.	W.	28	S.	Teacher
Albert J. Peeny	M.	I.	21	S.	... do
D. A. Iliff	M.	W.	29	M.	... do
D. S. Gardner	M.	W.	18	S.	... do
J. C. Robb	M.	W.	18	S.	... do
James N. Iliff	M.	W.	23	M.	... do

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Quapaw Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois	Iowa	\$800	\$800 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Kansas	Indian Territory	500	84 20
Sept. 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Ohio	Kansas	500	40 80
Nov. 14, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	600	378 22
July 1, 1884	Feb. 28, 1885	Kansas	Indian Territory	360	224 00
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	360	121 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois	Illinois	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Kansas	Indian Territory	240	40 40
Sept. 9, 1884	Sept. 25, 1884	do	Kansas	240	11 09
Sept. 26, 1884	Oct. 10, 1884	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	240	9 78
Oct. 14, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	240	171 50
July 11, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Ohio	Indian Territory	240	33 90
Sept. 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Kansas	do	240	19 60
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maryland	Kansas	240	180 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 13, 1884	Oregon	Indian Territory	240	48 88
Oct. 6, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	240	176 76

Farming and housework.

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	North Carolina	Indiana	\$900	\$900 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Indiana .....	.....	500	125 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	720	540 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Kansas	Indian Territory	420	105 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	600	450 76
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Ohio	Kansas	420	105 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Feb. 28, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	540	223 50
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	540	181 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	Indiana	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Ohio	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	Kansas	Indian Territory	240	140 70
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	240	99 30
July 1, 1884	Sept. 5, 1884	do	Indian Territory	240	43 66
Sept. 6, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Kansas	do	240	16 30
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	270 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Maryland	Kansas	240	60 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Kansas	Indian Territory	240	180 00
Apr. 20, 1885	May 4, 1885	Missouri .....	.....	360	14 84
May 21, 1885	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	360	40 58

Farming, sewing, and housework.

Employés at Three Day-schools.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Indian Territory	\$480	\$480 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kansas	do	600	570 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Iowa	Kansas	480	120 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	West Virginia	West Virginia	480	79 60
Dec. 20, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	480	55 65
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	480	161 30

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
L. Lefebre.....	M.	W.	40	S.	Teacher
R. M. Rylatt.....	M.	W.	47	M.	...do
Sarah C. Willoughby.....	F.	W.	43	M.	Matron
Susannah Price.....	F.	W.	31	M.	Cook

At the above school the following industries are taught

Rosebud Agency, Dakota.—

D. F. Small.....	M.	W.	30	M.	Teacher
Lillie A. Small.....	F.	W.	31	M.	Assistant teacher.....
George T. Douglass.....	M.	W.	23	S.	Teacher
Belle Douglass.....	F.	W.	26	S.	...do
M. Nellie Wrighte.....	F.	W.	38	S.	...do
Rufus T. Bauer.....	M.	W.	26	S.	...do
Lucy B. Arnold.....	F.	W.	40	M.	...do
Reuben Quick Bear.....	M.	I.	20	S.	Assistant teacher.....
Frederick Cushman.....	M.	W.	30	S.	Teacher
William Holmes.....	M.	W.	31	M.	...do

At these schools the following industries are taught:

Round Valley Agency, California.—

W. A. Ray.....	M.	W.	25	S.	Principal teacher.....
Mary Brown.....	F.	I.	16	S.	Assistant teacher.....
Nora Anderson.....	F.	I.	18	S.	...do
Maggie Tillotson.....	F.	I.	16	S.	...do
M. J. Willsey.....	F.	W.	40	M.	Teacher
Rosa Munsell.....	F.	I.	15	S.	Assistant teacher
Mary Ray.....	F.	I.	22	M.	...do

At these schools is

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.—

Lindley H. Cox.....	M.	W.	39	M.	Superintendent and indust'l teacher.
C. C. Rogan.....	M.	W.	24	M.	...do
Thomas W. Alford.....	M.	I.	25	S.	Principal teacher
Thomas W. Alford.....	M.	I.	25	S.	...do
Mary H. Cox.....	F.	W.	40	M.	Matron
Celina Reynolds.....	F.	W.	49	S.	...do
Anna Quackenbush.....	F.	W.	26	S.	Seamstress
Allie Rogan.....	F.	W.	23	M.	...do
Olivia A. Britt.....	F.	W.	26	S.	Cook
Olivia A. Britt.....	F.	W.	26	S.	...do
O-sah-we.....	F.	I.	32	M.	Laundress
Mary Whitehead.....	F.	I.	25	M.	...do
Mitchell Phelps.....	M.	I.	31	M.	Farmer
John Whitehead.....	M.	I.	28	M.	...do
Steve Pen-so-nah.....	M.	I.	32	S.	Herder

At the above school the following industries are taught:

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Quinaielt Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Belgium .....	.....	\$600	\$249 45
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	England .....	.....	600	350 55
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts .....	.....	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	300	300 00

Farming, sewing, housework, and choring.

Employés at Seven Day-schools.

Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	\$600	\$499 00
Dec. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	240	131 09
Mar. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	600	176 67
Mar. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	240	60 00
Dec. 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	600	339 13
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	600	100 50
Jan. 20, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	600	268 30
Jan. 26, 1885	June 30, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	300	129 20
Jan. 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	600	281 63
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	600	600 00

Sewing, housework, and choring.

Employés at Two Day-schools.

Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana	California	\$800	\$665 22
Sept. 1, 1884	Nov. 25, 1884	California	do	60	9 44
Jan. 1, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	do	do	60	5 00
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	25 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maryland	Dist. of Columbia	600	499 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	California	California	60	32 93
Apr. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	15 00

taught dressmaking.

Absentee Shawnee Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	North Carolina .....	.....	\$650	\$325 00
Jan. 29, 1885	June 30, 1885	Tennessee .....	.....	650	274 42
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Kansas .....	.....	500	250 00
Apr. 3, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	500	122 25
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	North Carolina .....	.....	350	175 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	350	87 50
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Tennessee .....	.....	300	136 11
Mar. 18, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	300	86 67
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	North Carolina .....	.....	360	180 00
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	360	121 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Kansas .....	.....	300	150 00
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	300	100 80
July 1, 1884	Feb. 11, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	300	184 98
Feb. 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	300	115 02
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	300	300 00

Farming, care of stock, sewing, and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Silas R. Moon	M.	W.	36	M.	Superintendent and indust'l teacher.
Julia Thompson	F.	W.	29	S.	Teacher
Anna Moon	F.	W.	26	M.	Matron
Addie F. Snyder	F.	W.	26	M.	Seamstress
Kate Marker	F.	W.	27	S.	do
Carrie Spinning	F.	W.	26	S.	Cook
Mary King	F.	I.	17	S.	Laundress
Maggie Thorp	F.	I.	22	S.	do
C. W. Jennison	F.	I.	29	M.	do
Samuel De Ranza	M.	I.	20	S.	Farmer
W. C. Jennison	M.	W.	40	M.	do
Martin Conner	M.	I.	43	S.	Herder
Frank Pas-kaw-we	M.	I.	22	S.	do
Josiah Wolf	M.	I.	20	S.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.—					
Allie B. Busby	F.	W.	31	S.	Teacher

At the above school are taught:

Santee and Flandreau Agency, Nebraska.—					
Samuel H. Seecombe	M.	W.	28	M.	Superintendent and teacher
William R. Davison	M.	W.	31	M.	do
America J. Seecombe	F.	W.	25	M.	Assistant teacher
Alexander Young	M.	H.	28	M.	Industrial teacher
William R. Davison	M.	W.	31	M.	do
William R. Davison	M.	W.	31	M.	do
William D. Luther	M.	W.	32	S.	do
Mary Lindsey	F.	W.	28	S.	Matron
Nellie Lindsey	F.	W.	24	S.	Seamstress
Mary N. Schindler	F.	W.	21	S.	Cook
Mary N. Selver	F.				do
Elvira Davison	F.	W.	27	M.	do
Emma Solfeston	F.	W.	26	S.	do
Elvira Davison	F.	W.	27	M.	do
Jennie Felix	F.	H.	17	S.	do
Tawiyaka	F.	I.	66	S.	Assistant cook
Julia Chapman	F.	I.	46	S.	do
Margaret Chapman	F.	I.	46	S.	do
Alice Ramsey	F.	W.	25	S.	Laundress
Margaret Chapman	F.	I.	46	S.	Assistant laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Santee and Flandreau Agency, Nebraska.—					
Hosea Locke	M.	W.	57	M.	Teacher
John E. Smith	M.	W.	41	M.	do

At one of these schools are taught:

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Sac and Fox Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana.....		\$500	\$500 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do.....		480	399 20
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do.....		300	300 00
July 17, 1884	May 7, 1885	New Hampshire.....		300	242 42
May 8, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....		300	44 51
July 29, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana.....		300	277 15
July 14, 1884	July 27, 1884	Kansas.....		240	9 13
Aug. 25, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	.. do.....		240	84 17
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	... do.....		240	120 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	...do.....		250	82 80
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Iowa.....		250	125 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 8, 1884	Indian Territory.....		250	89 03
Apr. 1, 1885	May 14, 1885	Kansas.....		250	30 22
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do.....		250	20 60

Farming, care of stock, dairying, and housework.

Sac and Fox Day-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	England.....		\$600	\$600 00
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Dressmaking, sewing, and housework.

Santee Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Minnesota.....		\$720	\$540 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York.....		720	180 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Kansas.....		300	75 00
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	Minnesota.....		360	30 30
Aug. 25, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	New York.....		360	126 25
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	...do.....		480	120 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois.....		480	120 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada.....		480	480 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do.....		360	360 00
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	Germany.....		360	30 30
Aug. 15, 1884	Aug. 23, 1884	.....		360	6 00
Aug. 25, 1884	Nov. 13, 1884	Iowa.....		360	79 27
Nov. 14, 1884	Mar. 15, 1885	Norway.....		360	120 93
Mar. 16, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Iowa.....		360	16 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota.....		240	60 00
Jan. 11, 1885	Feb. 5, 1885	...do.....		150	10 41
Feb. 16, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	...do.....		150	18 75
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do.....		150	37 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin.....		300	300 00
Jan. 11, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Minnesota.....		150	33 33

Farming, care of stock, sewing, dairying, and housework.

Employés at Two Day-schools.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada.....		\$600	\$600 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do.....		600	350 50

Fence-building and wood-cutting.

CLXVIII REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Shoshone Agency, Wyoming Territory.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
J. Roberts	M.	W.	31	S.	Superintendent and teacher
A. C. Jones	M.	W.	26	S.	Teacher
Laura A. Roberts	F.	W.	21	M.	do
W. H. Steers	M.	W.	20	S.	Industrial teacher
C. J. Miller	M.	W.	24	S.	do
William Shakespeare	M.	I.	19	S.	Assistant industrial teacher
Adam	M.	I.	19	S.	do
William Shakespeare	M.	I.	19	S.	do
Sumner Black Coal	M.	I.	19	S.	do
Caroline Martin	F.	W.	50	S.	Matron
C. E. Hineckley	F.	W.	28	S.	Assistant matron
C. E. Hineckley	F.	W.	28	S.	Seamstress
Agnes Russell	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Mary Kennedy	F.	W.	64	S.	Cook
Garfield	M.	I.	21	S.	do
Richard Wanstall	M.	I.	21	S.	do
Mary Wood	F.	I.	35	M.	do
Emma Egbert	F.	W.	18	S.	do
Rosa Lahoe	F.	H.	19	S.	do
David Livingston	M.	I.	19	S.	do
Luther	M.	I.	18	S.	do
Charles H. Schroder	M.	W.	27	S.	do
Mary Wood	F.	I.	35	M.	do
John R. Burns	M.	W.	26	S.	do
J. E. Chadderton	M.	W.	24	S.	do
Mrs. Walking Crow	F.	I.	35	M.	Assistant cook
White St. Clair					do
Mollie Naatha	F.	I.	20	S.	do
Eliza A. Silber	F.	W.	26	M.	Laundress
Mary Kennedy	F.	W.	64	S.	do
Mary Wood	F.	I.	35	M.	do
Chester Arthur	M.	I.	16	S.	Laundryman
Jane Scar Face	F.	I.	40	M.	Laundress
Catherine Gudmundsen	F.	W.	19	S.	do
Mollie Naatha	F.	I.	19	S.	Laborer
Syrus White Horse					Fireman
George Shakespeare					do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Siletz Agency, Oregon.—

J. S. McCain	M.	W.	47	M.	Teacher
N. McCain	F.	W.	43	M.	Assistant teacher
Nettie Mitchell	F.	W.	28	S.	Matron
L. F. Gleason	F.	W.	48	S.	do
Annie Chapman	F.	I.	42	S.	Seamstress
Annie Shellhead	F.	I.	42	M.	do
J. A. Stanton	F.	W.	44	M.	Cook
Martha J. Clay	F.	H.	25	S.	Laundress
Maggie Harney	F.	I.	38	M.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Wind River Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wales .....	.....	\$800	\$800 00
July 26, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	500	466 05
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	West Indies .....	.....	500	168 10
July 3, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Wyoming .....	.....	600	432 15
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	150 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Wyoming .....	.....	180	30 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 7, 1884	Dakota .....	.....	180	18 50
Oct. 8, 1884	Oct. 21, 1884	Wyoming .....	.....	180	7 00
Oct. 28, 1884	June 30, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	180	122 00
Sept. 22, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	720	557 61
Mar. 31, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	480	161 30
July 1, 1884	Feb. 28, 1885	.. do .....	.....	400	265 60
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	400	134 40
Aug. 6, 1884	Aug. 8, 1884	England .....	.....	400	3 26
Aug. 10, 1884	Aug. 19, 1884	Wyoming .....	.....	180	5 00
Aug. 20, 1884	Aug. 30, 1884	.. do .....	.....	180	5 50
Aug. 31, 1884	Sept. 17, 1884	.. do .....	.....	180	9 00
Sept. 18, 1884	Oct. 17, 1884	Utah .....	.....	400	39 13
Oct. 18, 1884	Nov. 7, 1884	Wyoming .....	.....	300	17 12
Nov. 8, 1884	Nov. 15, 1884	.. do .....	.....	180	4 00
Nov. 16, 1884	Nov. 21, 1884	Dakota .....	.....	180	3 00
Nov. 22, 1884	Dec. 23, 1884	Pennsylvania .....	.....	480	43 01
Dec. 24, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Wyoming .....	.....	180	4 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Scotland .....	.....	500	125 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	500	125 00
Oct. 18, 1884	Nov. 9, 1884	Wyoming .....	.....	180	11 50
Nov. 9, 1884	Nov. 21, 1884	.....	.....	180	6 50
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	180	45 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 8, 1884	Ohio .....	.....	300	31 82
Aug. 9, 1884	Sept. 17, 1884	England .....	.....	300	32 64
Sept. 18, 1884	Nov. 5, 1884	Wyoming .....	.....	180	24 00
Nov. 6, 1884	Nov. 9, 1884	.. do .....	.....	180	2 00
Nov. 10, 1884	Feb. 8, 1885	.. do .....	.....	180	44 50
Feb. 9, 1885	June 30, 1885	Germany .....	.....	400	156 62
Nov. 13, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Dakota .....	.....	180	24 00
Oct. 25, 1884	Nov. 28, 1884	.....	.....	180	17 50
Nov. 29, 1884	Dec. 21, 1884	.....	.....	60	3 82

Carpentry, blacksmithing, farming, dressmaking, sewing, and housework.

Siletz Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	\$700	\$700 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Virginia .....	.....	300	300 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Ohio .....	.....	500	83 33
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	500	416 67
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Oregon .....	.....	400	100 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.....	400	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	350	350 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	300	150 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	California .....	.....	300	150 00

Farming, care of stock, dairying, sewing, and housework.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Sisseton Agency, Dakota.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
A. S. Crossfield.....	M.	W.	29	M.	Superintendent.....
A. S. Crossfield.....	M.	W.	29	M.	...do.....
A. S. Crossfield.....	M.	W.	29	M.	...do.....
L. E. Diettes.....	F.	W.	22	S.	Teacher.....
Carrie D. Victor.....	F.	W.	27	S.	...do.....
Howard B. Thompson.....	M.	W.	17	S.	Industrial teacher.....
Freeman B. Crossfield.....	M.	W.	25	S.	...do.....
L. B. Crossfield.....	F.	W.	.....	M.	Matron.....
Susan Turritin.....	F.	W.	22	S.	Seamstress.....
Cora A. Huntley.....	F.	W.	23	S.	Housekeeper and cook.....
Aline Allen.....	F.	W.	27	S.	...do.....
Maggie Howell.....	F.	W.	22	S.	...do.....
E. Jennie Underwood.....	F.	W.	23	S.	Baker.....
Maggie Howell.....	F.	W.	20	S.	Laundress.....
Mary E. Mead.....	F.	W.	33	S.	...do.....
Ida C. Harman.....	F.	W.	22	S.	...do.....
John Campbell.....	M.	H.	24	S.	Farmer.....
Angus M. Robertson.....	M.	H.	42	S.	...do.....
G. Vanderheyden.....	M.	W.	37	M.	Tailor.....
J. M. Phillippi.....	M.	W.	37	S.	Harness- and shoe-maker.....
Freeman B. Crossfield (?) ..	M.	W.	25	S.	Laborer.....
At the above school the following industries are taught:					
Sisseton Agency, Dakota.—					
John B. Renville.....	M.	I.	50	M.	Teacher.....
Edith Walker.....	F.	W.	21	S.	...do.....
At the above school the following industries are taught:					
Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—					
Gertrude M. Dermott.....	F.	W.	22	S.	Principal teacher.....
Mary Schoule.....	F.	W.	19	S.	Assistant teacher.....
Rhabana Stoup.....	F.	W.	26	S.	...do.....
Martina Shevlin.....	F.	W.	21	S.	...do.....
Joseph Helmig.....	M.	W.	40	S.	Industrial teacher.....
Matilda Catany.....	F.	W.	44	S.	Matron.....
Adele Eugster.....	F.	W.	36	S.	...do.....
Anselma Auer.....	F.	W.	35	S.	Seamstress.....
Rose Widour.....	F.	W.	27	S.	Cook.....
Adele Eugster.....	F.	W.	36	S.	Laundress.....
Josephine Decker.....	F.	W.	25	S.	...do.....
At the above school the following industries are taught:					

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Sisseton Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Canada	Dakota	\$1, 200	\$600 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	.. do .....	.. do	1, 000	86 11
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.. do	1, 200	496 67
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.. dq	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Connecticut	Illinois	600	495 60
July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Pennsylvania	Dakota	600	249 46
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada .....	.. do	600	350 54
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Vermont .....	.. do	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota	Minnesota	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 26, 1884	.. do .....	.. do	300	46 50
Sept. 17, 1884	June 4, 1885	Alabama .....	.. do	420	301 00
June 5, 1885	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin	Dakota	420	30 00
Jan. 5, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.. do	360	165 12
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Wisconsin .....	.. do	360	60 60
Sept. 9, 1884	Oct. 27, 1884	.. do	Iowa	360	47 91
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.. do	Dakota	360	239 67
July 1, 1884	Nov. 15, 1884	Dakota .....	.. do	400	150 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.. do	400	233 70
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Germany	Dakota	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Minnesota	800	800 00
Nov. 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Canada	Dakota	540	45 00

Harness- and shoe-making, tailoring, farming, dressmaking, knitting and housework.

Ascension Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota	Dakota	\$360	\$360 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maine .....	.. do	300	300 00

Housework, sewing, knitting and dairying.

Standing Rock Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri .....	.. do	\$600	\$600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.. do	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Pennsylvania .....	.. do	500	125 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.. do	500	375 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Germany .....	.. do	420	420 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Switzerland .....	.. do	480	120 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.. do	480	360 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Germany .....	.. do	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri .....	.. do	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Switzerland .....	.. do	360	90 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri .....	.. do	360	270 60

Dress-making, knitting, baking, housework, gardening, and dairying.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Henry Hug	M.	W.	51	S.	Principal teacher
Martin Kennel	M.	W.	30	S.	...do
E. P. McFadder	M.	W.	32	S.	Assistant teacher
Rhabana Stoup	F.	W.	26	S.	...do
John Apke	M.	W.	30	S.	Industrial teacher
Barney Gorden	M.	W.	36	S.	...do
Jonaur Huber	M.	W.	28	S.	Mechanical instructor
John Gorden	M.	W.	36	S.	...do
Giles Langel	M.	W.	23	S.	...do
Frances White Cow	F.	I.	17	S.	Seamstress
Matilda Catana	F.	W.	44	S.	...do
Placida Schaefer	F.	W.	36	S.	Cook
Scholastica Kündig	F.	W.	33	S.	...do
Frances Olenger	F.	W.	43	S.	Laundress
Theresa Markle	F.	W.	30	S.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.—

Aaron C. Wells	M.	H.	28	M.	Teacher
Josephine Wells	F.	W.	22	S.	Assistant teacher
Claude Bow	M.	I.	22	S.	Teacher
A. V. Lariviere	F.	H.	24	S.	...do
Rosa Bearface	F.	I.	20	S.	...do
Frances White Cow	F.	I.	18	S.	...do

At one of these schools the following industries are taught:

Tule River Agency, California.—

M. J. Belknap	F.	W.	40	M.	Teacher
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Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.—

Hessie McB. Davis	F.	W.	35	M.	Teacher
Josephine Davis	F.	W.	50.	M.	Assistant teacher
Jennie C. Studebaker	F.	W.	33	M.	Matron
Tay Fung Sing	M.	Ch.	35	M.	Cook

At the above school the following industries are taught:

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CLXXIII

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Standing Rock Industrial Farm-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Germany .....	.....	\$600	\$150 00
Nov. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Switzerland .....	.....	600	399 45
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Pennsylvania.....	.....	500	125 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	....do .....	.....	500	375 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Germany .....	.....	480	120 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ontario .....	.....	480	360 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Germany .....	.....	480	120 00
Oct. 1, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	Ontario .....	.....	480	161 33
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	480	198 67
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Dakota .....	.....	360	90 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Switzerland .....	.....	360	270 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Indiana .....	.....	360	90 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Germany .....	.....	360	270 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Prussia.....	.....	360	90 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania.....	.....	360	270 00

Farming, carpentry, baking, and dairying.

Employés at Four Day-schools.

Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	\$500	\$415 76
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	....do .....	.....	480	399 18
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	500	83 79
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	500	83 79
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	300	50 27
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	....do .....	.....	240	40 22

Housework and gardening.

Tule River Day-school.

Sept. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Maine	\$720	\$418 70
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Uintah Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	May 18, 1885	Ireland	\$800	\$705 49
Nov. 1, 1884	May 18, 1885	Pennsylvania.....	540	295 63
July 1, 1884	May 18, 1885	....do .....	.....	600	529 12
July 1, 1884	May 18, 1885	China.....	.....	500	440 93

Gardening, sewing, and housework.

CLXXIV REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Umatilla Agency, Oregon.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
G. C. Thibau	M.	W.	49	S.	Principal teacher
C. A. De Latte	M.	W.	30	S.	...do
Julia A. Gaynor	F.	W.	37	S.	Teacher
Annie M. Byrne	F.	W.	26	S.	...do
James Lynch	M.	W.	30	S.	Industrial teacher and farmer
Harry C. Pond	M.	W.	22	S.	...do
Mary J. Byrne	F.	W.	30	S.	Matron
Elizabeth Hession	F.	W.	31	S.	Seamstress
Ah-Chung	M.	Ch.	27	S.	Cook
Mary M. Walters	F.	W.	23	S.	Laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught

Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.—					
John A. Shaw	M.	W.	25	S.	Teacher
J. R. Geddes	M.	W.	34	M.	...do
Charles E. Whitmer	M.	W.	26	S.	...do
G. J. McCoy	M.	W.	47	M.	Industrial teacher (for both schools)
Sarah M. Gesner	F.	W.	28	S.	Matron
Sarah M. Gesner	F.	W.	28	S.	...do
Rhoda E. Gesner	F.	W.	28	M.	Seamstress
Rhoda E. Gesner	F.	W.	28	M.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Warm Springs Agency Oregon.—					
R. L. Willoughby	M.	W.	32	M.	Teacher
Susan McKay	F.	I.	30	M.	Matron
Susan McKay	F.	I.	30	M.	...do
N. J. McCoy	F.	W.	35	M.	Seamstress
N. J. McCoy	F.	W.	35	M.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught,

Western Shoshone Agency, Nevada.—					
Homer Nelson	M.	W.	31	S.	Teacher

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—					
S. M. Hume	M.	W.	52	M.	Principal teacher
Jessie L. Luse	F.	W.	20	S.	Assistant teacher
E. Bella Beaulieu	F.	H.	18	S.	...do
Nelly E. Grantham	F.	W.	24	S.	Matron
Marion E. Hume	F.	W.	50	M.	Seamstress
Frances Bellongie	F.	H.	35	S.	Cook
Charlotte Bellongie	F.	H.	31	S.	Laundress
William Campbell	M.	H.	19	S.	Janitor

At the above school the following industries are taught:

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CLXXV

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Umatilla Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Belgium .....	.....	\$900	\$225 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	900	675 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	...do .....	.....	300	150' 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	300	225 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ireland .....	.....	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	China.....	.....	400	400 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York.....	.....	400	400 00

Farming, care of stock, sewing, knitting, housework, and choring.

Warm Springs Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	Ohio .....	.....	\$720	\$60 60
Sept. 1, 1884	Jan. 19, 1885	New York .....	.....	720	276 68
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	California.....	.....	720	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Oregon .....	.....	400	200 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	480	240 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	...do .....	.....	480	240 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	500	250 00

Farming, carpentry, fence-building, dressmaking, and housework.

Sin-e-ma-sho Boarding-school.

Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	\$720	\$598 69
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Oregon .....	.....	400	200 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	480	240 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Illinois.....	.....	480	240 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	500	250 00

Farming, needlework, and housework.

Western Shoshone Day-school.

Apr. 5, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York	\$720	\$172 08
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White Earth Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts.....	\$900	\$900 00
July 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	480	369 56
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	480	80 44
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	360	360 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	240	240 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota.....	.....	200	200 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	120	120 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	300	260 05

Farming, care of stock, sewing, housework, and choring.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
John Visser	M.	W.	32	M.	Teacher
John C. Klink	M.	W.	29	S.	...do
J. S. Visser	F.	W.	27	M.	Matron
Susan B. Wright.....	F.	I.	28	M.	...do
Ruth Muckouse	F.	I.	35	S.	Cook
Maggie Selkirk	F.	I.	47	S.	Laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—

William B. Heath.....	M.	W.	24	S.	Teacher
Martha A. Allen	F.	W.	44	M.	Matron
Mary Allen	F.	I.	17	S.	Cook
Ne-zho-gah-bon-eak.....	F.	I.	25	S.	...do
Annie Raisin	F.	I.	18	S.	...do
Ellen Terry.....	F.	I.	45	M.	...do
Elizabeth Graves.....	F.	I.	45	S.	Laundress

At the above school the following industries are taught:

White Earth Agency, Minnesota.—

Martha E. Paulding	F.	W.	54	S.	Teacher
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Yakima Agency, Washington Territory.—

C. S. Price.....	M.	W.	28	M.	Superintendent
G. W. Bell.....	M.	W.	34	M.	...do
Dora M. Lamson	F.	W.	35	S.	Teacher
M. N. Price.....	F.	W.	23	M.	...do
Mary J. Milroy.....	F.	W.	60	M.	...do
Joseph B. Chapman.....	M.	W.	21	M.	Assistant teacher
W. R. Newland.....	M.	W.	23	S.	Industrial teacher
Mary C. Fairchild.....	F.	W.	47	M.	Matron
Etta Chapman.....	F.	W.	22	M.	Seamstress
E. J. Hedges.....	F.	W.	54	M.	...do
Elizabeth Courtenay.....	F.	W.	56	M.	Cook
Susie Hendricks.....	F.	W.	20	S.	...do
Nelly Hale.....	F.	I.	23	Wid.	Laundress
Mary.....	F.	I.	50	Wid.	...do
Susan Simcoe.....	F.	I.	46	M.	...do
Mary.....	F.	I.	50	Wid.	...do

At the above school the following industries are taught:

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CLXXVII

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Leech Lake Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Aug. 15, 1884	Jan. 10, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	\$600	\$241 66
Jan. 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	600	281 66
Aug. 15, 1884	Jan. 10, 1885	New Hampshire .....	.....	300	120 83
Jan. 12, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	300	140 83
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	120	120 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	120	120 00

Farming, care of stock, sewing, housework, and choring.

Red Lake Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	\$600	\$600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts .....	.....	300	290 93
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	Minnesota .....	.....	120	10 10
Aug. 1, 1884	Oct. 31, 1884	...do .....	.....	120	30 00
Nov. 1, 1884	Jan. 31, 1884	...do .....	.....	120	30 23
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Canada .....	.....	120	49 67
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Minnesota .....	.....	120	120 00

Farming, care of stock, dressmaking, sewing, knitting, and housework.

Rice River Day-school.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York	\$300	\$300 00
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Yakima Industrial Boarding-school.

July 1, 1884	May 31, 1885	Missouri	\$1,000	\$917 58
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Nova Scotia .....	.....	1,000	82 42
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	May 31, 1885	Missouri .....	.....	500	458 79
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	500	41 21
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri .....	.....	720	720 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Oregon .....	.....	500	250 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	500	250 00
July 1, 1884	Apr. 5, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	500	381 79
Apr. 6, 1885	June 30, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	500	118 21
July 1, 1884	Sept. 9, 1884	Washington Ter. ....	.....	240	46 30
Sept. 10, 1884	Feb. 11, 1885	...do .....	.....	240	101 70
Feb. 12, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	...do .....	.....	240	32 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	400	60 00

Carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon- and harness-making, farming, sewing, and housework.

CLXXVIII REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES

Yankton Agency, Dakota.—					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Edward K. Dawes	M.	W.	30	S.	Superintendent
Perry Selden	M.	W.	43	M.	do
Ella V. O. Melrath	F.	W.	29	M.	Teacher
Anna E. Boone	F.	W.	36	S.	do
Ellen Ware	F.	W.	21	S.	do
Joseph Estes	M.	I.	19	S.	Assistant teacher
John R. Winters	M.	W.	28	S.	Industrial teacher
John R. Winters	M.	W.	28	S.	do
Sarah Bereman	F.	W.	38	S.	Matron
Hannah H. Kinney	F.	W.	67	M.	do
Lida M. Selden	M.	I.	21	S.	do
Ella Simpson	F.	W.	23	S.	Seamstress
Rachel Hornstra	F.	W.	30	S.	Cook
A. E. Bereman	F.	W.	26	S.	do
Minnie Bonen	F.	W.	23	S.	Laundress
John McCloskey	M.	W.	30	S.	Night watchman
Gilbert Sampere	M.	I.	21	S.	do
William Bean	M.	I.	19	S.	Shoemaker

At the above school the following industries are taught :

Yankton Agency, Dakota.—					
George Hatchett	M.	W.	30	S.	Teacher
Felix T. Brunot	M.	I.	30	S.	do
Philip Deloria	M.	I.	32	M.	do

Carlisle Indian Training—					
Capt. R. H. Pratt	M.	W.			Superintendent
A. J. Standing	M.	W.	36	M.	Assistant superintendent
S. H. Gould	M.	W.	57	M.	Clerk
C. H. Hepburn	M.	W.	47	S.	do
Annie S. Ely	F.	W.	50	S.	do
C. M. Semple	F.	W.	52	S.	Principal teacher
Emma A. Cutter	F.	W.	30	S.	Teacher
V. T. Booth	F.	W.	30	S.	do
E. L. Fisher	F.	W.	39	S.	do
M. E. B. Phillips	F.	W.	48	S.	do
Bessie Patterson	F.	W.	24	S.	do
Lavinia Bender	F.	W.	32	S.	do
Annie W. Morten	F.	W.	27	S.	do
Lizzie A. Shears	F.	W.	22	S.	do
Alice M. Seabrook	F.	W.	28	S.	do
Lora B. Shields	F.	W.	28	S.	do
Kate Irvine	F.	W.	27	S.	do
Mary R. Hyde	F.	W.	34	S.	Matron and superintendent of girls' department
Ella L. Patterson	F.	W.	37	S.	Matron for small boys

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Yankton Industrial Boarding-school.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Mar. 15, 1885	England .....	.....	\$1,000	\$705 55
Mar. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	1,000	294 45
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio.....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	600	399 45
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	600	150 00
Nov. 11, 1884	Apr. 11, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	120	50 59
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	Indiana.....	.....	480	40 43
Aug. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	600	549 45
July 1, 1884	Nov. 15, 1884	Iowa .....	.....	500	187 50
Nov. 16, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	500	228 71
May 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	500	83 79
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	420	420 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 30, 1884	Germany .....	.....	360	169 24
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	360	180 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Germany .....	.....	360	360 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Michigan .....	.....	720	180 00
Apr. 1, 1885	May 31, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	720	120 00
Nov. 21, 1884	Apr. 11, 1885	...do .....	.....	120	47 33

Dressmaking, housework, and farming.

Employés at two Day-schools.

Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 5, 1884	England .....	.....	\$600	\$57 06
Sept. 8, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Dakota .....	.....	600	337 50
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	600	150 00

School, Carlisle, Pa.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....	U. S. Army	\$1,000	\$1,000 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	England	Indian Territory.....	1,200	1,200 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania	1,200	1,200 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	900	900 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do	Massachusetts.....	900	900 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts.....	...do	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York	New York	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	England	Michigan	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	540	494 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	540	540 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New Hampshire.....	New Hampshire.....	540	540 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York	Connecticut	540	494 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maryland	Pennsylvania.....	540	540 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 15, 1884	Pennsylvania.....	...do	540	113 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	...do	480	280 40
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.....	900	900 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	600	600 00

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Carlisle Indian Training-					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Florence M. Carter	F.	W.	25	S.	Dining-room matron
Anna R. Stafford	F.	W.	34	S.	do
A. M. Worthington	F.	W.	45	Wid.	Superintendent of sewing-room
Margaret Wilson	F.	W.	38	S.	Nurse
R. P. Thompson	M.	W.	45	M.	Cook
Steve Williamson	M.	I.	22	S.	Baker
Annie R. Jordan	F.	W.	39	M.	Laundress
M. Burgess	F.	W.	31	S.	Agent for placing pupils
O. G. Given	M.	W.	45	M.	Physician
W. P. Campbell	M.	W.	25	M.	Disciplinarian
Samuel A. Jordan	M.	W.	46	M.	In charge of general work
Catherine Miller	F.	W.	44	M.	In charge of dairy
Phil Norman	M.	W.	41	M.	In charge of band and painting
Amos Miller	M.	W.	49	M.	Farmer
Frank Miller	M.	W.	19	S.	Assistant farmer
Hiram Miller	M.	W.	21	S.	do
Millard F. Hummel	M.	W.	36	M.	Carpenter
O. T. Harris	M.	W.	49	M.	Wagon-maker
George W. Kemp	M.	W.	47	S.	Harness-maker
H. H. Cook	M.	W.	44	M.	Shoemaker
T. S. Reighter	M.	W.	61	M.	Tailor
A. Woods Walker	M.	W.	49	M.	Tinner
George Faulk	M.	W.	28	M.	Teamster

At the above school the following industries are taught: Wagon and harness making, painting, printing,

Chillico Industrial Training-

J. W. Hadley	M.	W.	37	M.	Superintendent
H. J. Minthorn	M.	W.	39	M.	do
Fred Barrett	M.	W.	28	M.	Clerk
William De Lesdernier	M.	W.	40	M.	do
Laura E. Minthorn	F.	W.	38	M.	do
John W. Taylor	M.	W.	34	M.	Teacher
Samuel Ashtone	M.	I.	21	S.	do
Alice B. McElwain	F.	W.	27	S.	do
Alice B. McElwain	F.	W.	27	S.	do
Johnson Lane	M.	I.	20	S.	do
Carrie B. Pierson	F.	W.	25	S.	do
Alice B. McElwain	F.	W.	26	S.	do
Emma H. De Knight	F.	W.	33	S.	do
Elizabeth Theaker	F.	W.	50	M.	do
Elizabeth Theaker	F.	W.	50	M.	Matron
Maggie Hogan	F.	W.	31	S.	do
Adda Hayes	F.	W.	25	S.	Assistant matron
Alice Peyburn	F.	W.	.....	S.	Assistant matron and nurse
Matilda Wind	F.	I.	33	S.	do
Alice B. McElwain	F.	W.	27	S.	Nurse
Corilla S. Taylor	F.	W.	24	M.	Seamstress

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

school, Carlisle, Pa.—Continued.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	\$540	\$449 50
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	540	44 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	do	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Scotland	New Jersey	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	Apr. 30, 1885	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	180	149 80
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	800	800 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	Nebraska	900	900 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Iowa	1,200	1,200 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	840	840 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	480	480 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	180	180 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	England	do	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	do	900	900 00
July 1, 1884	Feb. 28, 1885	do	do	180	119 50
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	180	60 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	700	700 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	700	700 00
Sept. 1, 1884	May 31, 1885	Maryland	Maryland	600	449 50
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	540	540 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	360	360 00

shoemaking, carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, tinning, farming, baking, sewing, and laundry work.

school, Chillico, Indian Territory.

July 1, 1884	Nov. 15, 1884	Indiana	Iowa	\$1,500	\$562 50
Nov. 16, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada	do	1,500	937 50
July 1, 1884	Aug. 28, 1884	New York	Kansas	900	142 68
Aug. 29, 1884	Dec. 15, 1884	Texas	do	700	207 33
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Oregon	1,000	500 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 15, 1884	do	Missouri	600	225 00
Nov. 16, 1884	Jan. 13, 1885	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	600	95 04
Jan. 14, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	Illinois	do	600	30 00
Feb. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	do	do	480	78 70
Apr. 1, 1885	Apr. 30, 1885	Indian Territory	do	480	39 60
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio	Illinois	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	July 25, 1884	Illinois	Kansas	600	40 76
July 26, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	600	459 24
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	Ohio	Kansas	600	150 00
July 1, 1884	Jan. 11, 1885	do	do	600	168 33
Jan. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	North Carolina	do	600	274 97
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois	Kansas	500	500 00
July 1, 1884	July 30, 1884	do	do	360	29 35
Aug. 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Canada	Indian Territory	360	30 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois	do	480	120 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 15, 1884	Missouri	Missouri	480	180 00

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Chilocco Indian Training-school,					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Matilda Wind	F.	I.	33	M.	Seamstress
Maggie Hogan	F.	W.	31	S.	do
Sadie L. Huston	F.	W.	25	M.	do
Virginia Samoi	F.	I.	19	M.	do
Kate Leclare	F.	H.	20	S.	do
Virginia Samoi	F.	I.	19	M.	do
Virginia Stumbling Bear ..	F.	I.	.....	S.	Assistant seamstress.....
Ella O. Scott.....	F.	W.	22	M.	Cook
Matilda Wind	F.	I.	33	M.	do
Molly Brewster.....	F.	W.	24	M.	do
Emily Jackson	F.	I.	25	M.	do
Annie Quackenbush.....	F.	W.	38	S.	do
Joseph Wind	M.	H.	30	M.	do
Annie Quackenbush.....	F.	W.	38	S.	do
Emily Jackson	F.	I.	.....	S.	Assistant cook.....
General Jackson.....	M.	I.	39	M.	do
S. B. Scott	M.	W.	29	M.	Baker.....
Joseph Wind	M.	H.	30	M.	do
S. D. Brewster	M.	W.	32	M.	do
Annie Jackson	F.	I.	35	M.	do
Joseph Wind	M.	H.	30	M.	do
Mary A. King	F.	H.	18	S.	do
Anna Quackenbush.....	F.	W.	38	S.	do
Alice Warren.....	F.	W.	22	S.	do
Maggie Hogan	F.	W.	31	S.	Laundress
Joseph Wind	M.	I.	30	M.	Laundryman
Maggie Hogan	F.	W.	31	S.	Laundress
Eliza White	F.	I.	40	M.	do
Jennie E. Chapin	F.	W.	44	M.	do
Kazed Keopone.....	F.	I.	40	M.	Assistant laundress
Susie Marbonia.....	F.	I.	25	M.	do
Joseph Wind	M.	H.	30	M.	do
Eliza White	F.	I.	40	M.	do
George R. Westfall.....	M.	W.	37	S.	Physician
George R. Westfall.....	M.	W.	37	S.	do
Thomas Alford	M.	H.	24	M.	Disciplinarian
R. O. Munson	M.	W.	34	S.	do
Joseph Wind	M.	H.	30	M.	do
D. D. Marquis	M.	W.	55	S.	Farmer
W. J. Hadly.....	M.	W.	37	M.	do
W. H. Nelson	M.	H.	31	M.	do
Thomas Alford	M.	H.	24	M.	do
Jasper N. Huston.....	M.	W.	30	M.	do
Jasper N. Huston.....	M.	W.	30	M.	do
Matilda Wind	F.	I.	33	M.	Tailoress
Johnson Lane.....	M.	I.	20	S.	Cadet sergeant.....
James Dodone	M.	I.	18	S.	do
George Shepherd.....	M.	H.	18	S.	do
Charlie Bear.....	M.	I.	19	S.	do

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CLXXXIII

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Chillico, Indian Territory—Continued.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Nov. 16, 1884	Dec. 7, 1884	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	\$480	\$28 69
Dec. 8, 1884	Jan. 5, 1885	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	480	37 97
Jan. 6, 1885	Apr. 4, 1885	.. do .....	.....	480	119 96
Apr. 6, 1885	June 1, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	480	73 89
June 2, 1885	June 13, 1885	.. do .....	.....	480	15 82
June 15, 1885	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.....	480	21 10
Sept. 1, 1884	Apr. 18, 1885	.. do	Indian Territory	240	140 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Ohio	Kansas	360	60 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Nov. 15, 1884	Canada	Indian Territory	360	75 00
Nov. 25, 1884	Dec. 4, 1884	Indiana	Kansas	360	9 78
Dec. 5, 1884	Jan. 4, 1885	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	360	30 42
Jan. 5, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	North Carolina .....	.....	360	27 00
Feb. 1, 1885	June 14, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	600	221 88
June 15, 1885	June 30, 1885	North Carolina .....	.....	600	26 37
Sept. 1, 1884	Dec. 4, 1884	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	240	62 39
Dec. 5, 1884	Jan. 15, 1885	.. do .....	.. do	240	27 60
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Ohio	Kansas	360	60 00
Sept. 9, 1884	Nov. 24, 1884	Kansas	Indian Territory	360	74 34
Nov. 25, 1884	Dec. 4, 1884	Iowa	Kansas	360	9 78
Jan. 1, 1885	Jan. 13, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	360	13 00
Jan. 14, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	Kansas	Indian Territory	360	18 00
Feb. 1, 1885	Feb. 7, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	480	9 33
Feb. 8, 1885	June 14, 1885	North Carolina .....	.....	480	168 16
June 17, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	480	18 46
July 1, 1884	Dec. 7, 1884	Wisconsin	Kansas	480	208 69
Dec. 8, 1884	Jan. 5, 1885	Kansas .....	.. do	480	37 97
Jan. 6, 1885	Jan. 15, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	480	13 33
Feb. 1, 1885	Feb. 28, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	480	37 33
Mar. 2, 1885	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.....	480	160 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 10, 1884	.. do	Indian Territory	240	26 96
Aug. 11, 1884	Jan. 5, 1885	.. do .....	.. do	240	96 59
Jan. 6, 1885	Jan. 13, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	240	5 33
Jan. 19, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	.. do .....	.....	240	8 67
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	New York	Kansas	700	350 00
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.. do	400	200 00
Feb. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	600	98 30
Apr. 1, 1885	June 13, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	900	182 94
June 15, 1885	June 30, 1885	Kansas	Indian Territory	900	39 56
July 1, 1884	Dec. 5, 1884	Pennsylvania	Kansas	900	386 41
Dec. 6, 1884	Jan. 11, 1885	Indiana	Iowa	900	91 09
Jan. 12, 1885	Jan. 18, 1885	.. do .....	.....	900	17 50
Jan. 19, 1885	Jan. 31, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	900	32 50
Feb. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	98 30
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	.. do .....	.....	900	225 00
Dec. 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	Canada	Indian Territory	720	406 97
Dec. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Indian Territory .....	.. do	60	5 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Apr. 8, 1885	.....	.....	60	16 32
Apr. 9, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	60	13 68
Dec. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	.. do .....	.. do	60	5 00

CLXXXIV REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES: NAMES,

Chillico Indian Training-school,					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Tommy Gould	M.	I.	17	S.	Cadet sergeant
Rush Roberts	M.	I.	18	S.	do
John Dunlap	M.	I.	18	S.	do
Robert Dunlap	M.	I.	18	S.	do
Samuel Ashtone	M.	I.	21	S.	do
Earnest Lushbaugh	M.	I.	20	S.	do
Reuben Townsend	M.	I.	17	S.	do
Jimmie Inkinish	M.	I.	16	S.	do
W. H. Nelson	M.	W.	30	S.	Carpenter
Chepa Ross	M.	I.	20	S.	Laborer
Chepa Ross	M.	I.	20	S.	do
Luther Samoi	M.	I.	20	M.	do
Garrie Jackson	M.	I.	24	S.	do
Henry Wallace	M.	I.	20	S.	do
George Rouse	M.	I.	27	S.	do

At the above school the following industries are taught :

Forest Grove Training-school,					
H. J. Minthorn	M.	W.	39	M.	Superintendent
W. V. Coffin	M.	W.	27	S.	do
Laura E. Minthorn	F.	W.	38	M.	Clerk
A. C. Rogers	M.	W.	28	M.	do
A. C. Rogers	M.	W.	28	M.	Clerk and physician
W. V. Coffin	M.	W.	27	M.	Physician and principal teacher
Minnie Unthank	F.	W.	23	S.	Principal teacher
Minnie Unthank	F.	W.	23	S.	Assistant teacher
Arthur C. Rogers	M.	W.	28	M.	do
Minnie Unthank	F.	W.	23	S.	do
Mary F. Mills	F.	W.	33	M.	do
Lizzie Olney	F.	I.	18	S.	do
Viola McConville	F.	W.	26	M.	do
David E. Brewer	M.	H.	22	M.	Disciplinarian
Ed. McConville	M.	W.	40	M.	do
Margaret Inglis	F.	W.	26	S.	Matron
Minnie Unthank	F.	W.	23	S.	do
Phoebe A. Rogers	F.	W.	27	M.	do
Lucy Coates	F.	W.	33	S.	Assistant matron
Annie Sheckles Baker	F.	W.	39	M.	do
Lilly Pitt	F.	I.	18	S.	Seamstress
Sarah McCoy	F.	W.	22	S.	do
Jennie Fletcher	F.	H.	16	S.	do
Phoebe A. Rogers	F.	W.	27	S.	do
Jennie Fletcher	F.	H.	16	S.	do
Amanda M. Woodward	F.	W.	30	M.	do
Lucy Coates	F.	W.	33	S.	Cook
Katie L. Brewer	F.	H.	19	M.	do
John Adams	M.	I.	20	S.	Laundryman

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CLXXXV.

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Chilocco, Indian Territory—Continued.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Jan. 1, 1885	Apr. 8, 1885	Idaho .....	.....	60	16 32
Apr. 9, 1885	May 31, 1885	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	60	8 58
June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	5 00
Dec. 1, 1884	Jan. 31, 1885	do	do	60	10 00
Feb. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	25 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	35 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	35 00
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do	do	60	35 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Indiana	Kansas	900	450 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Indian Territory	Indian Territory	240	180 00
Apr. 1, 1885	Apr. 18, 1885	do	do	360	17 80
Apr. 20, 1885	May 20, 1885	do	do	360	30 69
May 21, 1885	June 5, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	360	16 81
June 6, 1885	June 21, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	360	15 82
June 22, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	360	8 90

Farming, painting, carpentry, sewing, dairying, and housework.

Forest Grove, Oregon.

July 1, 1884	Nov. 20, 1884	Canada .....	.....	1,500	375 00
Nov. 21, 1884	June 30, 1885	North Carolina	Oregon	1,500	917 04
July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Ohio .....	.....	1,200	498 93
Dec. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Iowa .....	.....	1,200	101 07
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	1,200	600 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 20, 1884	North Carolina	Oregon	1,200	466 32
Jan. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Iowa .....	.....	1,200	600 00
July 1, 1884	Oct. 17, 1884	do .....	.....	600	177 72
Oct. 20, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	do .....	.....	600	68 43
Dec. 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	do .....	.....	600	50 50
Nov. 17, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	600	373 42
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	Oregon .....	.....	600	150 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	600	150 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 21, 1884	Washington Ter .....	.....	900	352 16
Nov. 22, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	900	547 84
July 1, 1884	Oct. 17, 1884	Wisconsin .....	.....	700	207 34
Oct. 18, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Iowa .....	.....	700	83 73
Dec. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	do .....	.....	700	408 93
July 8, 1884	July 31, 1884	Michigan .....	.....	600	39 13
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maryland .....	.....	600	490 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Oregon .....	.....	420	70 80
Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 14, 1884	Iowa .....	.....	420	50 18
Oct. 15, 1884	Oct. 20, 1884	Washington Ter .....	.....	420	6 85
Oct. 21, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Iowa .....	.....	420	46 80
Dec. 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Washington Ter .....	.....	420	140 37
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	420	105 00
July 1, 1884	July 7, 1884	Michigan .....	.....	540	10 27
July 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	Russian America .....	.....	540	529 72
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1885	Washington Ter .....	.....	360	60 60

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES: NAMES,

Forest Grove Training-school,					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Lewis Charles.....	M.	I.	21	S.	Laundryman.....
Susie Winger.....	F.	I.	19	S.	Laundress.....
Sallie Pitt.....	F.	I.	17	S.	...do.....
Katie J. Garrison.....	F.	H.	17	S.	...do.....
E. H. Woodward.....	M.	W.	31	M.	Farmer.....
Annie Fairchild.....	F.	W.	30	S.	Tailoress.....
Sophia Mark.....	F.	W.	31	S.	...do.....
W. H. Utter.....	M.	W.	59	M.	Tailor.....
Thomas Heaton.....	M.	W.	53	M.	Wagon-maker and carpenter.....
Marcus D. L. Bronson.....	M.	W.	38	M.	...do.....
James Stewart.....	M.	H.	20	S.	...do.....
David E. Brewer.....	M.	I.	23	M.	...do.....
David E. Brewer.....	M.	I.	23	M.	Carpenter and cabinet-maker.....
William S. Hudson.....	M.	W.	56	M.	Blacksmith and farmer.....
William S. Hudson.....	M.	W.	56	M.	Blacksmith and wagon-maker.....
Samuel A. Walker.....	M.	W.	31	M.	Shoemaker and harness-maker.....
John Alexis.....	M.	I.	18	S.	Butcher.....
Andrew Boos.....	M.	W.	34	S.	Tinsmith.....
George Boos.....	M.	W.	32	S.	...do.....
George Blake.....	M.	H.	17	S.	Cadet sergeant.....
James Brewer.....	M.	H.	18	S.	...do.....
George Brown.....	M.	H.	17	S.	...do.....
Charles Pe Ell.....	M.	I.	19	S.	...do.....
Johnney Walker.....	M.	I.	21	S.	...do.....
Andrew Richards.....	M.	I.	16	S.	...do.....
James Seward.....	M.	H.	21	S.	...do.....
James Maxwell.....	M.	H.	18	S.	...do.....

At the above school the following industries are taught: Carpentry, cabinet-making, black-

Genoa Training-school,

Samuel F. Tappan.....	M.	W.	52	S.	Superintendent.....
Albion L. Mitchell.....	M.	W.	56	M.	Clerk and steward.....
Mary H. Cooke.....	F.	W.	46	S.	Principal teacher.....
Mary H. Cooke.....	F.	W.	46	S.	Teacher.....
Mary E. Welles.....	F.	W.	31	S.	...do.....
Lindley M. Hull.....	M.	W.	29	M.	...do.....
Mary Orr.....	F.	W.	35	S.	...do.....
Rachel A. Stanton.....	F.	W.	28	S.	...do.....
Elvira G. Platt.....	F.	W.	65	Wid.	Matron.....
Annie W. Steele.....	F.	W.	25	S.	Assistant matron.....
Carrie Vorhees.....	F.	W.	24	S.	...do.....
Carrie McKee.....	F.				Seamstress.....
Birdie Brooks.....	F.	W.	25	S.	...do.....
Lizzie Walton.....	F.				Assistant seamstress.....
Matilda L. Matson.....	F.	W.	24	S.	Cook.....
Lizzie Glode.....	F.	I.	19	S.	Assistant cook.....
Mary North.....	F.	I.	18	S.	...do.....

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CLXXXVII

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Forest Grove, Oregon—Continued.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Ter.....		\$360	\$299 40
July 1, 1884	July 9, 1884	do		360	8 80
July 10, 1884	Oct. 28, 1884	Oregon		360	108 57
Oct. 29, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Ter.....		360	242 65
Mar. 11, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana.....		900	265 00
July 1, 1884	Dec. 31, 1884	Oregon		600	300 00
Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 31, 1885	do		600	150 00
Apr. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York		900	225 00
July 1, 1884	July 19, 1885	do		900	46 47
July 21, 1884	Oct. 5, 1884	do		900	188 33
Oct. 6, 1884	Nov. 21, 1884	Washington Ter.....		900	114 93
Nov. 22, 1884	Mar. 15, 1885	do		900	282 84
Mar. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	do		900	265 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 15, 1885	New York		900	635 00
Mar. 16, 1885	June 30, 1885	do		900	265 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Oregon		900	900 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Ter.....		150	150 00
July 1, 1884	Oct. 28, 1884	Wisconsin		100	32 60
Oct. 29, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Ter.....		100	67 40
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Oregon		60	60 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Ter.....		60	60 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Alaska		60	60 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Washington Ter.....		60	60 00
July 1, 1884	July 21, 1884	do		60	3 42
July 27, 1884	June 30, 1885	do		60	56 58
July 1, 1884	Oct. 5, 1884	do		60	15 82
Oct. 6, 1884	June 30, 1885	Idaho		60	44 18

smithing, shoemaking, wagon-making, printing, tailoring, farming, sewing, and housework.

Genoa, Nebraska.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts		\$1,500	\$1,500 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Maine		1,000	1,000 00
Oct. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania		720	540 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	do		600	150 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts.....		600	600 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York		600	600 00
Sept. 24, 1884	Jan. 25, 1885	Missouri.....		600	203 08
Jan. 26, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana		600	258 33
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York		720	720 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Indiana		400	300 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Minnesota		400	100 00
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	do		400	33 33
Sept. 2, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois		400	331 52
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	do		120	30 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Illinois		300	300 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Dakota		150	150 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Missouri.....		150	150 00

CLXXXVIII REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS: NAMES,

Genoa Training-school,					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Annie Williamson	F.	W.	19	S.	Laundress
Minerva Burgess	F.	I.	19	S.	Assistant laundress
Tracy R. Clark	M.	W.	29	M.	Physician
John W. Williamson.....	M.	W.	33	M.	Farmer
John W. Williamson.....	M.	W.	33	M.	..do
Ole Olson	M.	W.	48	M.	Carpenter
Samuel P. McKee.....	M.				..do
Frank Twiss	M.	I.	18	S.	Laborer and disciplinarian

At the above school the following industries are taught:

Haskell Institute,					
James Marvin	M.	W.		M.	Superintendent
O. J. Woodard	M.	W.	29	M.	Clerk
J. L. Du Mars	M.	W.	33	M.	Principal teacher
Anna C. Hamilton	F.	W.	33	S.	Teacher
Belle S. Stevens	F.	W.	28	S.	..do
Mary E. Whitcomb	F.	W.	42	S.	..do
Della H. Davis	F.	W.	25	S.	First assistant teacher
Abbie Coltrane	F.	W.	28	S.	Second assistant teacher
Helen Lathrop	F.	W.		S.	Third assistant teacher
Anna H. Du Mars	F.	W.	24	M.	..do
Mary E. De Sette	F.	W.	26	S.	Fourth assistant teacher
Anna M. Jenkins	F.	W.	60	Wid.	Matron
Almira C. Ingalls	F.	W.	53	S.	..do
S. D. Hamilton	F.	W.	62	Wid.	..do
Flora I. French	F.	W.	36	Wid.	..do
Minnie Taylor	F.	W.	40	Wid.	Assistant matron
Belle Stevens	F.				..do
Lizzie Smith	F.	W.	40	S.	Seamstress
Minerva Burgess	F.	I.	19	S.	Assistant seamstress
Sarah Horner	F.	W.	32	Wid.	Cook
Anna H. Du Mars	F.	W.	24	M.	..do
Eliza J. Lawson	F.	W.	38	Wid.	..do
Susan Hawkins	F.	N.	37	Wid.	Assistant cook
Sara Cowgill	F.	W.	56	S.	Laundress
Sarah Crowell	F.	I.		S.	First assistant laundress
Minnie Little Elk	F.	I.		M.	Second assistant laundress
Albert Newman	M.	W.	59	M.	Physician
E. F. Crocker	M.	W.	34	M.	Engineer
Edward Scott	M.	W.	30	M.	Assistant engineer
William H. Coffin	M.	W.	58	M.	Superintendent of farming
John S. Pratt	M.	W.	24	S.	First assistant farmer
Owen Howenchico	M.	I.	18	S.	Second assistant farmer
Alex. Peters	M.	I.	20	S.	..do
William Burton	M.	W.	46	M.	Carpenter
Colonel Horn	M.	I.	19	S.	Teamster

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CLXXXIX

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Genoa, Nebraska—Continued.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	400	\$400 00
July 1, 1884	Sept. 30, 1884	.....	.....	120	30 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	720	630 00
Apr. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	840	210 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Norway .....	.....	720	240 00
July 1, 1884	July 31, 1884	.....	.....	780	65 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Nebraska.....	.....	240	240 00

Carpentry, brick-making, farming, and housework.

Lawrence, Kansas.

July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	\$2,000	\$2,000 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	1,200	1,199 98
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Pennsylvania .....	.....	900	748 40
Sept. 17, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	600	472 83
Mar. 2, 1885	Apr. 8, 1885	New Hampshire .....	.....	600	63 19
Apr. 9, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	600	136 76
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	North Carolina .....	.....	600	499 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	600	499 00
Sept. 1, 1884	Jan. 18, 1885	.....	.....	600	229 00
Jan. 19, 1885	June 30, 1885	Mississippi .....	.....	600	269 97
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	499 00
July 16, 1884	Nov. 17, 1884	New Hampshire .....	.....	720	248 48
Nov. 19, 1884	Mar. 4, 1885	New York .....	.....	720	212 03
Mar. 5, 1885	Apr. 8, 1885	.....	.....	720	69 80
Apr. 9, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	720	164 20
July 16, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	600	578 85
May 4, 1885	June 30, 1885	.....	.....	540	86 04
July 16, 1884	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	540	469 54
Dec. 8, 1884	June 30, 1885	Colorado .....	.....	240	135 65
Aug. 16, 1884	Nov. 26, 1884	Indiana .....	.....	540	151 13
Nov. 27, 1884	Dec. 8, 1884	Mississippi .....	.....	540	17 61
Dec. 9, 1884	June 30, 1885	Massachusetts .....	.....	540	303 75
Sept. 10, 1884	June 30, 1885	Kentucky .....	.....	240	193 70
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	540	449 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indian Territory .....	.....	240	200 00
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Colorado .....	.....	240	186 52
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Vermont .....	.....	600	499 00
Nov. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	Connecticut .....	.....	900	564 93
Nov. 15, 1884	Mar. 31, 1885	Kansas .....	.....	540	203 98
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	900	900 00
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	...do .....	.....	600	600 00
July 1, 1884	Aug. 31, 1884	Colorado .....	.....	300	50 60
Sept. 1, 1884	Feb. 2, 1885	Wisconsin .....	.....	300	126 87
July 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	780	780 00
July 1, 1884	Nov. 30, 1884	Colorado .....	.....	300	124 70

Table A.—INDIAN SCHOOL EMPLOYÉES: NAMES,

Haskell Institute,					
Name.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Position.
Moore Van Horn	M.	I.	20	S.	Shoemaker
Annie Warner	F.	W.	42	S.	Tailoress
Charles F. Siler	M.	W.	25	S.	Storekeeper
N. L. Wood	M.	W.	54	M.	Nurse and gardener
Edward Scott	M.	W.	30	S.	Night watchman
W. A. Floyd	M.	W.	34	M.	do
Little Elk	M.	I.	.....	M.	Baker
James R. Murie	M.	I.	21	S.	Assistant disciplinarian

At the above school the following industries are taught :

POSITIONS, SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.

Lawrence, Kansas—Continued.

Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Dec. 15, 1884	June 30, 1885	Colorado .....	.....	\$300	\$163 86
Mar. 2, 1885	June 30, 1885	New York .....	.....	540	180 00
Mar. 2, 1885	June 30, 1885	Indiana .....	.....	540	180 00
Mar. 1, 1885	June 30, 1885	Ohio .....	.....	600	201 70
Apr. 1, 1885	May 2, 1885	.....	.....	540	47 47
May 4, 1885	June 30, 1885	Illinois .....	.....	540	86 04
Sept. 1, 1884	June 30, 1885	Colorado .....	.....	360	279 78
Mar. 2, 1885	June 30, 1885	Nebraska .....	.....	180	60 00

Carpentry, shoemaking, farming, sewing, and housework.

Table B.—GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS UNDER SUPERVISION
FISCAL YEAR ENDED

Agency and school.	How supported.	School population.
Blackfeet, Montana:		
Blackfeet School	By Government	500
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Indian Territory:		
Arapaho Industrial-school	By Government	} 796
Cheyenne Industrial-school	do	
Mennonite School (agency)	By Government and religious society	
Mennonite School (cantonment)	do	
Cheyenne River, Dakota:		
Cheyenne River Boys' School	By Government	} 767
Peoria Bottom School	By contract	
Saint John's Girls' School	By Government and religious society	
Charger's Camp School	By Government	
Duprez' Camp School	do	
Hump's Camp School	do	
Saint Stephen's School	do	/
Colorado River, Arizona:		
Colorado River School	By Government	} 168
Yuma Industrial School	do	
Colville, Washington Territory:		
Colville Boys' School	By contract	} 900
Colville Girls' School	do	
Cœur d'Alène Boys' School	do	
Cœur d'Alène Girls' School	do	
Crow, Montana:		
Crow School	By Government	835
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Dakota:		
Crow Creek School	By Government	180
Lower Brulé School	do	321
Devil's Lake, Dakota:		
Devil's Lake Boys' Industrial-school	By Government	} 209
Devil's Lake Boys and Girls' School	By Government	
Saint Mary's School (Turtle Mountain)	By contract	} 263
Saint John's School (Turtle Mountain)	do	
Eastern Cherokee, North Carolina:		
Bird Town School	By contract	
Big Cove School	do	
Cherokee School	do	
Macedonia School	do	
Robbinsville School	do	
Flathead, Montana:		
Flathead Boys' School	By contract	} 600
Flathead Girls' School	do	
Fort Belknap, Montana:		
Fort Belknap School	By Government	251
Fort Berthold, Dakota:		
Fort Stephenson Industrial-school	By Government	220
For Hall, Idaho:		
Fort Hall School	By Government	252
Fort Peck, Montana:		
Poplar Creek School	By Government	} 959
Wolf Point School	do	

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CXCIH

OF INDIAN AGENTS: LOCATION, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, ETC., FOR THE JUNE 30, 1885.

Capacity of school.		Employés.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
20	80	4	150	12.33	31.18	9	\$3,714 17	\$33 47
}	100	13	102	72.90	.....	10	9,703 13	13 31
	100	13	97	54.46	.....	10	9,268 61	17 02
	40	.....	50	36.75	.....	10	1,856 77	5 05
	60	.....	58	39.80	.....	10	2,294 56	5 77
}	50	5	50	47.90	.....	10	6,063 62	12 66
	25	.....	21	10.36	.....	6	623 01	10 00
	38	.....	38	36.46	.....	11	1,030 85	2 57
	.....	40	1	19	.....	4	168 05	2 68
	.....	25	1	21	.....	10	571 44	3 59
	.....	40	1	29	.....	9	662 00	6 43
	.....	25	1	31	.....	10	706 14	5 65
}	50	5	38	36.62	.....	8	5,605 02	19 13
	200	4	30	23.43	3.00	9	4,410 38	20 92
}	70	.....	30	20.42	.....	12	2,041 66	8 33
	60	.....	57	48.60	.....	10	4,050 36	8 33
	100	.....	72	52.16	.....	12	5,216 66	8 33
	80	.....	71	44.83	.....	12	4,483 33	8 33
40	.....	3	28	20.03	.....	11	3,234 96	14 68
40	10	4	51	34.30	.....	10	4,147 30	12 09
40	.....	5	36	25.10	.....	10	4,000 30	15 94
}	30	5	30	25.40	.....	10	4,135 52	16 28
	70	.....	69	63.60	.....	10	7,879 90	12 39
}	50	.....	70	50.83	.....	12	5,082 61	8 33
	.....	60	65	.....	41.10	10	1,000 00	2 43
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	16.73	7	} 1,960 00	.....
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	22.80	6		
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	18.93	7		
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	24.11	6		
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	19.86	7		
}	150	.....	82	71.50	.....	12	7,149 99	8 33
	150	.....	89	62.75	.....	12	6,274 99	8 33
.....	16	1	45	.....	29.83	10	1,036 72	3 48
80	.....	11	76	55.62	.....	12	8,895 53	13 33
100	.....	4	42	34.50	.....	10	4,235 09	12 28
}	60	.....	66	59.42	.....	10	8,457 84	14 23
	.....	40	61	.....	38.06	10	720 00	1 89

Table B.—GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS UNDER SUPER

Agency and school.	How supported.	School population.
Grande Ronde, Oregon:		
Grande Ronde School	By Government	191
Green Bay, Wisconsin:		
Menomonee Industrial-school	By Government	} 328
Saint Joseph's School	By contract	
Cornelius School	By Government	} 445
Hobart School	do	
Oneida East School	do	
Oneida West School No. 1	do	
Oneida West School No. 2	do	
Oneida West School No. 3	do	} 22
Stockbridge School	do	
Hoopla Valley, California:		
Hoopla Valley School	By Government	54
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Indian Territory:		
Kiowa and Comanche School	By Government	} 767
Wichita School	do	
Klamath, Oregon:		
Klamath School	By Government	} 215
Yainax School	do	
La Pointe, Wisconsin:		
Fond du Lac School	By Government	59
Grand Portage School	do	24
Lac Court Oreilles School	do	150
Lac du Flambeau School	do	40
Pah-quay-ah-wong School	do	} 136
Vermillion Lake School	do	
Mackinac, Michigan:		
Baraga School	By Government	} 1,000
Hannahville School	do	
High Island School	do	
Iroquois Point School	do	
L'Anse School	do	
Longwood School	do	
Middle Village School	do	
Munissing School	do	
Naubetung School	do	
Nepissing School	do	
Sugar Island School	do	
Mescalero, New Mexico:		
Mescalero School	By Government	239
Mission, California:		
Agua Caliente No. 1	By Government	} 770
Agua Caliente No. 2	do	
Coahuila School	do	
La Jolla School	do	
Protrero School	do	
Rincon School	do	
San Jacinto School	do	
Temecula School	do	

* One hundred

VISION OF INDIAN AGENTS: LOCATION, ATTENDANCE, ETC.—Continued.

Capacity of school.		Employés.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
75	30	4	65	44.66	8.50	12	\$4,970 87	\$9 28
100	.....	7	117	100.26	2.50	10	7,214 78	7 20
	150	.....	131	*110.04	5.60	12	10,000 00	8 33
}	56	1	26	.....	8.42	10	260 89	3 10
	40	1	103	.....	45.10	10	482 14	1 07
	30	1	37	.....	15.20	10	331 63	2 18
	50	1	48	.....	20.24	10	469 02	2 31
	45	1	35	.....	17.40	10	287 99	1 66
	40	1	33	.....	17.00	10	265 07	1 55
	20	1	18	.....	8.80	10	418 13	4 75
	60	1	44	.....	20.57	11	1,539 05	6 00
120	.....	15	122	76.63	.....	10	10,536 81	13 75
	70	10	50	43.40	.....	10	5,662 80	13 05
80	10	6	80	71.45	1.00	10	7,951 64	11 13
	60	4	61	47.40	1.00	10	5,202 05	10 97
30	1	25	.....	.....	12.11	9	600 00	5 51
20	1	23	.....	.....	15.58	12	420 00	2 25
24	2	49	.....	.....	11.61	7	915 90	11 27
30	1	29	.....	.....	19.00	4	538 04	7 08
40	1	21	.....	.....	11.87	4	63 37	1 33
50	2	53	.....	.....	21.44	9	1,100 00	5 70
}	40	1	57	.....	36.20	10	406 00	1 10
	40	1	28	.....	19.60	10	400 00	2 04
	50	1	24	.....	12.33	6	400 00	5 41
	75	1	30	.....	12.21	10	326 09	2 67
	45	1	37	.....	16.78	9	400 00	2 65
	20	1	21	.....	12.87	10	600 00	4 66
	36	1	33	.....	15.41	9	332 97	2 40
	40	1	18	.....	16.20	10	400 00	2 47
	45	1	22	.....	10.00	10	400 00	4 00
	30	1	19	.....	6.50	10	376 09	5 79
	40	1	30	.....	13.33	9	323 90	2 70
15	.....	4	11	10.18	.....	11	2,928 65	26 15
}	50	1	38	.....	25.70	10	720 00	2 80
	30	1	29	.....	15.16	6	360 00	3 96
	50	1	38	.....	20.55	9	608 00	3 29
	50	1	60	.....	48.00	6	360 00	1 25
	35	1	30	.....	15.50	10	720 00	4 65
	40	1	42	.....	18.30	10	720 00	3 93
	40	1	30	.....	22.30	10	720 00	3 23
	45	1	28	.....	25.70	10	720 00	2 80

by contract.

Table B.—GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS UNDER SUPER

Agency and school.	How supported.	School population.
Navajo, New Mexico:		
Navajo Industrial-school	By Government	6,916
Neah Bay, Washington Territory:		
Neah Bay School	By Government	} 136
Quillehute School	do	
Nevada, Nevada:		
Pyramid Lake Industrial-school	By Government	} 226
Walker River School	do	
Nez Percé, Idaho:		
Lapwai Industrial-school	By Government	
Nisqually and S'Kokomish, Washington Territory:		
Chehallis Industrial-school	By Government	} 331
Puyallup Industrial-school	do	
S'Kokomish Industrial-school	do	
Jamestown School	do	
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska:		
Omaha Industrial-school	By Government	} 278
Omaha Mission School	By contract	
Winnebago Industrial-school	By Government	201
Osage and Kaw, Indian Territory:		
Kaw Industrial-school	By Government	} 344
Osage Industrial-school	do	
Ouray, Utah:		
Ouray School	By Government	453
Pima and Maricopa, Arizona:		
Pima School	By Government	950
Papago School	do	1,500
Pine Ridge, Dakota:		
Pine Ridge Industrial-school	By Government	} 1,846
Pine Ridge School	do	
Ogallala School	do	
Saint Andrew's School	do	
White Bird School	do	
Wounded Knee School	do	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Indian Territory:		
Pawnee Industrial-school	By Government	251
Ponca Industrial-school	do	128
Otoe Industrial-school	do	57
Oakland School	do	
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas:		
Kickapoo Industrial-school	By Government	50
Pottawatomie Industrial-school	do	
Sac and Fox and Iowa Industrial-school	do	52
Pueblo, New Mexico:		
Albuquerque School	By contract	} 2,149
University of New Mexico	do	
Isleta School	By Government	
Jemez School	do	
Laguna School	do	
Santa Clara School	do	
San Juan School	do	
Zufi School	do	

CXCVIII REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table B.—GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS UNDER SUPER

Agency and school.	How supported.	School population.
Quapaw, Indian Territory:		
Quapaw Industrial School	By Government	} 316
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Industrial-school	do	
Miami School	do	
Modoc School	do	
Peoria School	do	
Quinaielt, Washington Territory:		
Quinaielt School	By Government	68
Rosebud, Dakota:		
Rosebud School	By Government	} 1,701
Black Pipe Creek School	do	
Cut Meat Creek School	do	
Little Oak Creek School	do	
Oak Creek School	do	
Scabby Creek School	do	
White Thunder School	do	
Round Valley, California:		
Headquarters School	By Government	} 75
Lowerquarters School	do	
Sac and Fox, Indian Territory:		
Absentee Shawnee Industrial-school	By Government	} 380
Sac and Fox Industrial-school	do	
Sac and Fox, Iowa:		
Sac and Fox School	By Government	
Santee and Flandreau, Nebraska:		
Santee and Flandreau Industrial-school	By Government	} 208
Hope School	By Government and religious society	
Santee Normal Training-school	By contract	
Saint Mary's Girls' School	By Government and religious society	
Flandreau School	By Government	
Ponca School	do	63
		43
Shoshone, Wyoming Territory:		
Wind River Industrial-school	By Government	250
Siletz, Oregon:		
Siletz School	By Government	149
Sisseton, Dakota:		
Sisseton Industrial-school	By Government	} 379
Ascension Girls' School	do	
Goodwill Mission School	By contract	
Standing Rock, Dakota:		
Standing Rock Industrial-school	By Government	} 1,109
Industrial Farm School	do	
Standing Rock School No. 1	do	
Standing Rock School No. 2	do	
Standing Rock School No. 3	do	
Cannon Ball School	do	
Tulalip, Washington Territory:		
Tulalip Male School	By contract	} 228
Tulalip Female School	do	

* 50 by contract, at \$100 per annum; 50, at \$167 per annum; Govern

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CXCIX

VISION OF INDIAN AGENTS: LOCATION, ATTENDANCE, ETC.—Continued.

Capacity of school.		Employés.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
80	20	7	44	39.75	.....	10	\$5,303 02	\$13 34
	100	15	10	107	86.71	10	8,608 41	9 92
.....	30	1	34	.....	22.00	7	431 10	2 80
.....	30	1	13	.....	10.45	10	508 09	4 86
.....	56	1	27	.....	7.75	10	597 26	7 71
30	.....	3	29	26.82	.....	11	2,955 91	10 02
.....	30	1	47	.....	30.22	7	339 13	1 60
.....	30	2	60	.....	27.64	6	397 50	2 39
.....	34	1	28	.....	19.50	2	100 50	2 58
.....	30	1	39	.....	22.16	6	281 63	2 12
.....	30	1	30	.....	22.55	9	600 00	2 96
.....	30	2	29	.....	13.46	5	236 67	3 52
.....	30	2	37	.....	24.27	10	630 09	2 60
.....	75	2	51	.....	31.56	12	546 93	1 44
.....	40	2	32	.....	16.59	9	704 66	4 72
40	.....	9	37	29.54	.....	7	4,465 53	21 60
40	.....	8	39	25.80	2.50	10	4,737 19	18 36
.....	25	1	25	.....	12.58	10	600 00	4 77
45	.....	8	66	46.17	.....	10	6,663 49	14 43
28	.....	.....	27	23.79	.....	9	823 89	3 85
130	20	.....	149	*110.97	3.53	10	12,270 13	11 06
26	.....	.....	27	22.74	.....	9	654 20	3 20
.....	50	1	38	.....	23.39	10	600 00	2 57
.....	50	1	36	.....	16.56	6	350 50	3 53
80	20	11	87	65.29	1.00	11	10,219 56	14 23
84	12	6	72	59.28	1.50	10	5,630 83	9 50
130	12	12	116	81.27	1.00	10	15,394 00	18 94
14	.....	2	13	10.70	.....	10	1,457 54	13 62
55	10	.....	61	†50.12	3.33	8	3,000 00	8 33
100	.....	8	127	112.00	.....	10	11,000 96	9 82
60	.....	7	58	42.60	.....	10	6,139 08	14 41
.....	30	1	27	.....	19.50	2	98 07	2 51
.....	30	1	28	.....	18.00	2	97 23	2 70
.....	30	2	21	.....	17.00	2	118 81	3 49
.....	60	2	88	.....	51.80	10	1,070 27	2 07
100	.....	.....	59 } 50 }	94.37	.....	12	9,433 33	8 33

ment furnished supplies, costing \$931.82.

†30 by contract.

Table B.—GOVERNMENT AND CONTRACT SCHOOLS UNDER SUPER

Agency and school.	How supported.	School population.
Tule River, California:		
Tule River School	By Government	18
Uintah Valley, Utah:		
Uintah Valley School	By Government	251
Umatilla, Oregon:		
Umatilla Industrial-school	By Government	217
Warm Springs, Oregon:		
Warm Springs Industrial-school	By Government	} 213
Sin-e-ma-sho School	do	
Western Shoshone, Nevada:		
Western Shoshone School	By Government	48
White Earth, Minnesota:		
White Earth School	By Government	} 1,373
Leech Lake School	do	
Red Lake School	do	
Saint Benedict's School	By contract	
Rice River School	By Government	
Yakima, Washington Territory:		
Yakima Industrial-school	By Government	299
Yankton, Dakota:		
Yankton Industrial-school	By Government	} 355
Saint Paul's School	By Government and religious society	
Ree School	By Government	
White Swan School	do	
		35,272

VISION OF INDIAN AGENTS: LOCATION, ATTENDANCE, ETC.—Concluded.

Capacity of school.		Employés.	Largest monthly attendance.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Total cost.	Cost per capita per month.
Boarding.	Day.			Boarding.	Day.			
.....	26	1	18	.....	11.40	7	\$418 70	\$5 25
20	10	4	37	12.96	.....	9	2,652 35	22 74
75	20	8	75	70.70	.....	10	10,036 42	14 20
{ 30	10	4	62	39.62	.....	10	4,927 32	12 44
{ 30	20	3	45	31.79	.....	11	4,013 78	11 48
.....	30	1	21	.....	18.58	3	180 00	3 23
{ 90	20	7	124	64.33	6.60	9	5,476 67	9 46
{ 40	20	4	61	31.78	11.44	9	2,041 10	7 14
{ 50	20	4	97	27.22	2.77	9	2,802 79	11 44
{ 20	.....	.....	10	10.00	.....	6	500 00	8 33
.....	80	1	37	.....	15.80	10	300 00	1 90
200	.....	9	145	93.64	.....	11	11,115 84	10 79
{ 80	.....	13	79	53.65	.....	10	9,528 59	17 76
{ 40	.....	.....	46	39.50	1.00	10	1,687 64	4 27
.....	20	1	34	.....	35.37	2	71 14	1 00
.....	20	1	38	.....	26.30	10	698 14	2 65
5,881	4,148	516	8,724	4,066.27	1,941.90	.....	533,568 25	.....

Table C.—GOVERNMENT BOARDING-SCHOOLS AT AGENCIES: AVERAGE FOR SUPPLIES, ETC., FOR THE

Agency and school.	How supported.	Average number of pupils.
Blackfeet, Montana:		
Blackfeet School.....	By Government.....	12.33
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Indian Territory:		
Arapaho School.....	By Government.....	72.90
Cheyenne School.....	do.....	54.46
Mennonite School (agency).....	By Government and religious society.....	36.75
Mennonite School (cantonment).....	do.....	39.80
Cheyenne River, Dakota:		
Cheyenne River Boy's School.....	By Government.....	47.90
Saint John's Girl's School.....	By Government and religious society.....	36.46
Colorado River, Arizona:		
Colorado River School.....	By Government.....	36.62
Yuma School.....	do.....	23.43
Crow, Montana:		
Crow School.....	By Government.....	20.03
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, Dakota:		
Crow Creek School.....	By Government.....	34.30
Lower Brulé School.....	do.....	25.10
Devil's Lake, Dakota:		
Devil's Lake, Boys' School.....	By Government.....	25.40
Devil's Lake Boys' and Girls' School.....	do.....	63.60
Fort Berthold, Dakota:		
Fort Stevenson School.....	By Government.....	55.62
Fort Hall, Idaho:		
Fort Hall School.....	By Government.....	34.50
Fort Peck, Montana:		
Poplar Creek School.....	By Government.....	59.42
Grande Ronde, Oregon:		
Grande Ronde, School.....	By Government.....	44.66
Green Bay, Wisconsin:		
Menomonee School.....	By Government.....	100.26
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Indian Territory:		
Kiowa and Comanche School.....	By Government.....	76.63
Wichita School.....	do.....	43.40
Klamath, Oregon:		
Klamath School.....	By Government.....	71.45
Yainax School.....	do.....	47.40
Mescalero, New Mexico:		
Mescalero School.....	By Government.....	10.18
Navajo, New Mexico:		
Navajo School.....	By Government.....	31.65
Neah Bay, Washington Territory:		
Neah Bay School.....	By Government.....	60.00
Nevada, Nevada:		
Pyramid Lake School.....	By Government.....	32.50
Nez Percé, Idaho:		
Lapwai School.....	By Government.....	51.74

ATTENDANCE, NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS, AMOUNT PAID TO EMPLOYÉS AND FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1885.

Number of employés.	Expenditures by Government for—					
	Employés.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	School materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
4	\$2,535 94	\$929 30	\$225 62	\$23 31	.....	\$3,714 17
13	5,363 96	2,590 15	1,183 39	390 63	\$175 00	9,703 13
13	5,276 65	1,931 70	1,405 11	374 70	280 45	9,268 61
.....	.....	1,313 66	435 58	107 53	.....	1,856 77
.....	.....	1,557 91	677 82	58 83	.....	2,294 56
5	2,184 08	1,343 67	1,203 47	414 40	918 00	6,063 62
.....	.....	1,030 85	.....	.....	.....	1,030 85
5	3,505 74	1,847 40	165 75	86 13	.....	5,605 02
4	2,722 36	1,460 05	102 81	90 77	34 39	4,410 38
3	1,482 67	1,148 79	447 14	156 36	.....	3,234 96
4	1,911 48	1,049 53	774 74	76 35	335 20	4,147 30
5	2,017 87	812 07	786 86	72 20	311 50	4,000 30
5	2,000 00	1,275 77	746 52	33 23	80 00	4,135 52
.....	3,033 33	3,420 68	1,163 60	102 29	160 00	7,879 90
11	4,099 35	2,400 00	1,300 54	210 08	885 56	8,895 53
4	1,902 00	1,772 53	478 93	61 45	20 18	4,235 09
.....	3,300 00	2,986 50	1,116 37	329 79	725 18	8,457 84
4	1,500 00	2,205 54	880 65	169 09	215 59	4,970 87
7	2,380 07	2,952 07	1,356 16	325 48	201 00	7,214 78
15	5,311 31	2,626 67	2,186 39	203 94	208 50	10,536 81
10	2,784 73	1,456 58	1,089 34	152 15	180 00	5,662 80
6	3,000 00	3,342 24	1,431 73	177 67	.....	7,951 64
4	1,628 33	2,250 98	1,185 65	137 09	.....	5,202 05
4	2,155 17	597 43	136 31	39 74	.....	2,928 65
7	4,013 92	1,750 07	1,591 05	313 97	.....	7,669 01
7	2,795 15	1,506 46	836 14	249 71	156 00	5,543 46
4	1,473 60	1,677 32	540 32	53 35	.....	3,744 59
7	4,023 69	2,530 69	1,341 94	539 52	1,104 28	9,540 12

Table C.—GOVERNMENT BOARDING-SCHOOLS AT AGENCIES.

Agency and school.	How supported.	Average number of pupils.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish, Washington Territory:		
Chehallis School	By Government	38.17
Puyallup School	do	68.89
S'Kokomish School	do	41.29
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebraska:		
Omaha School	By Government	62.11
Winnebago School	do	47.04
Osage and Kaw, Indian Territory:		
Kaw School	By Government	47.80
Osage School	do	118.60
Pima and Maricopa, Arizona:		
Pima School	By Government	57.22
Pine Ridge, Dakota:		
Pine Ridge School	By Government	85.00
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Indian Territory:		
Pawnee School	By Government	64.86
Ponca School	do	59.10
Otoe School	do	37.79
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kansas:		
Kickapoo School	By Government	11.88
Pottawatomie School	do	20.60
Sac and Fox and Iowa School	do	22.60
Quapaw, Indian Territory:		
Quapaw School	By Government	39.75
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte School	do	86.71
Quinaliet, Washington Territory:		
Quinaliet School	By Government	26.82
Sac and Fox, Indian Territory:		
Absentee Shawnee School	By Government	29.54
Sac and Fox School	do	25.80
Santee and Flandreau, Nebraska:		
Santee and Flandreau School	By Government	46.17
Hope School	By Government and religious society	23.79
St. Mary's Girls' School	do	22.74
Shoshone, Wyoming Territory:		
Wind River School	By Government	65.29
Siletz, Oregon:		
Siletz School	By Government	59.28
Sisseton, Dakota:		
Sisseton School	By Government	81.27
Ascension Girls' School	do	10.70
Standing Rock, Dakota:		
Standing Rock School	By Government	112.00
Agricultural School	do	42.60
Uintah Valley, Utah:		
Uintah Valley School	By Government	12.96
Umatilla, Oregon:		
Umatilla School	By Government	70.70
Warm Springs, Oregon:		
Warm Springs School	By Government	39.62
Sin-e-ma-sho School	do	31.79

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS, ETC.—Continued.

Number of employés.	Expenditures by Government for—					
	Employés.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	School materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
5	\$2,460 00	\$1,621 74	\$505 09	\$272 74	\$465 59	\$5,325 16
8	3,597 72	2,747 87	1,164 03	375 98	635 92	8,521 52
6	2,814 22	2,241 16	582 39	407 65	838 99	6,884 41
7	2,721 34	2,068 97	1,422 26	263 06	367 50	6,843 13
7	2,858 88	1,715 30	1,284 86	286 85	412 69	6,558 58
12	3,609 19	1,654 49	1,144 56	145 68	174 84	6,728 76
19	6,644 99	4,451 71	4,722 09	399 67	23 30	16,241 76
6	2,388 00	1,834 63	1,162 32	159 70	.....	5,544 65
7	3,590 00	3,952 59	1,239 86	409 49	832 00	10,023 94
13	4,615 56	2,521 20	1,558 13	209 89	351 10	9,255 88
10	3,936 26	1,241 08	1,539 51	103 74	335 90	7,156 49
7	2,414 76	1,165 27	781 02	80 91	179 15	4,621 11
6	1,878 22	580 79	354 89	60 25	314 07	3,188 22
6	2,169 92	821 55	584 26	73 95	437 95	4,087 63
6	2,282 80	886 10	832 69	61 56	513 64	4,576 79
7	2,670 13	1,500 83	683 22	262 86	185 98	5,303 02
10	4,425 38	2,677 93	894 00	398 37	212 73	8,608 41
3	1,260 00	1,067 03	362 18	53 70	213 00	2,955 91
9	2,608 66	831 05	513 57	157 94	354 31	4,465 53
8	2,344 23	1,048 96	709 69	227 21	407 10	4,737 19
8	2,744 04	1,810 33	1,069 59	468 72	570 81	6,663 49
.....	.....	809 69	.....	14 20	.....	823 89
.....	.....	640 02	.....	14 18	.....	654 20
11	4,095 63	4,045 72	1,130 40	377 31	570 50	10,219 56
6	2,550 00	1,909 65	1,013 10	101 83	56 25	5,630 83
12	6,675 88	3,660 97	2,274 08	1,107 60	1,675 47	15,394 00
2	660 00	520 97	145 71	84 86	46 00	1,457 54
8	3,580 00	4,965 81	963 09	331 80	1,160 26	11,000 96
7	3,089 45	1,865 63	889 91	193 77	100 32	6,139 08
4	1,971 17	302 23	304 02	64 93	10 00	2,652 35
8	4,175 00	3,362 89	1,810 51	146 70	541 12	10,036 22
4	2,017 29	1,505 74	1,111 62	99 39	193 28	4,927 32
3	1,798 69	1,118 17	857 98	94 79	144 15	4,013 78

Table C.—GOVERNMENT BOARDING-SCHOOLS AT AGENCIES :

Agency and school.	How supported.	Average number of pupils.
White Earth, Minnesota :		
White Earth School	By Government	64.33
Leech Lake School	do	31.78
Red Lake School	do	27.22
Yakima, Washington Territory :		
Yakima School	By Government	93.64
Yankton, Dakota :		
Yankton School	By Government	53.65
St. Paul's School	By Government and religious society	39.50
Total		3,169.09

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS, ETC.—Concluded.

Number of employés.	Expenditures by Government for—					
	Employés.	Subsistence.	Clothing.	School materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
7	\$2,560 05	\$1,348 56	\$844 57	\$380 68	\$342 81	\$5,476 67
4	1,024 98	570 40	293 43	44 10	108 19	2,041 10
4	1,130 93	801 41	652 70	215 08	2 67	2,802 79
9	5,280 00	2,913 90	2,012 22	254 72	655 00	11,115 84
13	4,766 43	2,208 10	1,297 74	461 67	794 65	9,528 59
-----	-----	1,675 70	-----	11 94	-----	1,687 64
423	181,811 00	124,432 75	63,501 22	13,329 23	20,218 07	403,792 27

CCVIII REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table D.—GOVERNMENT DAY-SCHOOLS: AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, NUMBER YEAR ENDED

Agency and school.	How supported.
Cheyenne River, Dakota:	
Charger's Camp School	By Government
Duprez Camp School	do
Hump's Camp School	do
Saint Stephen's School	do
Fort Belknap, Montana:	
Fort Belknap School	By Government
Fort Peck, Montana:	
Wolf Point School	By Government
Green Bay, Wisconsin:	
Cornelius School	By Government
Hobart School	do
Oneida East School	do
Oneida West School, No. 1	do
Oneida West School, No. 2	do
Oneida West School, No. 3	do
Stockbridge School	do
Hoopa Valley, California:	
Hoopa Valley School	By Government
La Pointe, Wisconsin:	
Fond du Lac School	By Government
Grand Portage School	do
Lac Court Oreilles School	do
Lac du Flambeau School	do
Pah-quay-ah-wong School	do
Vermillion Lake School	do
Mackinac, Michigan:	
Baraga School	By Government
Hannahville School	do
High Island School	do
Iroquois Point School	do
L'Anse School	do
Longwood School	do
Middle Village School	do
Munissing School	do
Naubetung School	do
Nepissing School	do
Sugar Island	do
Mission, California:	
Agua Caliente, No. 1	By Government
Agua Caliente, No. 2	do
Coahuila School	do
La Jolla School	do
Protrero School	do
Rincon School	do
San Jacinto School	do
Temecula School	do

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

CCIX

BER OF AND AMOUNT PAID TO EMPLOYÉS, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL JUNE 30, 1885.

Average number of pupils.	Number of employés.	Expenditures for—		
		Employés.	Subsistence, fuel, school materials, &c.	Total.
15.72	1	\$168 05		\$168 05
15.92	1	498 91	\$72 53	571 44
11.44	1	600 00	62 00	662 00
12.50	1	600 00	106 14	706 14
29.83	1	750 00	286 72	1,036 72
38.06	1	720 00		720 00
8.42	1	232 33	28 56	260 89
45.10	1	400 00	82 14	482 14
15.20	1	300 00	31 63	331 63
20.24	1	400 00	69 02	469 02
17.40	1	249 45	38 54	287 99
17.00	1	249 45	15 62	265 07
8.80	1	400 00	18 13	418 13
20.57	1	720 00	819 05	1,539 05
12.11	1	600 00		600 00
15.58	1	420 00		420 00
11.61	2	915 90		915 90
19.00	1	538 04		538 04
11.87	1	63 37		63 37
21.44	2	1,100 00		1,100 00
36.20	1	400 00		400 00
19.60	1	400 00		400 00
12.33	1	400 00		400 00
12.21	1	326 09		326 09
16.78	1	400 00		400 00
12.87	1	600 00		600 00
15.41	1	332 97		332 97
16.20	1	400 00		400 00
10.00	1	400 00		400 00
6.50	1	376 09		376 09
13.33	1	323 90		323 90
25.70	1	720 00		720 00
15.16	1	360 00		360 00
20.55	1	608 00		608 00
48.00	1	360 00		360 00
15.50	1	720 00		720 00
18.30	1	720 00		720 00
22.30	1	720 00		720 00
25.70	1	720 00		720 00

Table D.—GOVERNMENT DAY-SCHOOLS: AVERAGE ATTENDANCE,

Agency and school.	How supported.
Neah Bay, Washington Territory: Quillehute School.....	By Government.....
Nevada, Nevada: Walker River School.....	By Government.....
Nisqually and S'Kokomish, Washington Territory: Jamestown School.....	By Government.....
Ouray, Utah: Ouray School.....	By Government.....
Pima and Maricopa, Arizona: Papago School.....	By Government.....
Pine Ridge, Dakota: Pine Ridge School (agency)..... Ogallala School (Porcupine Creek)..... Saint Andrew's School..... White Bird School..... Wounded Knee School.....	By Government..... do..... do..... do..... do.....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Indian Territory: Oakland School.....	By Government.....
Pueblo, New Mexico: Isleta School..... Jemez School..... Laguna School..... Santa Clara School..... San Juan School..... Zuñi School.....	By Government..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....
Quapaw, Indian Territory: Miami School..... Modoc School..... Peoria School.....	By Government..... do..... do.....
Rosebud, Dakota: Rosebud School..... Black Pipe Creek School..... Cut Meat Creek School..... Little Oak Creek School..... Oak Creek School..... Scabby Creek School..... White Thunder School.....	By Government..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....
Round Valley, California: Headquarters School..... Lowerquarters School.....	By Government..... do.....
Sac and Fox, Iowa: Sac and Fox School.....	By Government.....
Santee and Flandreau, Nebraska: Flandreau School..... Ponca School.....	By Government..... do.....

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

CCXI

NUMBER OF AND AMOUNT PAID TO EMPLOYÉES, ETC.—Continued.

Average number of pupils.	Number of employés.	Expenditures for—		
		Employés.	Subsistence, fuel, school materials, &c.	Total.
47.00	1	\$500 00	\$21 77	\$521 77
24.20	1	600 00	290 28	890 28
17.28	1	660 00	.....	660 00
.....	1	108 79	.....	108 79
15.20	1	760 60	.....	760 60
45.12	1	399 50	.....	399 50
47.95	1	480 00	.....	480 00
33.30	1	399 20	.....	399 20
47.55	1	480 00	.....	480 00
45.55	1	450 00	.....	450 00
22.89	2	563 46	22 16	585 62
15.01	2	630 98	57 70	688 68
24.20	1	720 00	182 12	902 12
27.31	2	1,039 56	168 08	1,207 64
11.53	1	550 00	7 00	557 00
5.30	2	765 98	41 71	807 69
31.00	1	720 00	196 16	916 16
22.00	1	416 55	14 55	431 10
10.45	1	480 00	28 09	508 09
7.75	1	570 00	27 26	597 26
30.22	1	339 13	.....	339 13
27.64	2	397 50	.....	397 50
19.50	1	100 50	.....	100 50
22.16	1	281 63	.....	281 63
22.55	1	600 00	.....	600 00
13.46	2	236 67	.....	236 67
24.27	2	630 09	.....	630 09
31.56	2	546 93	.....	546 93
16.59	2	704 66	.....	704 66
12.58	1	600 00	.....	600 00
23.39	1	600 00	.....	600 00
16.56	1	350 50	.....	350 50

Table D.—GOVERNMENT DAY-SCHOOLS: AVERAGE ATTENDANCE,

Agency and school.	How supported.
Standing Rock, Dakota :	
Standing Rock School, No. 1	By Government
Standing Rock School, No. 2	do
Standing Rock School, No. 3	do
Cannon Ball School	do
Tule River, California:	
Tule River School	By Government
Western Shoshone, Nevada :	
Western Shoshone School	By Government
White Earth, Minnesota :	
Rice River School	By Government
Yankton, Dakota :	
Ree School	By Government
White Swan School	do
Total .....	.....

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CXXIII

NUMBER OF AND AMOUNT PAID TO EMPLOYÉES, ETC.—Concluded.

Average number of pupils.	Number of employés.	Expenditures for—		
		Employés.	Subsistence, fuel, school materials, &c.	Total.
19.50	1	\$83 79	\$14 28	\$98 07
18.00	1	83 79	13 49	97 28
17.00	2	90 49	28 32	118 81
51.80	2	814 89	255 38	070 27
11.40	1	418 70	-----	1,418 70
18.58	1	180 00	-----	180 00
15.80	1	300 00	-----	300 00
35.37	1	57 06	14 08	71 14
26.30	1	487 50	210 64	698 14
1,705.27	93	38,411 00	3,223 15	41,634 15

CCXIV REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Table E.—CONTRACT SCHOOLS NOT CONNECTED WITH AGENCIES:
THE FISCAL YEAR

School.	Location.	Months in session.
ALASKA.		
Industrial Training-school	Sitka	12
CALIFORNIA.		
Anaheim Boarding-school	Anaheim, Los Angeles County	6
Middletown Training-school	Middletown, Lake County	12
DAKOTA.		
Dakota Industrial-school	Yankton City	12
ILLINOIS.		
Homewood Boarding-school	Jubilee, Peoria County	12
Saint Mary's Training-school	Feehanville, Cook County	9½
INDIANA.		
White's Manual-labor School	Wabash, Wabash County	12
IOWA.		
White's Manual-labor Institute	Houghton, Lee County	12
MINNESOTA.		
Saint Benedict's Academy	Saint Joseph's Stearn County	12
		7
Saint Francis Xavier's Academy	Avoca, Murray County	12
Saint John's Institute	Collegeville, Stearn County	6
Saint Paul's Industrial-school	Clontarf, Swift County	10
MONTANA.		
Saint Labre's Mission-school	Custer County	4
Saint Peter's Mission-school	Near Fort Shaw	4
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Cherokee Training-school	Swain County	9
Judson College	Henderson, Henderson County	12
Trinity College	Randolph County	12
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Juniata Institute	Martinsburg, Juniata County	4
TENNESSEE.		
Carson College	Mossy Creek, Jefferson County	5
Female Seminary	do	5
WISCONSIN.		
Good Shepherd Industrial-school	Milwaukee, Milwaukee County	12
Parochial Boarding-school	Bayfield, Bayfield County	12
Total		

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CCXV

NAMES, LOCATION, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, AND AMOUNT PAID, FOR ENDED JUNE 30, 1885.

Average number of pupils.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
71	\$8,561 68	Contract with Henry Kendall, at \$10 per month.
5	464 51	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
12	2,090 06	Do.
63	6,300 00	Contract with Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, at \$25 per quarter.
12	1,920 50	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
41	3,916 98	Contract with Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, at \$30 per quarter.
59	9,636 36	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
42	6,974 07	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
30	5,010 00	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
13	857 23	Contract with Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, at \$27.50 per quarter.
32	3,174 98	Contract with Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, at \$25 per quarter.
27	1,363 59	Do.
57	4,725 36	Do.
30	1,000 00	Contract with Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, at \$25 per quarter.
18	602 22	Do.
43	5,382 91	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
16	2,588 81	Do.
20	3,270 41	Do.
50	2,244 31	Contract with Philip H. Bridenbaugh, at \$32.50 per quarter.
10	712 01	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
3	204 66	Do.
49	8,245 61	Paid from "Schools in States," \$167 per annum.
7	1,206 77	Do.
710	80,653 33	

Table F.—CONTRACT SCHOOLS: DATE OF CONTRACT AND OF APPROVAL, JUNE

School.	Date of contract.	Date of approval.
Avoca Boarding-school, Avoca, Minn. (girls)	Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 9, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Albuquerque Boarding-school, New Mexico (Pueblos, etc.)	July 1, 1884	Aug. 29, 1884
Do	Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 24, 1884
Do	Nov. 1, 1884	Dec. 3, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 26, 1885
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 26, 1885
Albuquerque Boarding-school (Utes)	July 1, 1884	Dec. 15, 1884
Do	Apr. 1, 1885	May 2, 1885
Clontarf Boarding-school, Minnesota	Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 9, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Colville Boys' Boarding-school, Washington Territory	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Colville Girls' Boarding-school, Washington Territory	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Cœur d'Alène Boys' Boarding-school, Washington Territory	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 26, 1885
Cœur d'Alène Girls' Boarding-school, Washington Territory	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Denver (Colorado) Good Shepherd Boarding-school	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Devil's Lake Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Turtle Mountain Boarding-school	Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 24, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 26, 1885
Do	June 1, 1885	June 30, 1885
Flathead Boys' Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 24, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 28, 1885
Flathead Girls' Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Sept. 1, 1884	Oct. 24, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Fort Peck Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	Sept. 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Mar. 11, 1885
Green Bay (Saint Joseph's Boys)	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Green Bay (Saint Joseph's Girls)	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Martinsburg, Pa., Juniata Institute	Feb. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
New Mexico, University of Santa Fé	Jan. 1, 1885	Dec. 17, 1884
North Carolina (not less than four schools)	July 1, 1884	Aug. 29, 1884
Omaha Mission Girls' Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	Sept. 27, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Jan. 19, 1885
Papago Boarding-school (Pima and Maricopa)	Oct. 1, 1884	Oct. 7, 1884
Peoria Bottom Boarding-school (Cheyenne River)	Jan. 1, 1885	Dec. 20, 1884
Santee Normal School (Santee and Flandreau)	Nov. 1, 1884	Dec. 20, 1884
Do	June 1, 1885	June 29, 1885
Sisseton (Goodwill Mission) Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	Aug. 29, 1884
Sitka Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	Oct. 24, 1884
Do	Nov. 1, 1884	Dec. 7, 1884

*At each

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CCXVII

NAME OF CONTRACTOR, RATE, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30, 1885.

Name of contractor.	What furnished.	No. of pupils.	Rate.	Time for which contract runs.
Rev. Joseph A. Stephan	Everything	50	\$25 per quarter	4 months.
do	do	50	do	6 months.
Rev. Henry Kendall	do	125	\$10 per month	2 months.
do	do	125	\$9.62 per month	Do.
do	do	125	\$9.58 per month	Do.
do	do	65	do	3 months.
do	do	60	do	Do.
do	do	26	\$35 per quarter	9 months.
do	do	17	do	3 months.
Rev. Joseph A. Stephan	do	50	\$25 per quarter	4 months.
do	do	50	do	6 months.
do	do	30	do	1 year.
do	do	40	do	6 months.
do	do	50	do	Do.
do	do	50	do	Do.
do	do	60	do	Do.
do	do	50	do	Do.
do	do	60	do	Do.
do	do	60	do	Do.
do	do	25	\$30 per quarter	Do.
do	Teachers and school material.	70	\$12.50 per quarter	Do.
do	do	70	do	Do.
do	Everything	50	\$25 per quarter	4 months.
do	do	70	do	5 months.
do	do	70	do	1 month.
do	do	50	do	6 months.
do	do	25	do	10 months.
do	do	50	do	6 months.
do	do	50	do	Do.
do	do	25	do	10 months.
do	do	50	do	6 months.
Rev. John M. Phillips	Teachers and school material.	60	\$12.50 per quarter	Do.
do	do	60	do	Do.
Rev. Joseph A. Stephan	Everything	50	\$25 per quarter	Do.
do	do	50	do	Do.
do	do	50	do	Do.
do	do	50	do	Do.
Philip H. Bridenbaugh	do	50	\$32.50 per quarter	5 months.
Rev. Horatio O. Ladd	do	50	\$30 per quarter	6 months.
Barnabus C. Hobbs	do	*25	\$12 per quarter	1 year.
Rev. John C. Lowrie	do	50	\$25 per quarter	6 months.
do	do	50	do	Do.
Rev. Henry Kendall	do	30	\$30 per quarter	9 months.
Rev. Michael E. Strieby	do	20	do	6 months.
do	do	50	\$25 per quarter	7 months.
do	do	50	\$8.34 per month	1 month.
Rev. Henry Kendall	do	30	\$25 per quarter	1 year.
do	do	75	\$10 per month	4 months.
do	do	100	do	3 months.

school.

Table F.—CONTRACT-SCHOOLS: DATE OF CONTRACT AND OF

School.	Date of contract.	Date of approval.
Sitka Boarding-school	Jan. 31, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Do	May 1, 1885	June 6, 1885
Saint Benedict's Academy, Saint Joseph, Minn.	Dec. 1, 1884	Dec. 20, 1884
Saint John's Institute, Collegeville, Minn.	Nov. 20, 1884	Nov. 21, 1884
Saint Labre's Mission, Custer County, Montana	Mar. 1, 1885	Mar. 11, 1885
Saint Mary's Training-school (Feehanville, Ill)	July 1, 1884	Jan. 26, 1885
Do	Jan. 31, 1885	Mar. 3, 1885
Saint Peter's Mission School, near Fort Shaw	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 26, 1885
Tulalip Boarding-school (boys)	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Tulalip Boarding-school (girls)	July 1, 1884	July 26, 1884
Do	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
White Earth (Minn.) Boarding-school	Jan. 1, 1885	Feb. 18, 1885
Yankton City Boarding-school	July 1, 1884	July 29, 1884
Do	Nov. 1, 1885	Dec. 4, 1885
Do	Mar. 1, 1885	Mar. 6, 1885

APPROVAL, NAME OF CONTRACTOR, RATE, ETC.—Concluded.

Name of contractor.	What furnished.	No. of pupils.	Rate.	Time for which contract runs.
Board Home Mission, Presbyterian Church.	Everything.....	100	\$10 per month	3 months.
do	do	100	do	2 months.
Rev. Alexis Edelbrock ..	do	25	\$27.50 per quarter...	7 months.
Rev. Joseph A. Stephan ..	do	50	\$25 per quarter	End of fiscal year.
do	do	30	do	4 months.
do	do	41	\$30 per quarter	7 months.
do	do	41	do	5 months.
do	do	40	\$25 per quarter	6 months.
do	do	55	do	Do.
do	do	55	do	Do.
do	do	45	do	Do.
do	do	45	do	Do.
do	do	10	do	Do.
do	do	75	do	4 months.
do	do	75	do	Do.
do	do	75	do	Do.

Table G.—LANDS CULTIVATED, CROPS RAISED,

Name and location of school.	Acres under cultivation by school.	PRODUCE.					
		Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Wheat.	Pota-toes.	Tur-nips.
Blackfeet Agency, Montana:		<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Blackfeet Boarding-school.....	4					200	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory:							
Arapaho Boarding-school.....	40	800	375			40	3
Cheyenne Boarding-school.....	40	250	160		300	30	1
Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment) ..	70	1,050	1,562			150	5
Mennonite Boarding-school (Agency)	50	800				30	2
Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota:							
Saint John's Boarding-school (girls) .	16					150	
Boys' Boarding-school.....	21	50	200			600	
Colorado River Agency, Arizona:							
Colorado River Boarding-school <i>a</i> ..	3						
Yuma Boarding-school <i>a</i>	3						
Colville Agency, Washington Territory:							
Cœur d'Alène Girls' Boarding-school.	80		500		450	300	
Cœur d'Alène Boys' Boarding-school.	155		2,600		1,200	600	100
Colville Boys' Boarding-school.....	120		600		400	300	40
Crow Agency, Montana:							
Crow Boarding-school.....	4	25				110	15
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota:							
Crow Creek Boarding-school <i>b</i>	2						
Lower Brulé Boarding-school <i>c</i>	5						
Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota:							
Devil's Lake Boys' and Girls' Boarding-school	4					500	10
Devil's Lake Boys' Boarding-school.	50	150	600		125	400	300
Turtle Mountain Boarding-school.....	e6						
Eastern Cherokee Agency, North Carolina:							
Cherokee Training-school.....	30	200	100			75	15
Flathead Agency, Montana:							
Flathead Boys' Boarding-school.....	150	10	1,000			1,200	75
Flathead Girls' Boarding-school.....	12	15	20		300	400	30
Fort Berthold Agency, Dakota:							
Mission Boarding-school.....	14	10				75	
Fort Stevenson Boarding-school	40	150	800	60		1,800	300
Fort Hall Agency, Idaho:							
Fort Hall Boarding-school.....	8		50			250	50
Fort Peck Agency, Montana:							
Fort Peck Boarding-school.....	40	300	40			400	50
Wolf Point Day-school.....	6	160				200	
Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon:							
Grand Ronde Boarding-school.....	3	2				51	9
Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin:							
Menomonee Boarding-school.....	15					700	
Saint Joseph's Boarding-school.....	8	3				25	2

a Crops planted in July.*b* Crops almost a failure.*c* Crops destroyed by a hail-storm.

AND STOCK OWNED BY INDIAN SCHOOLS.

PRODUCE.								STOCK OWNED.			
Onions.	Melons.	Pumpkins.	Other vegetables.	Fruit.	Hay.	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.
<i>Bush.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
			2			350				5	
2	250	50	7		20			3	10		
2	300	20	9		30			4	18		
1	300				135	475		6	92	25	75
1	250	25	11	10	33	50	25	5	8	4	30
2	1,500				35	75		4	6		180
20	500	500	45					1	6		
								1			
6					30	200		5	12	20	24
25			40		90	150		18	60	150	120
30			20					20	40	8	
3			14								
								6			
40			30		25				6		
25			d470		20				6		
									4	3	12
									2	3	50
60	100	80	305	2	175	900					
5		70	7	2	5	680					
						5		1	3		12
25			40		27	25		2		4	
			50		16			2	10		
10	200	250	70		20	150	300				
	150	180									
2			5			411	61	2	13		
1			50						3		
5			34					1	3	3	60

d 400 heads of cabbage.

e Crops not reported.

Table G.—LANDS CULTIVATED, CROPS RAISED,

Name and location of school.	Acres under cultivation by school.	PRODUCE.					
		Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Wheat.	Pota-toes.	Tur-nips.
		<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory:							
Kiowa Boarding-school	25	500				35	
Wichita Boarding-school	16	300				45	
Klamath Agency, Oregon:							
Klamath Boarding-school	4					133	33
Yainax Boarding-school	15						50
Mescalero Agency, New Mexico:							
Mescalero Boarding-school	5	10				100	25
Navajo Agency, New Mexico:							
Navajo Boarding-school	10	50	20			10	
Neah Bay Agency, Washington Territory:							
Neah Bay Boarding-school	2					150	150
Quillehute Day-school							100
Nevada Agency, Nevada:							
Pyramid Lake Boarding-school	10					75	25
Walker River Day-school	2					5	3
New York Agency, New York:							
Thomas Orphan Asylum	50	1,000	700			600	5
Tunessassa Boarding-school	160	200	100			300	
Nez Percé Agency, Idaho:							
Nez Percé Boarding-school	15	50				250	100
Nisqually and Skokomish Agency, Washington Territory:							
Chehalis Boarding-school	40		265			350	275
Puyallup Boarding-school	30	50	300		25	350	500
Skokomish Boarding-school	30		150			250	300
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebraska:							
Omaha Boarding-school	20	800				100	
Omaha Mission Boarding-school	35	1,000				150	15
Winnebago Boarding-school	55	1,500				150	10
Osage and Kaw Agency, Indian Territory:							
Kaw Boarding-school	80	1,800				50	
Osage Boarding-school	47					100	
Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota:							
Pine Ridge Boarding-school	40	270	150			800	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Indian Territory:							
Pawnee Boarding-school	25	150	375				20
Ponca Boarding-school	13	300				100	
Otoe Boarding-school	5	75				25	15
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kansas:							
Kickapoo Boarding-school	(b)	1,000	300			100	10
Pottawatomie Boarding-school	63	600	408			25	25
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding-school	100	1,500				50	10
Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory:							
Quapaw Boarding-school	26	350	300			200	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding-school	30	250	100			50	

a 140 sheep.

REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CCXXIII

AND STOCK OWNED BY INDIAN SCHOOLS—Continued.

PRODUCE.								STOCK OWNED.			
Onions.	Melons.	Pumpkins.	Other vegetables.	Fruit.	Hay.	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.
<i>Bush.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
	400				12						
					5						
					120	79		2	76		
					90			2	60		
5			10						20		
								4			
10			35						119		
15	400	50	75						6		20
30	75		275	200	8			3	6	6	
			5					3	38	a155	75
40	250	250	400	75	6				87	4	36
			400		25	120		4	29		48
15		100	1,500	50	70	250		5	37		
10			400	100	50			3	41		
10			20		10			2			
10	200	200	15	20	45	50		3	4	18	200
15	200		20					2	7	13	
			40	15	80			7		38	
			140		120			7	46		
87	3,000	3,000	280		1					6	
	182				110						
5			25					2	6		
2	20		6								
5	50	100	20		60	200		4	36		
2		100	10	5	60	275		5	30	26	
5	50	200	10		40	100		5	24	50	
20			25	50	200	100		3		22	12
			15	20	50	60		4	20	9	

b Not reported.

Table G.—LANDS CULTIVATED, CROPS RAISED,

Name and location of school.	Acres under cultivation by school.	PRODUCE.					
		Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Wheat.	Pota-toes.	Tur-nips.
Quinaielt Agency, Washington Territory:		<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>
Quinaielt Boarding-school	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	500
Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory:							
Absentee Shawnee Boarding-school.....	20	500	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Sac and Fox Boarding-school	a 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee and Flandreau Agency, Nebraska:							
Hope Boarding-school b	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal Training-school	15	129	.....	.....	.....	75	10
Santee Boarding-school	21	480	.....	.....	.....	150	20
Siletz Agency, Oregon:							
Siletz Boarding-school	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	200
Sisseton Agency, Dakota:							
Goodwill Mission Boarding-school ...	5	20	.....	.....	.....	300	5
Sisseton Boarding-school	40	.....	233	242	.....	400	100
Standing Rock Agency, Dakota:							
Standing Rock Boarding-school.....	5	30	.....	.....	.....	300	25
Standing Rock Farm-school	65	150	600	.....	50	600	150
Cannon Ball Day-school	1	10	.....	.....	.....	50	5
Shoshone Agency, Wyoming Territory:							
Shoshone Boarding-school	5½	.....	40	.....	.....	60	10
Tulalip Agency, Washington Territory:							
Tulalip Boarding-school	10	6	.....	.....	.....	150	20
Umatilla Agency, Oregon:							
Umatilla Boarding-school.....	25	20	.....	.....	50	100	50
Uintah Valley Agency, Utah:							
Uintah Boarding school	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	3
Warm Springs Agency, Oregon:							
Warm Springs Boarding-school.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Sin-e-ma-sho Boarding-school	14	50	.....	.....	.....	250	10
White Earth Agency, Minnesota:							
White Earth Boarding-school.....	6	10	.....	.....	.....	300	300
Catholic Mission Boarding-school.....	6	15	.....	.....	.....	130	35
Leech Lake Boarding-school	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	3
Red Lake Boarding-school	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	5
Yakima Agency, Washington Territory:							
Yakima Boarding-school.....	180	40	225	.....	450	1,300	50
Yankton Agency, Dakota:							
Saint Paul's Boarding-school b.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton Boarding-school	30	180	100	.....	.....	60	.....
Total for reservation schools.....	2,436½	17,370	12,973	302	3,350	18,289	4,179
Carlisle Training-school, Pennsylvania...	155	500	350	.....	695	700	.....
Chilocco Training-school, Indian Territory	300	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	1,000	2,000
Forest Grove Training-school, Oregon ...	50	80	.....	.....	.....	1,000	50
Genoa Training-school, Nebraska	300	3,500	1,800	.....	2,000	400	20
Haskell Institute, Kansas	280	1,000	.....	.....	.....	150	20
Total for training-schools.....	1,085	8,080	5,150	.....	2,695	3,250	2,090
Grand total	3,521½	25,450	18,123	302	6,045	21,539	6,269

a Crops destroyed by web-worm.

b Crops not reported.

c 200 heads of cabbage.

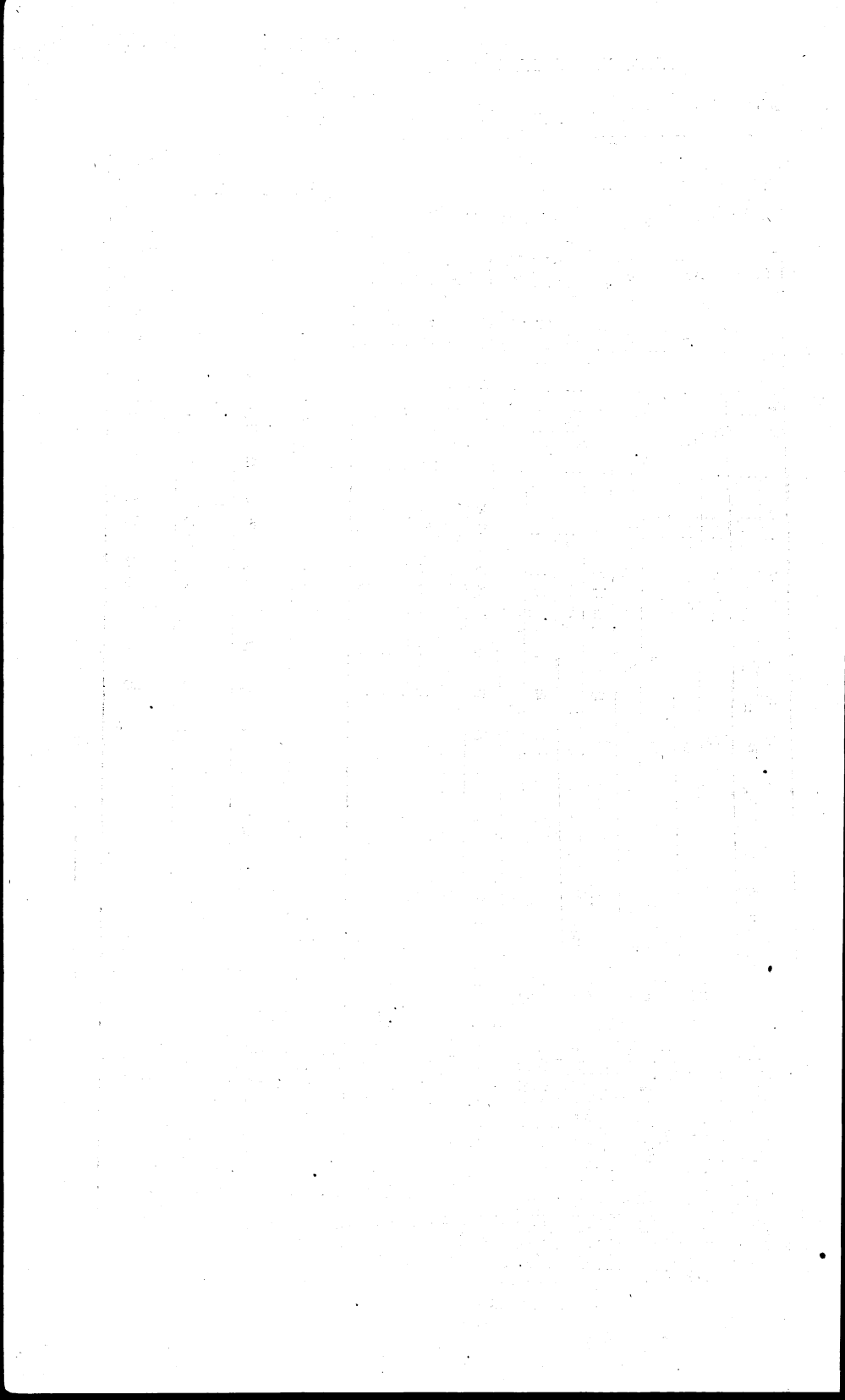
REPORT OF INDIAN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT. CCXXV

AND STOCK OWNED BY INDIAN SCHOOLS—Concluded.

PRODUCE.								STOCK OWNED.			
Onions.	Melons.	Pumpkins.	Other vegetables.	Fruit.	Hay.	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Domestic fowls.
<i>Bush.</i>	No.	No.	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.
20			500		20				19		
5	40	100	12	25	40	50		4	127	20	50
					15	40		5	134	24	40
								1	2	3	
8		500	134		56			3	11		
10	500	250	305		60	200		3	16	45	120
						250			23	30	20
10			40		30			2	5		50
			8		65	150		4	51	10	74
25	100	250	e 1,055		10	150	150		4		120
25	200	500	110		30	250	200	5	9	14	75
5	50		11								
1		24	4		20	10			22	3	11
10			120	65	12	200			10	30	100
20	500		110		25	100			4		50
2			1						10		
			10		10			2			
5			255						16		
30			300						11		
3	80	20	13		50	832		3	14	5	80
1			2			15			4		
2									6		
30	100	200	515	500	50			4	20	100	46
								3			
25					20			4	10	11	
796½	9,947	7,019	8,440	1,139	2,336	6,952	736	194	1,522	867	1,790
		200	70	157	31	484		11	22		
	1,000	5,000	3,000		300	300		24	380	10	
25		250	125	500	15			6	24		
			68		60			7	22	62	
25		500	30		80			9	45	17	
50	1,000	5,950	3,293	637	486	784		57	493	89	
846½	10,947	12,969	11,733	1,796	2,822	7,736	736	251	2,015	956	1,790

d Also 100 gallons of sorghum made.

e 1,000 heads of cabbage.



REPORTS OF AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 15, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions to agents, promulgated in Department circular dated July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency, with the exception of the school building, are sufficient for the purposes for which they are used. The school building is too small, is poorly constructed, and the arrangement of the rooms bad. All the buildings are in a very poor state of repair.

RESERVATION.

Reservation said to contain 128,000 acres of land, situated principally on the east side of the Colorado River, extending along its banks from a short distance below La Pas to a point nearly opposite Monument Peak, California, a distance of about 70 miles. The principal part of this land is not available for agricultural purposes; there is, however, sufficient to produce all that is necessary to subsist these Indians provided water can be got upon it. The Government has expended to this end, in the past twenty years, something more than \$200,000. It is my judgment that a ditch for irrigating this reservation is impracticable. I have constructed an irrigating pump, operated by horse-power, to irrigate the school farm, at a cost of \$373.80, which answers the purpose. Several of these pumps could be constructed and placed in favorable locations, to be operated by the Indians at an expense not exceeding \$500 each. The land thus irrigated, in addition to that which is covered by the annual overflow of the river, and the natural products of the reservation, would, in my opinion, produce sufficient to subsist these Indians.

INDIANS.

According to an enumeration made the present year, the Indians under supervision of this agency number 1,012, of which 810 are Mohaves and 202 are Chemihueves. Some jealousy exists between these tribes, but is not of a character to create apprehension. They are peaceably disposed. No fighting or quarreling has come to my knowledge, and I have not had occasion to reprimand any for disorderly conduct. Sobriety is universal among these Indians; no cases of larceny. My orders have been obeyed with promptness and apparently without reluctance. The bad habits of these Indians, Mohaves more particularly, are gambling, licentiousness, brutality. There is a strong and growing sentiment against these vices among the more intelligent of the Indians, and I am pleased to report a marked diminution of their practice during the past year.

The Chemihueves, more treacherous than the Mohaves, are more intelligent, frugal, and industrious. Their labor commands from 50 to 75 per cent. more. I have not yet seen a Chemihueve who was not respectably dressed. They are more correct in their habits and are desirous of living like the white man. Owing to the fact that the unprecedented overflow of the Colorado River last year rendered worthless the land they were occupying for agricultural purposes, and the dry season and low water this year, many of them left the reservation and went to the Chemihueve Valley for the purpose of farming. They were so well pleased with the prospect there that the chief, accompanied by about thirty of his people, with Mr. Snyder as interpreter, waited upon me, and represented that if the Government would set apart the Chemihueve Valley for their use, and build them a school-house, they would pay a teacher, and not ask any further assistance from the Government.

Yuma Indians, no enumeration; estimated number 800. Hualapais, enumerated by additional farmer Charles A. Harvey, number 732. These Indians are so remote from the agency that my knowledge of them is very limited.

SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians has been good, the principal ailment being venereal disease. The agency physician reports that the above, and other diseases to which these Indians are subject, yield readily to medical treatment, when possible to place and continue the patient under favorable conditions.

EDUCATIONAL.

The average attendance for the school year at the agency school was 35 $\frac{3}{4}$. The pupils were divided into two grades, primary and graduating, and instructed in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English composition, and music, in which studies they have made good progress, more particularly in writing, for which branch they seem to have a natural talent. In deportment there has been during the year a very marked improvement.

YUMA INDIAN SCHOOL.

The average attendance was 25 $\frac{3}{4}$. Owing to adverse sentiments of the tribe, and especially of the chief, the Yuma Indian school seriously taxed the patience and perseverance of those in charge for the first half of the year; but the tribal prejudice has been principally dissipated by the persistency and firmness of the teachers, and a fair measure of success has been attained. It is confidently predicted that favorable progress will be made during the ensuing school year.

POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of 1 captain and 5 privates. They have rendered prompt and obedient service. No arrests have been made, and no occasion for the convening of the court of Indian offenses.

AGRICULTURE, LABOR, AND WEALTH.

As will be seen by statistical report, herewith transmitted, 200 acres of land was cultivated by Indians, producing, approximately, 200 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, and 30 bushels of beans, besides other vegetables. The unusually dry season, and no overflow of consequence by the river, accounts for the meager showing in agricultural products; also, owing to same causes the natural products of the reservation are almost a complete failure, not more than 20 per cent. of the usual yield being had.

They cut and delivered for use at the agency 14 tons of hay, for which they received \$25 per ton. They furnished the Colorado Steam Navigation Company 2,000 cords of wood, receiving therefor \$2 per cord. The above company has employed an average of 20 Indians each day during the year, at a compensation of 50 cents per day and board.

Their wealth, if it may be so designated, consists of about 250 domestic fowls, 120 horses, 2 mules.

SUBSISTENCE.

By Government, one-sixth, by natural products and results of their own labor, five-sixths.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,
Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 29, 1885.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for 1885.

Commendable progress has been made among the Pima Indians during the year, and with increased facilities much more might be accomplished. The consent of the Department having been obtained, I offered a wagon and harness to each Indian who would build an adobe house and occupy it as a family residence. The result is very encouraging. Not only have the twenty wagons, which were sent this year, been taken and twenty adobe houses been more or less completed, but the wagons estimated for, which are expected to reach us this fall, have for the most part been bespoken and quite a number of adobe houses, in addition to the twenty, have already been

commenced. The houses, while not at all elegant, are comfortable, and a vast improvement on the miserable brush and mud structures occupied by most of the Indians. With the exception of door and window frames, they are erected entirely by Indian labor.

With judicious encouragement in the way of the fruit trees, improved stock for breeding purposes, and ample facilities for education there is no reason why the best part of the tribe should not make rapid strides towards civilization. There are many among the Pimas, of course, opposed to all improvements, to law and order, to innovations of any kind.

The quickest and best way of treating such would be through an efficient police force. During the past year it has been impossible to organize a police force. Popular opinion was so much against it that suitable men could not be obtained. No court of Indian offenses has therefore been organized. A force of police of doubtful efficiency was secured in July, which at the first show of resistance ignominiously fled. I am now engaged in the endeavor to find men of more courage and there seems to be good hope of success.

AGRICULTURE.

The tribes under this agency have always been independent of Government support. Cultivating wheat, corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons, they generally have sufficient to meet all necessities. In the event of failure of crops from lack of water or other causes, mesquit beans, roots, and other uncultivated products of the soil are available in sufficient quantities to furnish subsistence. The Indians are at great disadvantage in the matter of implements; primitive plows are much used, and the grain is cut entirely with the old fashioned sickle. All efforts to induce to the use of ox-yokes in plowing or cradles in reaping have thus far proved unavailing. But with larger horses, which can be obtained by breeding, and through the use of wagons the Indians will in time adopt improved modes of farming and the use of proper implements. It is encouraging to note that the fields are being enlarged each year and larger crops are raised. Perhaps the most serious difficulty is the failure of the water supply during the summer months. If the distribution of the water could be intelligently controlled, this difficulty could in great measure be overcome. At present there is no established system and quarrels and fights frequently occur. But to control this matter at all a much larger police force than that allowed would be necessary until the benefits of such system were apparent. If improved plows were used and the ground more deeply stirred it is probable that less water would be required.

EDUCATION.

A better class of children to train and teach could hardly be found. Immorality is the worst fault they have and the most difficult to overcome. Inability to comprehend the need of education and the disinclination of the children are obstacles to general attendance upon schools, which can only be overcome in time or through compulsion.

Once in school, the children are tractable, interested, not more indolent than white children, and the desire to learn and improve constantly increases. Pleasant and attractive school buildings are much needed, and a farm or garden is a necessity heretofore unobtainable. Everything considered, the boarding school at the agency has had a very successful year. The results have been gratifying in every way save in the reduction of salary of principal, which led to the resignation of the teachers. In addition to the Pima children, the Papagos are becoming interested, some being brought by their parents a distance of over a hundred miles, and more will undoubtedly attend the coming year. My opinion is that boarding schools should be encouraged. The benefit to the scholars attending may not, perhaps cannot, be as marked or as great as that obtained by attending Carlisle or Hampton; but it is more wide-spread, and the influence extends throughout the tribe. Results are secured obtainable in no other way.

I would not advise the establishment of day schools upon this reservation unless attendance could be made compulsory. Men competent to act as physicians as well as teachers, with means of securing regular attendance at schools, would, I think, be of great benefit to the Pimas, and there is room and work for several such on the reservations under this agency. Education is an indispensable factor in the civilization of the Indian, and the judicious expenditure of large sums seems absolutely necessary. Small appropriations is a false economy and an inexcusable loss of time.

PAPAGOS.

Two reservations under this agency are supposed to be set apart for the use of the Papagos. One is about 9 miles south of Tucson, the other immediately north of Gila Bend. The former is occupied by about two hundred and fifty people. The latter

did support a hundred and fifty, but to-day there are not half a dozen within its boundaries. Until within the last year the Papago Reservation near Tucson has never been free from intruders. The Indians have been harassed, cheated, bulldozed, by lawless whites and Mexcans. Troubles about land and water have continually called for the interference of the agent. The intruders have finally been ejected and temporary quietness prevails. But the temper of the ejected people and that of their friends is such, that whenever opportunity occurs to create a disturbance they will not hesitate to embrace it.

The lands used by the Indians at Gila Bend have been continually encroached upon by the whites. Water has been appropriated, stock molested, and personal violence threatened, until the Indians have been compelled to seek subsistence elsewhere, and are scattered throughout the Papago country. The matter has been fully reported to the Department, and the removal of the intruders has been repeatedly urged. The reason given for not acting in the matter is a dislike on the part of the authorities to stir up strife between the Indians and the whites. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the white settlers on this reservation have no hesitancy in stirring up strife with the Indians whenever opportunity offers.

The total number of Papagos is estimated to be 7,300. They are scattered over a territory extending from the Mexican boundary line north about 100 miles and from the California line east perhaps 200 miles. They occupy and gain a livelihood in a country where Americans would perish without outside aid. They are strong, intelligent, industrious, and, as far as their knowledge goes, are law-abiding. They raise small crops when the rainfall is sufficient; keep cattle, horses, and mules; gather the natural products of the soil; wear citizens' clothing, and molest no one. The land occupied by them is useful to whites only for mining and grazing purposes, and until recently the Papagos off the reservation have had no trouble with the whites. Until within the last year or two they have held undisputed possession of the desirable portions of land contained in the territory above described. Since mining operations have commenced the value of these desirable locations for stock-raising has been discovered by the whites. Papagos have been driven away from their homes, and considerable trouble and ill-feeling have already been produced. Unless efficient measures are soon taken the Indians will be obliged to depend upon the Government for support. Prompt action in settling them permanently upon their present locations would avoid much hardship and injustice. The Papagos need assistance, and are in every way worthy of it. Thus far I have been unable to visit their country generally, but my intention is to do so at once and gain accurate information in regard to their situation and necessities.

Very respectfully,

ROSSELL G. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Hoopa Valley Agency, California, August 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency. In addition to having charge of the Hoopa Indians and their reservation, this agency has of late years been intrusted with the control and supervision of the Klamath River Indian Reservation and the Indians resident thereon, and also with the affairs of the non-reservation Klamath Indians residing along the banks of the Klamath River between the boundaries of the reservations before mentioned.

The Hoopa Indians have during the year past been peaceful and well-behaved. No violent quarrels have occurred among themselves, and their relations with the whites have been generally satisfactory. The habits and morals of these Indians remain unchanged. It is, however, becoming every successive year more and more difficult to get able-bodied male Indians to work for the reservation. They think they ought to be paid for all such work at the rates prevailing for similar work in the surrounding country, and they contend that the amounts of rations and clothing issued to them are but a very inadequate compensation for such labor as they do from time to time perform for the reservation. A good deal of this increasing disinclination to work for the reservation is doubtless due to these causes, but in my opinion it is even more largely due to the counsel and advice of evil-disposed parties, who have told the Indians that they are entitled to be paid for their labor, that they are not receiving all the Government provides for them, and that this reservation was established and supported for the benefit of the Indian residents, who were not required or expected to render any equivalent but peaceful conduct. On general principles it would certainly be preferable, in the present stage of civilization of these

Indians, if they were paid a direct equivalent for their labor. At the same time I have observed that whatever money a majority of these Indians earn by labor is too often wasted in dissipation or useless extravagances, and that in place of being of service it is too often the source of unmitigated evil. Moreover, those Indians who are constitutionally lazy, indolent, and worthless—a very large majority, by the way—are generally the greatest growlers and the most persistent complainants against the existing system. The less work this class of Indians do for the reservation, the less they contribute to the support of themselves or their families, the more disposed are they to grumble and endeavor to dissuade others from working under the present system. But the greatest grievance of this class of Indians is that the flour and other products of the reservation are not issued with sufficient liberality and injudiciousness to suit their ideas and to support them in a condition of chronic dependence and mendicancy. For this class there is no cure or relief except throwing them altogether upon their own resources. But for the better class of energetic and industrious Hoopas I think that a good deal could be accomplished in the way of removing whatever disinclination they entertain to working for the reservation under the present system.

The system should be changed. By some legislative modifications of existing laws the agent should be authorized to sell surplus products of the reservation and to devote the proceeds to the immediate, exclusive, and personal benefit of such Indians as help to raise such products. By "surplus products," I mean such quantities of grain, hay, flour, &c., as could be raised on this reservation in excess of what would be required for agency uses. I have no doubt but that enough money could be raised in this manner not only to pay the Indians who work a decent equivalent for their labor, but probably after some time to defray also some of the expenses for various purposes now defrayed exclusively from annual appropriations. In other words, an effort should be made to make the reservation self-sustaining. Both the Government and the Indians would be benefited by the effort. But under the existing system the proceeds of sales of "surplus products" have to be covered into the Treasury, and consequently the Indians would receive no benefit whatsoever therefrom, whilst the agent has no encouragement in raising more products than are necessary for the agency. I am very far from saying that the proposed change would, if carried out, put a stop to all growlings and discontent or that it would give even general satisfaction. But it is a step in the right direction. Moreover, another step in the right direction would be for the Government to raise its own beef on this reservation. In fact, the advantages of the latter step are so manifold and obvious, that I cannot understand why it has not been done long ago. The grazing range is more than ample for all the cattle the agency would require for beef.

The whisky traffic continues, although cases of intoxication among the Indians are apparently less numerous than they were formerly. This is possibly due more to fear of punishment on the part of the Indians than to any cessation of the nefarious traffic. No great change for the better need be expected in that respect until the laws in regard to selling whisky to Indians are more rigidly enforced and respected, and until public sentiment in the community is sufficiently enlightened to denounce and suppress all violations of the laws.

The practical results of the education of Indians at this agency continue to be unsatisfactory. Pupils can be found and kept at school only by issuing them rations and clothing. Any suspension of these issues is immediately followed by a corresponding falling off in the number of pupils.

At various times during the year efforts were made to secure pupils—volunteers—for the industrial training school for Indians which has been established at Middletown, in Lake County, in this State. The result has not been encouraging as tending to show any great desire for improving their condition on the part of the the Indians. In June last Mr. Read, the principal of the said school, succeeded in securing five boys for the school and getting them to their destination. These boys volunteered to go, but it needed the exercise of considerable intimidation to prevent their parents and relatives from restraining or preventing their departure. Since there does not seem to be any great ardor to go to industrial schools on the part of the Indian youths themselves, and since their parents and others having influence are almost invariably opposed to the plan, I think it would be proper to select from time to time promising youths of both sexes and send them to industrial schools, peaceably, if possible, forcibly, if necessary.

Should this plan not suit the ideas of the Department I would offer the suggestion that, instead of a day-school, as at present conducted at this agency, a boarding-school be established—that a certain portion of the reservation be set apart for its use, and that an efficient staff of qualified teachers be furnished for the especial purpose of instructing the pupils in such matters, industries, trades, or occupations as may seem best adapted to their abilities and prospective positions in life. The pupils for the boarding-schools should be selected from the day-school scholars and should be kept strictly removed from all tribal or family associations, for without the enforcement

of such removal but little permanent mental or moral improvement need be anticipated. Personally I would for all reasons prefer the removal of the pupils to a much greater distance from their present associations, where their seclusion from such associations could be more rigidly and efficiently enforced, and where they would have much better opportunities of observing and profiting by the usages and industrial lessons of civilization. The establishment of a boarding-school at the agency I regard merely as a measure of experiment and in the nature of a compromise.

The acreage of land cultivated by Indians for themselves, has not been increased to the extent desired or expected. Advice, encouragement, and assistance have been freely tendered to all Indians who would give any evidence of being willing and anxious by the cultivation of lands to contribute to the support of themselves and their families. Endeavors have also been made to persuade them to dispose of their horses and mules and to invest the proceeds in sheep and cattle. The possession of horses is beyond any question an evil to the Indians, since it encourages them in their vagabondage. The horses are very seldom used for any useful purposes. In fact Indians will not use their own horses to plough their own fields until they find that agency animals will not be furnished for that purpose. For these reasons the possession of horses has been in every possible way discouraged. Hogs in large numbers are possessed by these Indians. This preference for hogs is doubtless owing to the fact that these animals increase and multiply enormously without requiring any care or attention on the part of the proprietors. To such an extent have these hogs multiplied that they have become a perfect nuisance upon the reservation. Yet even those Indians who own large numbers of hogs are as importunate and insistent beggars for food, &c., as are others who have no such resource against hunger and want.

The agency farm has been only moderately successful this season. Long continued and unusual dry weather in the months of April and March very seriously injured the wheat crop; so much so, in fact, that the greater part of it was fit only for hay, and that the yield of wheat from the balance will not nearly equal the average yield of previous years. The oat crop was also considerably, though not equally, damaged by the same cause. Wild mustard and what are called "Canada thistles" have made their appearance all over the reservation to the great injury of the grain fields and grazing lands. With a view to the extirpation of these growths in the grain fields it will be necessary to "summer fallow" the fields now being cultivated, and this again will necessitate the breaking and fencing in of lands for a long time unused. This can be done with comparatively little difficulty, were it not for fencing. In so far as I can learn there is no way of extirpating the "Canada" thistles on the grazing ranges.

During the year a new storehouse, a new barn and stables, and a new cook-house have been built. Old buildings have also been renovated and repaired as much as practicable. Several bridges have been built and repaired, several hundred yards of old fences have been replaced, and several new roads for logging purposes have been constructed. Logs are on the ground ready to be sawed into lumber for the construction of other much-needed buildings and repairs. But the water supply gave out exceptionally early this season; so, for three or four months past, it has been impossible to run the saw or grist mill. In consequence further construction and repairs had to be postponed through want of lumber. A new flume for supplying water at the mill is partially completed. When finished it is hoped that a larger and longer continued supply of water will be thereby made available.

After three years of experience here as agent I have no hesitation in declaring that it would be a benefit not only to the Government but to the Hoopa Indians, if this reservation were abandoned, and the lands thereof homesteaded to the Indians with the usual proviso against alienation. I consider as absolutely wasted the money which is being expended by the Government for the support of the reservation and for the supposed benefit of the Indians. The reservation may at one time have served some useful purpose or have been a necessity, but its day of usefulness and the necessity for it have passed. It must be apparent to every one that the Hoopa Indians have not derived any benefit from the expenditures so liberally made for and upon their reservation. Their condition is not in any respect superior to that of the neighboring tribes who receive no aid or assistance of any character from the United States. In fact, in all the manlier and better elements of character, such as self-reliance, self-support, thrift, honesty, and truthfulness, the Hoopas are sadly inferior to the neighboring Indians. Moreover, the Hoopas are not to-day any more enlightened, advanced, progressive, industrious, or better off in any way than they were when the reservation was established about twenty years ago. This lamentable unprogressiveness, this stolid apathy and self-complacency, this tendency to mendicancy and untruthfulness, and this absence of thrift, industry, and independence, are, in my opinion, attributable solely and directly to their being reservation Indians supported in great measure by the Government. Moreover, it is only natural that, so long as they believe or imagine that they need not work, and that the Government must support them or at least keep them from starvation, just so long will they spend in dissipation

and extravagances all the money they earn, and live at other times in idleness, sloth, and poverty, and upon the charity of the Government. It certainly cannot be the policy of the Government to encourage or even ignore such a condition of affairs. To improve or abolish it the Hoopa Indians should be thrown exclusively upon their own resources, and for that reason alone the reservation should be abandoned. The Government certainly owes these Hoopa Indians nothing but to secure them possession of their homes. I see no reason why invidious comparisons between their treatment and that of the Klamaths for instance should be any longer possible. The history of the two tribes shows that the Hoopas were the most dangerous, unruly, and troublesome to the whites. For that reason I presume they have received greater care and consideration, and are still receiving more than they are entitled to or have earned. But with the notorious usages in such cases the comparatively inoffensive Indians were ignored or left to shift for themselves, whilst the more troublesome and unruly Indians were bribed and cajoled into good behavior. It is scarcely, therefore, to be wondered at if the Hoopas should regard the charities and assistance they have received from the United States as their rights, or as concessions unwillingly extorted through the Government's apprehensions.

Nothing has been done since the date of my last report towards completing the work commenced in 1883, of allotting lands in severalty to Indians on the Klamath River Indian reservation. This was due to the inaccurate or fraudulent surveys of the reservation and adjoining townships having rendered impracticable a prosecution of the work. The Indians, in so far as I have learned, have been peaceful and well behaved. Persistent efforts are from time to time made by the squatter element in the community to obtain a foothold on this reservation. In some cases of this character summary measures were required and employed to suppress this trespassing and illegal intrusion. These trespasses will without doubt continue to occur at intervals, as the efforts to obtain a foothold on the reservation are favorably viewed by certain portions of the community, and as the present penalties of the law have no terrors for the squatter element.

The non-reservation Klamath Indians, residing along the Klamath River between the boundaries of the Hoopa and lower Klamath reservations, have on various occasions during the past year manifested much uneasiness, apprehension, and disturbance over the gradual occupation by white men of the lands adjoining Indian villages. At one time it looked as if a collision were imminent. An investigation of the condition, complaints, and wants of these Indians was made last June by a special agent of the Indian Bureau, with whom I co-operated. His report has doubtless been received at your office. The condition of the Indians as I saw them does not differ materially from that described in my reports of August 1, 1884. Their complaints were merely such as might reasonably have been expected from the changed condition of affairs, and such as have arisen and will hereafter arise under similar circumstances. Having been assured that the Government would make some provision for their future and would secure them in possession of their homes and improvements, the Indians have become quieted and their feelings of apprehension have been lulled to rest. The white men, having become satisfied of the Government's sincerity, earnestness, and ability to make provision for these Indians, seem disposed to adopt a more conciliatory and amicable policy. Both parties agreed to refer all their mutual difficulties and disputes to this agency for arbitration and settlement. Unless some totally unexpected trouble should arise I see no cause for further apprehensions. In the meantime it would be advisable for the Government to have as soon as possible new surveys of the lands made, so that homesteads may be patented to all the Indians who are entitled to and want them. It would be extremely inexpedient to procrastinate the business. It would be much easier to shake the Indian's present faith in our sincerity than to restore it after it had once been disturbed.

On the 24th of June of this year an Indian named "Pactah Billy" killed another Indian named "Ike" at Pactah, an Indian village within the limits of this reservation, and of which both the parties, though Klamaths, were at the time residents. Special reports of the murder were at the time and subsequently made to your office. Finding the State authorities had no jurisdiction under section 9, Indian Department, appropriation bill, act approved March 3, 1885, to arrest or try the murderer, the facts were reported on July 7, 1885, to the United States district attorney for such action as was necessary in the premises. At his request a list of the eye-witnesses of the crime has been furnished him with a view to having the matter presented to the United States grand jury.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES PORTER,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION AGENCY,
San Bernardino, Cal., September 30, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. The annual statistics are inclosed herewith.

In view of the numerous reserves of this agency, and their distances from this office, the time of forwarding this report was extended by your letter dated the 27th ultimo, to this date, to prepare as full a census as was practicable under the circumstances.

With the limited number of employes, but since the 27th ultimo, with some aid from the new employe (the additional farmer), an actual enumeration, including names, ages, and relationship, was made of the larger villages, including the eight villages where the agency day-schools are established, the remainder being necessarily estimated. The result is as follows: Whole number, 3,070; males over 18 years of age, 876; females over 14 years of age, 1,056; school children between 6 and 16 years of age, 770.

The whole number divided into tribes thus: Serranos, 390; Coahuillas, 793; San Luis Reys, 1,142; Dieguenos, 745.

THEIR LOCATION.

Much the larger number (over two-thirds) live in the very large area comprising the county of San Diego, most of the remainder in the still larger county of San Bernardino, and a few in the county of Los Angeles. They generally live in villages and settlements, of which they have thirty-two, counting from the largest, having a population of 236 and the smallest 18. There are living in this county (San Bernardino) over 100 Chimehuevas and other Indians who do not live under any agency.

The actual enumeration made this year would indicate a total increase of the Mission Indians of about 200 since 1880, yet their comparatively small number of children indicates a very decided decrease. It seems probable that the enumeration made for 1880 did not include all the adult Indians in the larger villages who were enumerated this year. Besides, there are included in this enumeration by name, age, &c., 97 Mission Indians, living in and near the City of San Diego, who it appears were not enumerated before, on the supposition that they did not belong to this agency, as nearly all of them were born in Mexico (in Lower California). But as I found upon careful inquiry that the older ones were living in California at the time and since the treaty of 1848, that they were Mission Indians of the tribe called "Diegueno," that their children were born in California, and that they claimed to be Indians of this agency, they were enumerated accordingly.

EDUCATION.

Of all the Mission Indians, about 250 can read English, of which 100 learned in the last year, yet, owing to their great timidity in practicing the speaking of English, there are scarcely 100 of the total number who can or do speak English enough for ordinary intercourse, yet a much greater number understand the English they hear spoken by others. Very few of them speak only Indian, and nearly all speak Spanish. Two additional schools were commenced at the beginning of the calendar year. Eight day-schools have since then been in operation, at which there was good average attendance.

One contract boarding-school was begun during the year (at Anaheim), with but small attendance—five to six, all girls; no provision having been made there for boys.

As directed, in answer to my correspondence, I furnished estimates and plans for an Indian boarding-school proposed to be erected near Banning, on the Protrero reserve, but as authority has not yet been granted, as requested, it was not built. The failure of the contract boarding-school at Anaheim, following the failure of a similar school at San Diego the preceding year, justifies the renewal of the recommendation, that the boarding-schools, as well as the day-schools, so far as the Mission Indians are concerned (however it may be elsewhere), should be conducted on or near their reserves, where the Indian children will feel to be at home, although not lodging and boarding with their parents. If they left the school situated on the reserve they could be promptly returned. Otherwise they should be sent to those training-schools so distant that they would not likely attempt to run away unless their parents freely consented.

The school statistics (herewith) show the average attendance at the eight day-schools to be very good, ranging from 15 to 48 for the year and an average attendance for all of 23½.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There has been nothing in this respect aside from what has been done by the eight teachers and occasional religious services by the Catholic church, with which many of these Indians are connected.

SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic among these Indians for several years, and their health generally seems to improve. Nearly one per cent. of those living are centenarians. Their principal chief—Cabazon—who died about two years since, lived to be certainly over 120 years of age, but was reported as having attained 140 years.

RESERVATIONS.

The Mission Indians have twenty-one reserves. On one of these there are no Indians, and on some others not one Indian on an average to 1,000 acres. The total of all the reserves is about 200,000 acres. It cannot be stated more definitely, on account of the exceptions in the numerous executive orders making such reserves. Besides several of their larger villages are on Mexican grants now patented to whites, and containing no exceptions in favor of the Indians. The Government employed special counsel to defend the Indians in such cases. In one of these suits was commenced about one year since. It has not yet been brought to trial. In some of the others not commenced the bar of the statute of limitations will no doubt be set up, if necessary, as one defense for the Indians.

SURVEYING.

The survey of certain reserves has been progressing for several months, and will perhaps require two weeks longer to complete them. This work has accomplished much good already in settling boundary lines in dispute between whites and Indians.

A few of these Indians occupy public lands outside of the reserves. Every opportunity has been taken to inform them generally of their rights under the act of 1884 to obtain title under the general homestead law, and of the necessity of doing so in some cases to protect their rights by obtaining such title, yet but one such application has been made since the act of 1884 was enacted. As a result of this indifference, in two instances white persons have filed applications for lands in the possession of Indians, and unless the Indians should be represented in the United States Land Office on the hearing, the white claimants will likely succeed in obtaining patents. All such cases have been referred to the special counsel before referred to. The Indians never apply to the Land Office to get title, and seldom apply to the agent or to counsel, unless their improvements (which are usually very small) are disturbed.

As it is impossible for an agent to be informed of all such cases over a territory requiring many hundreds of miles of travel and attend to general office business, it is apparent that what is most needed to secure title for Indians in severally in this agency is a locating agent. But something could be done hereafter in that respect with the aid of the new employé, the "additional farmer" recently appointed, whose time should be spent on and near the reservations where the Indians live. This office is 30 miles from the nearest and about 120 miles from the farthest of the Mission Indian reserves.

AGRICULTURE.

About 10 tons of seed wheat and nearly 20 tons of seed barley were issued to the Mission Indians last January. With but few exceptions all of them who were engaged in agriculture were supplied, and they all promised to plant the seed so issued. Most of it was planted accordingly. Some of it I am informed was consumed by the Indians and some of it was fed to their stock on the more distant reserves. The seed that was planted produced fair average crops, and has had the effect of stimulating those who planted the seed to plant more this year. This experiment (the first I believe in this agency of the kind) worked well. It was not deemed best, however, to request a similar authority for the next crop, as the Indians should have seed enough now of their own, nor does it seem necessary. These Indians were also supplied during the year with a larger amount of agricultural implements than they have ever received before in one year, which also had a good effect. And, as they are now reasonably well supplied with such implements, no further supplies in that respect were requested. The Government has done very well for the Mission Indians in the last year.

No estimate was made for annual supplies for this year. The only supplies needed are for subsistence for the old, infirm, and destitute. These do not cost over about \$80, per quarter, and should be estimated only quarterly, as necessity requires.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Five frame school-houses for day-schools were built during the year; two of them in place of two old ones which were built of adobe. These had been built about three years since, but fell into ruins during the heavy rains of February, 1884. The Government now has six school-houses and rents two, making a total of eight. The ninth school-house, authorized, remains to be built at Santa Ysabel.

Except for a day-school at Santa Ysabel, any additional expense in building for educational purposes should be applied first hereafter to Indian training-schools, of which there is not one for any of the "Mission Indians." They need to be taught farming, gardening, and mechanical trades, and generally such useful occupations as will enable them to provide for themselves. And the girls should be taught such useful occupations as is suited to their sex and capacity, and, above all, both sexes need to be taught the necessity and value of industry in the pursuits of civilization.

INDUSTRY.

There has been good demand for Indian labor during the year and at remunerative wages. Many of the young men availed themselves of such demand. Many of them are among the best laborers in this country. Others have refused remunerative work at the same wages that were paid to white men. Yet upon the whole there is an improvement, although too many of them have been misled to believe that they are not bound to the same conditions of necessity which govern all other classes under similar conditions. In many other respects there are no better people than the Mission Indians.

CIVILIZATION.

The Mission Indians were in a condition of civilization at the date of our treaty with Mexico in 1848, and their condition has been much improved since. They are not and never were since that date "agency" or "reservation" Indians in the sense in which those terms are understood in most of the agencies. No agent has ever had control of their actions or movements as in case of agency Indians elsewhere. These Indians have always made their own contracts for their labor and for the sale of their own products, which are respected in the courts, the agent advising them only when necessary, so that they would not be defrauded.

FURNISHING LIQUORS TO INDIANS.

The offense of furnishing liquor to Indians is still repeated, and of course will be, while the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall continue. Yet there are but few Indian drunkards, compared with an equal population of whites, with this difference, however, that one Indian drunk makes more noise than ten white men in the same condition. But Indian drunkenness is steadily, though slowly, decreasing, and if an Indian police force can be organized here at the low compensation allowed by law there will likely be more prosecutions hereafter and less drunkenness.

CITIZENSHIP.

The Mission Indians generally are not recognized by our State authorities as citizens; yet they were citizens of Mexico when the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was made in 1848, and by the terms of that treaty are now citizens of our country, for the laws of Mexico made no distinction among races as to citizenship. Those laws, however, made a distinction between "wild Indians" and those living, as were the Mission Indians, in a condition of civilization. As I have learned, they did not then exercise the rights of citizenship under the Mexican Government, but they had those rights, and certainly the failure to exercise them did not take them away. This question has not been tested in the courts. When a test case shall be made, as it should be, and without unnecessary delay, their citizenship will perhaps not be longer denied. When it shall be recognized by this State, there will be neither law nor reason for an agency for the Mission Indians. It will then be the duty of the boards of supervisors of the counties where the Indians live to provide for the infirm and destitute among them as of all other citizens alike, and the supervisors will better know their needs, in the counties where these Indians live, than an agent possibly can. Their children will be entitled to a just portion of the State and county school funds, and they will have all the rights and duties of citizenship.

My resignation, tendered on the 22d ultimo, having been formally accepted on the 8th instant, and as this will be my last annual report, it seems proper to state that during the past two years, and especially in the last year, the Mission Indians have received more aid from the Government than in any like period of the past.

The day schools were increased from five to eight, with the ninth day school authorized, and the average attendance has been nearly doubled. The Indians received an unusually liberal allowance of agricultural implements, also seven additional wagons, and a good supply of seed-grain.

All the employes performed their duties faithfully, except one, and in that case a change was made. The employes now in the service have had the benefit of the experience of years.

From a state of great dissatisfaction, a few years since, between the whites and Indians, and with officials, general harmony prevails; and during the seven years' existence of this agency these Indians have made so much advance in education, industry, and civilization generally that it seems now safe to recognize them as citizens, with all the rights, although only the rights, of other citizens in like circumstances.

Very respectfully,

J. G. MCCALLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 19, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, as directed per your circular letter of July 1.

On assuming charge of this agency the 1st day of last September, I found the entire property, including buildings, fences, agricultural implements, &c., in a shamefully dilapidated, tumbled-down condition, and with the very limited force of employes at command it has been utterly impossible to do anything in the way of repairs to buildings, their entire time being consumed in attending to the agricultural interests of the reservation, building and repairing fences, and keeping the working-tools in "usable" condition.

POPULATION.

According to the census just completed there are 600 Indians residing on the reservation at this time, while there are fully as many more belonging to this reservation scattered throughout the surrounding mountains, north, south, east, and west, small parties of whom are continually visiting their friends here, and who ought to be included in this census roll; but not having either the force or funds, I am unable to enumerate them.

AGRICULTURE.

As has been previously reported, our lands are so largely occupied by trespassers, we have but comparatively little for agricultural purposes, yet many are furnished with sufficient land for gardens, and are required to raise their own vegetables, &c., and some have fields of wheat, barley, oats, corn, &c. The great bulk of grain, however, is raised on the reservation farm, where all able-bodied Indians are required to work when not otherwise employed, for which services they draw their rations of beef, flour, &c.

PRODUCTIONS.

The estimated productions for the year are as follows: For general supply, 1,500 bushels of wheat, 1,800 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of oats, and 450 tons of hay. By the Indians for themselves, 300 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of barley, 300 bushels of oats, and 100 tons of hay. Five lots of hops are being cultivated by the Indians, the product of which is estimated at 15,000 pounds of dry hops, while the reservation field will probably produce about 25,000 pounds. The Indians have also raised about 100 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of beans, 2,000 melons, and 2,000 pumpkins. The orchards are producing nothing this year, in consequence of late heavy frosts. The grain crops in the valley are less than a third this year, an account of on unprecedented drought, far exceeding anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, in consequence of which it will be necessary for the Department to purchase about 100,000 pounds of flour for this agency, and which must be purchased immediately in order that it may be freighted in here before the rainy season begins, as it is impossible to get anything in here subsequent to that time.

STOCK.

There are 68 horses and mares, of which many are unserviceable on account of age and hard service. We are badly in need of a good jack, mules being the only "horse" capable of "standing off" an "Injun's" hard knocks. Of cattle we have 425, mostly cows and young stock, 8 yoke of oxen, used at the saw-mill and on the ranch; 342 hogs, old and young. The increase has been 8 horse and mule colts, 50 calves, and 150 pigs.

If the Department would only rid this reservation of the unscrupulous trespassers we could raise sufficient stock to not only supply all our own wants, but could sell a large quantity every year. It is hoped this matter will receive some attention by the Department this coming winter.

MILLS.

The grist-mill has ground 156,756 pounds of grain for the agency and 171,539 pounds for citizens. The saw-mill cut 874,492 feet of lumber last fall. None has been cut this year, owing to the fact that we were obliged to bring the engine down to the grist-mill, the water-supply having failed in consequence of this unusually dry season.

APPRENTICES.

Indian apprentices have worked at the various trades—carpentering, blacksmithing, milling, herding, &c.—and have made some little progress.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the last fiscal year two day schools have been kept in operation with an average attendance of about 60 scholars. The want of a boarding-school is seriously felt here. It is simply impossible to protect the young and half-grown girls from the insults of the young “bucks” while they are allowed to live in the camps.

MISSIONARY.

No missionary has been sent to this agency for several years past. I have applied to several church organizations for a missionary, but up to this time none has been sent. It seems to me the Department ought to provide each agency with a missionary minister. A regular Sabbath school has been maintained during the year with a very large attendance.

CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of this reservation have all adopted the white man's dress, and are what would be called civilized Indians, nearly all speaking the English language sufficiently well for all practical purposes, and would be good, sober, industrious, tractable people were it not for the low class of whites and “rum-sellers” who infest the borders of this reservation. It seems impossible to convict any of these “rum-sellers,” as the Indians will not testify against them, and it is entirely out of the question to get a white man to do so.

Very respectfully,

THEO. F. WILLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my tenth annual report for this agency.

Although there are 600 or 700 Indians within the bounds of the four adjoining counties, I report only 135 who are actually living on this reservation and cultivating small farms or patches of ground for a livelihood. The census, as called for by section 9, act of Congress approved July 4, 1884, is as follows: Number of males above 18 years of age, 43; number of females above 14 years of age, 46; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 18; number of school-houses, 1; number of schools in operation (7 months), 1; average attendance, 11. Name of teacher, M. J. Belknap; salary, \$420. There are nearly 50,000 acres within the bounds of this reservation, yet 250 acres embrace about all the arable land within its limits. This amount has been in cultivation for a number of years, and furnishes but a meager subsistence for these Indians. Still if they were temperate and frugal they could, with the facilities for remunerative labor in the adjoining settlements, make a fair living.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests have not been satisfactory. In fact, this part of California is not very inviting to the farmer unless good land and irrigating facilities are combined. Our grain land is not very good, and but little of it can be flooded with water. Hence in a dry season like the past crops must necessarily be light. The yield will be about as follows: 150 bushels wheat, 150 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 40 bushels beans, other vegetables 20 bushels, and 30 tons hay. Besides these there will be perhaps 1,000 each of pumpkins and melons.

EDUCATION.

A day-school during the last fiscal year was in operation seven months. The average daily attendance during that time was a fraction over 11. The largest attendance was during the months of November and January, averaging 15. No part of the service in connection with this agency has been so difficult as the educational. I had hoped, by engaging the services of Mrs. M. J. Belknap, an experienced and successful teacher from the East, to make the agency school here a success. No pains were spared, either by the teacher or agent, to beget an interest and enthuse the children with the idea of advantages to them in a common-school education. A few evinced a good degree of interest, and made commendable advancement. It was impossible, however, to secure a regular creditable attendance, and so the school, on the 31st of March last, was closed. It is simply impossible to conduct either a day or boarding school at this agency without the power to enforce attendance. So many of the children are diseased, and the number of pupils so small, that enough healthy ones cannot be selected and placed in a boarding-school to warrant the expense. And as the Indians are living some of them over five miles from the school-house, and nearly all of the parents are indifferent if not averse to the question of education, a day-school has proved a failure. I would therefore recommend the selection of a half dozen healthy bright children of this agency, and of placing them in the training-school at Middletown, of this State, and discontinue all further efforts to conduct a school on this reservation.

MISSIONARY.

No missionary work has ever been done for the Indians, only by their agents and employés, except an occasional visit of a Catholic priest. They have, however, been under Catholic influence ever since coming in contact with Mexican population. As a result they have all imbibed that form of Christianity. Moral advancement and rectitude of character with them is on a very low plane. I can see but little change for the better in that regard during the last ten years.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

In industry they have made commendable advancement. Their little farms give evidence of a good deal of thrift and enterprise. Quite a number have peaches, grapes, and figs sufficient for family use and some to sell.

The stock which was issued to them two years ago has not been of so much advantage as I anticipated. A few have taken care of and increased their cattle, but the majority have secretly disposed of them. The most of the younger men now have wagons and teams of their own, and are more interested in their care than ever before. Four wagons have been issued to them by the Government during the past year, and they have purchased four for themselves. Harness and plows have also been issued to them, so that they are pretty well supplied with facilities to procure their own living. If I should remain agent another year I would make no requisition for either blankets or provisions. They can support themselves if they are temperate, with a little assistance in the way of farming implements, and in two or three years at the furthest should have no more assistance whatever.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has not been quite so good the year past as the one previous. Their drinking habits, connected with more or less venereal taint, make sad havoc at times with them. Sometimes for a year or two they seem comparatively free from disease, and then it will appear among them like an epidemic. The past has been one of those peculiar seasons. It is difficult to induce them to take medicine sufficiently long to eliminate the virus from the system. Feeling comparatively well, with no acute symptoms, they refuse longer to take the proper remedies, leaving the virus at work until its cumulative effects undermine the health and render cure hopeless. Two men who died recently might have been cured had they made known their condition; but, ashamed of the character of the disease that was preying upon them, kept their trouble to themselves until it was impossible for any earthly help to save them. Both were a mass of putrescence more horrid and disgusting than subjects of confluent small-pox.

CIVILIZATION.

There has never been but one obstacle in the way of civilizing these Indians. However high in the scale of civilization drunken whites may appear, an Indian imbruted by rum is little less than a devil incarnate. If the guilty only were the victims of it

malignant spirit there would not be so much ground for complaint. But, as with the whites, so with the Indians, the temperate, industrious man is often the greatest sufferer.

On the morning of the 25th of September last one of my best Indians was shot dead by an Indian from an adjoining county while under the influence of whisky. The reservation Indian had taken a contract to gather a crop of corn in the neighborhood of Porterville. The evening after the corn was gathered two or three of the Indians who had been employed in the work went to Porterville and procured enough whisky to make them all drunk. Returning to the Indian camp early the next morning in a frenzied condition, this visiting Indian, who had been employed as teamster in securing the crop of corn, demanded of his employer a horse to ride up to the agency. Being assured that he could ride up in the wagon after breakfast, and that he was then too much intoxicated to be entrusted with a horse, without further provocation caught up his employer's Henry rifle and shot him through the neck, killing him instantly. The murdered man's wife was present, and of course was greatly excited, and being in a delicate condition, premature labor was superinduced, resulting in a few days in the death of both mother and infant. The only surviving member of the family, a bright little boy of two years of age, was taken sick about the same time, and, from want of proper attention, just as he was passing the crisis from an attack of fever, also died. All four of these deaths were unquestionably caused by the sale of about two dollars' worth of whisky, and that by a white man, who knows very well that the life of the innocent is always imperiled when an Indian is made crazy by drink. Civilization, indeed! Under such circumstances it is almost a wonder that my Indians have made any progress whatever. Rum-imbruted convicts of San Quintan and Sing Sing are poor specimens of American civilization. Whisky with Indians has the same debasing effects.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO, *August 18, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the affairs pertaining to this agency. I assumed charge on the 15th day of February, 1885, relieving my predecessor, William M. Clark, and have since that time endeavored to perform the duties of my office to the best of my ability and in accordance with instructions.

This reservation is located in Southwestern Colorado, bordering on New Mexico, and consists of a strip of land 15 miles in width and about 110 miles in length. It is especially adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered by numerous streams. There is also a considerable amount of arable land, capable of producing good crops when properly irrigated and tilled. The game, which in former years was abundant on the reserve, has almost entirely disappeared, having been driven away by the numerous herds of cattle belonging to neighboring settlers.

The Southern Ute Indians number 983 souls. They are divided into three bands, the Muaches, Capotes, and Weemenuches. The Muache band, originally at home on the Cimarron River, in New Mexico, have been in contact with whites and Mexicans for a number of years, and may be considered partly civilized. The Capotes are numerically the smallest band, but own considerable horses, sheep, and goats, and are quite well to do in their way. The Weemenuches are the strongest band in number; also the least civilized and most warlike of the entire Ute nation. The latter band inhabit the more western parts of the reserve, while the two first mentioned are located in the eastern part. All of them are on friendly terms with one another.

The Southern Utes are little inclined to adopt citizen's garb, although most of the males wear some part of the white man's clothing—generally a vest or a shirt. They tenaciously adhere to their blankets, and, with the exception of the police, a Ute Indian is seldom seen without a blanket wrapped around him even in the hottest weather.

There are none among them who can speak the English language sufficiently well for ordinary conversation. The majority understand some Spanish, and can make themselves understood in this language to some extent. Conversation with them, however, has mostly to be carried on in the Ute language, with the aid of an interpreter.

They are naturally inclined to pastoral pursuits, and nearly all of them own some horses; some also possess small herds of sheep and goats. Several of the more industrious, however, have been engaged in farming for the last few years, and have succeeded in raising very fair crops. They have labored and tended their farms faith-

fully, for which they deserve great credit, especially when it is taken in consideration that until very recently a Ute Indian regarded manual labor as degrading and altogether below his dignity. In consequence of the success which these individuals have attained many other Indians of progressive proclivities are anxious to follow their example, if they can obtain the necessary assistance from the Government. Although I have repeatedly applied for such aid, the Department has granted the same only to a very limited extent. There are at present 300 acres of good land under fence, 250 of which have been cultivated and have produced fair crops.

Supplies are issued weekly. The amount furnished this agency is sadly inadequate to the wants of the Indians. If issued according to instructions, each individual receives per week only about one and three-quarter pounds of beef, the same quantity of flour, a few grains of coffee and sugar, and a little baking-powder, salt, and soap—not enough to keep them from starving. They receive nothing else in the line of provisions—no bacon, no corn, no potatoes, no beans; in fact, absolutely nothing else. When it is remembered that there is no game left to speak of, it is hard to see how they will manage to exist. In former years, when game was plentiful on the reserve, they were furnished supplies in abundance. Now, when the game is nearly exterminated, their supplies are systematically reduced from year to year. If no relief is granted them, they will be compelled by hunger to steal cattle, and continuous troubles, perhaps an Indian war, will be the unavoidable consequence. Means should be promptly taken for their relief.

During the past year a school-house, offices for the agent and for the physician, have been erected, and a new dwelling-house for the agent has been partly completed. The latter should be finished without delay, and all of these new buildings should be painted, in order to protect the lumber from the weather; but so far I have not been able to obtain authority to have it done.

A day-school has not been opened, no authority having as yet been granted to engage the services of a teacher.

During the summer a piece of land close to the agency has been cleared, fenced, and brought under ditch for an agency meadow. As the work was commenced too late in the season, the hay crop for this year will be small.

The agency physician, who has been here for several years, possesses their confidence in a great degree, not only as a physician, but also as a friend, and is constantly consulted by them. The native medicine-man, however, still maintains his position among them, they being very superstitious, and especially inclined to belief in witchcraft.

On the morning of the 19th day of June a cruel outrage was perpetrated on a party of these Indians, who were peaceably hunting some distance from the reservation. An entire family of six persons, consisting of men, women, and children, were murdered by some white scoundrels while asleep in their teepees. News of this occurrence was brought to me by Indian runners on the 21st day of June. I immediately proceeded to the scene of the massacre, accompanied by a number of chiefs, part of my police force, and two companies of United States cavalry. We were guided to the spot where the murders were committed by a squaw who had escaped from the massacre. On arriving there we found the bodies of six Indians in a condition which clearly proved that they had been attacked and killed while asleep and could have given no provocation for the atrocious crime. The perpetrators of this foul murder have not been discovered, and even if they were known I doubt whether the State authorities would take steps to arrest and punish them. An Indian is hardly considered a human being by a certain class of the whites with which this part of the country is disgraced. There can be no excuse for this foul crime, and it will always be a foul blot upon the reputation of this country.

Idle rumors of threatened Indian outbreaks became numerous after this, and were carefully nourished and widely circulated by irresponsible and subsidized newspaper correspondents and interested parties. Appeals for militia were made to the governor of the State, who, however, after careful investigation, declined to respond. In view of the fact that money is scarce here at present and business very dull, a great many people were undoubtedly disappointed by this refusal. The majority of such rumors are originated by parties who would be benefited by having troops stationed in this part of the country; for instance, ranchmen, whose limited facilities for disposing of their crops would be greatly enhanced by the presence of larger bodies of troops, or small shopkeepers, to whom the presence of military would open an era of unaccustomed prosperity.

The efficiency of the Indian police is not what might be desired. They are, however, gradually improving. I have not deemed it advisable to use them where, in performance of their duties, they would be brought in contact with the whites.

No Indian courts have as yet been established here. I have repeatedly mentioned the matter to the chiefs, but finding no encouragement from them, I have dropped it until some future time.

The Southern Ute Indians are no doubt making some progress towards civilization.

This will be more clearly demonstrated if more of them are encouraged to engage in agricultural pursuits. Their manner of life has essentially been a nomadic one, but when they learn the benefits which they can derive from farming by their own efforts, then they will begin to appreciate the blessings of a permanent home. Those who are now engaged in this pursuit are fully aware of the advantages which they enjoy over their more backward brethren, and many of the latter will be glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to follow their example if any encouragement is held out to them.

Acknowledgments are due the officers at Fort Lewis for courtesies extended and prompt assistance rendered whenever such was applied for.

Statistics are herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHN. F. STOLLSTEIMER.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 24, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular dated July 1, 1885, I respectfully submit the following as my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1885 :

BANDS AND POPULATION.

The Indians belonging to the Sioux nation located at this agency are composed of four bands, viz., Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle. Until last October each band was numbered separately, but owing to their intermarrying and the constant transfers from one band to the other, necessitating numerous changes upon the issue-vouchers, they were numbered numerically from 1 to 782. As new tickets were issued to parties marrying, they were given a new number without regard to the band. The number of Indians now upon our rolls represent 727 families, aggregating 2,907 people. During the year 12 families, representing 54 persons, have been transferred to other agencies. The actual number of Indians now upon our rolls is shown by the tabulated statement given below :

Name of band.	Families.	Men.	Women.	School children between 6 and 16 years.		Children under 6 years old.		Total.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Blackfeet.....	50	47	65	30	35	13	20	210
Sans Arc.....	186	200	255	82	98	49	52	736
Minneconjou.....	292	303	399	155	179	88	97	1,221
Two Kettle.....	199	192	261	96	92	46	53	740
Total.....	727	742	980	363	404	196	222	2,907

EMPLOYÉS.

The following are the employés, not including the police force: Of whites, 1 physician, 1 clerk to the agent, 1 issue clerk and storekeeper, 1 farmer, 1 additional farmer, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 2 laborers, and 1 butcher, 5 teachers, 1 assistant teacher, 1 seamstress, 1 cook, and 1 laundress; total 19. Of Indians, there are 1 interpreter, 3 laborers, 3 apprentices, 1 chief herder, 4 herders, 6 district farmers, and 1 stableman; total 19.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency during the past year consisted of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, and 16 privates, total 22; which, on the 30th June, by an order from the Indian Office, was reduced to 17. They were carefully selected from among the very best Indians at the agency, and fully realize their responsibility. They are careful, vigilant, and prompt in their duties, and cheerfully obey all instructions. With the small force allowed me at present it is absolutely impossible to prevent the encroachments of the whites upon the reservation, the eastern line of which extends

along the west bank of the Missouri River from Antelope Creek on the south to the Moreau River on the north, a distance of 150 miles. Along the east bank of the Missouri River opposite the reservation nearly every foot of land is occupied by white settlers, and for miles the country is devoid of timber, to obtain which the settlers along the river and the inhabitants of the new towns of Roseau, Fairbank, Forrest City, and Lebeau make frequent excursions to the reservation, cut and haul away large quantities of young timber. This is more frequently done in the winter season when the river is easily crossed upon the ice. With the small force of police at my command it is impossible to prevent it, and I would urge upon the Department the necessity of a larger number than at present allowed.

EDUCATIONAL.

The total number of children attending school at this agency for the past year, as shown by monthly school reports, aggregate 348. Of this number 50 boys attend the boys' boarding-school and 37 girls the St. John's boarding-school. Forty-four boys and 41 girls received instruction at the St. Stephen's mission and the three Government day schools, and 100 girls and 76 boys at the industrial and day schools under the supervision of Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Congregational Mission. The average attendance of all the scholars for the past year was 289.

The boys at the boys' boarding-school, under the supervision of Mrs. Emma C. Swan, assisted by Miss Louise Cavalier, have made rapid progress in all their studies, particularly in reading and penmanship. In addition to their studies the boys are taught to wash and iron their own clothing, clean lamps, make their own beds, the care of stock, milking, cutting wood, &c., and have during the past season cultivated some 10 acres of a garden for the school; all of which they cheerfully do, and take pride in doing their work well.

The St. John's boarding-school is conducted under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with J. F. Kinney, jr., as principal teacher, assisted by his estimable wife. At this school the girls are instructed in all useful employments, including cooking, washing and ironing, kitchen work, gardening, sewing, mending, making butter, &c. The progress made by the girls during the past year has been remarkable, and they take a deep interest in their studies. At the boys' and girls' boarding-schools there are none who do not speak and understand the English language comparatively well.

There is an increased desire upon the part of the Indians to send their children to school. Many new applications have been received. To meet this demand in part, it is proposed to increase the number of scholars at the boys' boarding-school the coming year to 70. Two new day schools have been opened, the Indians themselves building one of the school-houses required. The Indian parents frequently visit their children at school and seem proud and pleased with the progress made by the pupils. The attendance at the day schools I am confident will be greatly increased the coming year.

AGRICULTURE.

A large portion of the Indians of this agency are now located upon separate tracts of land, and the general manner in which they have taken hold of farming and the amount of work performed by them during the past year is a good indication of their future welfare. There have been plowed and cultivated this year 1,621 acres, of which amount 600 acres are of this year's breaking. For the first time at this agency wheat has been planted with fair success, one hundred bushels having been distributed to the Indians for seed, and one hundred new patches of ground, varying from 1 to 10 acres, have been broken and planted with vegetables. The principal and favorite crop with the Indians is corn. The estimated productions for the year are as follows: By the boys' boarding-school, 50 bushels corn, 200 bushels oats, 600 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels onions, 20 bushels beans, 500 melons, 500 pumpkins, peas, radishes, lettuce, horseradish, &c. By the Indians for themselves, 750 bushels wheat, 8,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels potatoes, 7,000 bushels turnips, 800 bushels onions, 200 bushels beans, 18,000 melons, 18,000 pumpkins, 2,500 tons hay; radishes, peas, lettuce, &c., in small quantities.

The farmers have been very efficient in their duties, and through their earnest efforts over one hundred farms have been opened this year. The additional farmer, Frank Anderson, has attended most faithfully to all his duties, and to his efforts are due the large increase in the number of Indian dwellings and small patches of ground broken and cultivated. The six Indian district farmers deserve worthy mention for the material assistance rendered by them to the additional and agency farmer.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There has been expended for the following purposes, \$2,830.96: In the building of a fence around boys' boarding school, \$345; erection of a day-school building, \$500;

erection of a laundry building in connection with the boys' boarding school, \$650; for repairs at boys' boarding school, \$60; for repairs at St. Stephen's Mission, \$43; plastering agency buildings, \$51.28; building foundation at St. John's Boarding School, \$171; repairing agency office, dispensary, and warehouses, \$470.68; building barn at boys' boarding school, \$500; also, \$40 for the purchase of flooring for two day schools.

During the past year the Indians have not been idle. They have erected one hundred new dwelling-houses, doing all the work themselves with the exception of the doors and windows. Some 600 acres of new land have been broken and cultivated, and over 3,000 rods of fence built by the Indians.

SANITARY.

Total number of cases treated, 1,462 males and 1,100 females, of which 1,312 males and 948 females have recovered, 26 males and 42 females have died, and 124 males and 110 females remain under treatment. Births, 48 males and 66 females; accidental deaths, 1 male. While the whole number of cases treated during the year is in excess of the number treated in any previous year, I do not think there is any more sickness among these Indians than formerly, but that this increased number represents the increased confidence of the Indians in the treatment of the agency physician. Consumption, scrofula, and affections of the respiratory organs, and diseases of the eye are very common among these Indians at all times; bowel affections are common during the summer months; several cases of diphtheria (laryngeal croup) of sporadic origin occurred during the winter, but there has been no epidemic among these Indians during the year.

It is believed that there should be erected at this agency a hospital with a capacity of twenty beds, as there are many cases among the Indians that sadly need hospital care. There is no doubt but that the Indians would avail themselves of the benefits of such an institution, and that it could be made no mean factor in advancing their condition and progress toward civilization.

It is also thought that the physician should be furnished with a team and wagon for his use in visiting cases at a distance from the agency.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY COUNCILMEN.

In attempting to establish the "court of Indian offenses," as per section 497 of Regulations, I found it impossible to obtain three persons who would act as judges of said court, owing to the jealousy existing among the subchiefs and headmen of the four bands composing the Sioux Indians at this agency. In a council with the Indians in the fall of 1884 I informed them that hereafter I would recognize no one man as head chief; that I would appoint twelve or more, if necessary, of the most prominent men in the four bands, including those who were then recognized as subchiefs, to act as a court of Indian offenses; that I would divide the agency into districts, and that in the next fiscal year the councilmen would be elected by the Indians themselves from each district. This proposition met with their approval, and I proceeded to appoint 14 of the most prominent men. On the following ration-day they met at the agency and elected a president, vice-president, and secretary. They hold regular meetings every two weeks on ration-day, and hear and pass judgment upon all cases presented for consideration, and thus far their decisions have been for the best interests of the Indians. The Indian police force render material assistance in procuring the necessary witnesses, &c. Since the organization of the court dancing has been discontinued and plural marriages are unknown. Misdemeanors are of rare occurrence, and the few petty quarrels of a personal nature are always amicably settled by the councilmen. The Indians have learned to rely upon the action of the court, and their decisions are universally approved. The council is at present composed of 14 members, with Little No Heart as president, Charger as vice president, and Alfred C. Smith as secretary. I have been especially careful in the selection of councilmen, and know them to be intelligent, honest, and of undoubted integrity, and at the coming election shall be careful that no person is nominated who would not be suitable for the position.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report I wish to express to the officers of the Department my heartfelt thanks for their kind assistance and prompt support in all matters pertaining to the agency affairs, and to the employes who have by their earnest efforts assisted me in the discharge of my duties during the past year.

The statistics required in connection with the annual report are herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. SWAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OAHE, DAKOTA, August 22, 1885.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith statistics, accompanying my annual report, for the several schools in my care among the Indians of this agency. I have charge here of seven out-station schools and the home school located on Peoria Bottom. Of these out-station schools one (Cheyenne River No. 1) is supported by the Native Missionary Society; two (Cheyenne River Nos. 4 and 5) are provided for by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of Boston, and four (Cheyenne River Nos. 2 and 3, and that opposite Fort Sully with the Fort Pierre school) as well as the industrial school for girls here on Peoria Bottom, are supported by the American Missionary Association.

The new feature of the year's work has been the change of the Peoria Bottom School from an industrial day school to an industrial boarding school. This has been done on a somewhat limited scale, but work is now begun upon a building that will be ready by the close of October to accommodate 50 pupils. The progress made by the few girls whom we have had during the past year has been marked, and cannot fail of good results. The girls, ranging from 6 to 18 years of age, have been taught house-keeping, laundry-work, how to cut and make their own clothing, in addition to instruction in English both from text-books and by oral lessons. The most of them were from the villages where they had already been attending our day schools. The out-station schools at the several villages have in many respects given good proof of their value as *educational* means. At all but one the vernacular has been the principal medium of instruction, although at four of them easy lessons in English have been taught.

The great need of our Indians just now appears to be careful, rational teaching. You may order them to attend school or to do this or that piece of work. You cannot order them to learn with any results worthy the name. I firmly believe that attendance must be *enforced* to secure the best results under existing conditions, but the Indian must be *taught* in order to *learn*; and this is true in the line of industrial effort, most emphatically. I have known of garden seeds being issued year after year, and to this day many of our Indians do not know that it will not do to plant onion seed, squash, and cabbage in exactly the same manner. I give this as an illustration only. When an Indian truly learns to do a piece of work in the proper manner he has made great gain. Doing work properly is second only to willingness to work in any manner. I had a man some years ago ask me for a shirt. The shirt was promised him when he should cut and split up a pile of wood into stove lengths. He went home and thought on the matter after accepting, and returned to tell me that I might keep my shirt. It took that man two years to ask me for work, and when I went with him to the potato patch it was worth far more than he earned to teach him to hoe. I would emphasize the need of industrial training—the commonest kind of industrial training. A teacher in one of our schools does far more in giving some idea of a clean cornfield, neatly kept door-yard, than in any amount of instruction in the school-room where the pupil repeats this or that English word, when bidden, very much as a parrot might say "Polly wants a cracker"; and it has occurred to me at different times that possibly here is just the field for our boys and girls after they have spent a few years at Hampton, Carlisle, or Santee, and matured somewhat after return home. If Hampton, Carlisle, and Santee would only teach how to teach these common things!

I am, very respectfully, yours,

T. L. RIGGS,
Missionary.

WILLIAM A. SWAN, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Cheyenne River Agency, Dakota.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY,
Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, August 17, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report as agent for the consolidated agency of Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The average number of Indians drawing rations at this agency during the past year was 1,009. Of these 6 are Lower Brulé Sioux, 14 Yanktons, 20 Santees, and of mixed blood 93.

Census report.

In compliance with section 9 of act of Congress approved July 4, 1884, I submit the following census:

Males.....	487
Females.....	574
No. of males above 18 years of age.....	260
No. of females above 14 years of age.....	357
No. of school children between 6 and 16 years.....	180
No. of school-houses at or connected with agency.....	1
No. of schools in operation.....	1
No. of children attending each school.....	58

Names of teachers employed and salaries paid such teachers.

Nellie A. King, principal and teacher }.....	\$720
W. W. Wells, " " " " }.....	
Elvira C. Gasmann, matron }.....	480
Sarah J. Scott, " " " " }.....	
Jennie Wells, " " " " }.....	
Julia E. Johnson, assistant teacher and seamstress }.....	400
Lillie E. Gasmann, " " " " " " }.....	
P. C. Hall, " " " " " " }.....	
Hannah Lonergan, cook.....	300

The conduct of the tribe during the year has been very good. No acts of violence have been committed. No drunkenness reported. When we take into consideration the fact that under the order of President Arthur, of February 27, 1885, a large portion of this reservation was thrown open to white settlers, and that, without a word of warning to myself or the Indians, a large number of whites rushed in upon the lands thus thrown open—in many instances settling upon the lands that the Indians had taken in severalty, and where they were at the time living—and also, that in spite of the order of President Cleveland, of April 17, 1885, annulling the order of President Arthur, and ordering the white settlers off the Indian lands, many of them still remain, building houses, breaking lands, and generally conducting themselves as if they intended to remain permanently, cutting and selling large quantities of wood and hay, utterly defying the authority of the agent, and threatening to resist the police—it will be seen that they, the Indians, have been sorely tried and tempted to resist the inroads of their white neighbors, and yet scarcely an act of resistance even has been reported. The Indians have remained perfectly quiet, trusting to the word of their "Great Father," and patiently awaiting the time when they shall be freed from the presence of these uninvited guests on their reservation. They feel they are suffering great loss in having their timber cut and hauled away, and that they and their children will have to suffer for the want of it, and yet they constrain themselves and their young men from acts of violence or even threatening language, knowing that they are powerless, and not wishing to deface their ancient record of unbroken friendship with the whites.

Farming.

Although greatly distressed by the occupancy of their lands by whites, they have nevertheless gone on steadily with their farming pursuits, and a larger number of acres have been planted than ever before, lands broken, fences made, and large quantities of hay put up. Owing to the unfavorable seasons of last year and this—there being great lack of rain—the crops have been but small, and in some instances a total failure. Yet, in spite of all these adverse circumstances, these people have gone on steadily and courageously with their work, making preparations for still greater efforts for the coming year. Some of them have now under fence and cultivation 40 acres of land, which is entirely worked by themselves—the agency teams and employes being fully occupied in doing the absolutely necessary work of the agency, and in caring for the agency farm and stock.

I feel that there is every reason for encouragement as regards these people's future. If favorable seasons shall come, it will not be long ere they will be able to produce a sufficiency of grain for their bread, and also enough to buy many other articles of both food and clothing. There are, of course, among them a class of indolent non-working people, who farm but a small portion of land, and who are restless and uneasy; but the great majority are doing well.

Agency farm.

Consisting of 65 acres, has been cultivated by the agency farmer and his men, and was planted in wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and turnips. The crop has been harvested—

the wheat and oats—and are now in stock awaiting the thrashing. The yield is not very large, but will be enough to supply the agency with feed for the Government stock, and furnish seed for agency and Indian use next season. I look upon the agency farm as beneficial in two ways: First, to produce a sufficient crop for use of agency stock, and seed for such Indians as are not able to furnish their own; and also as an example to the Indians in farming. The agency farm has been well cared for during the year, and pays well for all labor expended upon it.

Allotments.

At the present time 239 families and individuals have taken up regular allotments of 320 acres for a family and 80 acres for an individual. The great majority of those who have thus taken lands in severalty live upon them and make them their permanent homes; making from year to year such improvements as they are able to make with the limited means at their disposal. The Indian village is thus broken up, and the acquisition of individual property encouraged; the frequent feast and dance discontinued, and a home farm life commenced, which is full of promise for the future, although as yet in an imperfect condition. On these allotments the Indians build their log huts and stables, make their farms, live and care for their families and stock. The use of milk is growing in favor with them, and many of them now milk their cows regularly, and some make butter. Chickens are seen about their homes, and pigs are kept by quite a number. Thus it will be seen that the allotting of lands to Indians is a most effective means in bringing about results greatly to be desired.

Besides the above regular allotments a large number have made selections of land, and are waiting to get their allotment papers and have their lands surveyed.

Schools.

The next step in importance, after making a home, is the schooling of the children. It is usual with Indians, in making treaties with Government, to insist on having schools for their children. One would naturally think that after thus insisting on having schools built for them, when they were furnished they would gladly send their children to them. This, however, for some unaccountable reason, is not the case. I find that every imaginable excuse is invented to keep their children at home, and it takes generally quite an effort on the part of the agent to fill his schools, and constant vigilance to keep the children from running away after they have been entered. The restraint of school life is greatly feared by the children, who have never been restrained in their own homes, and homesickness is frequent. Yet I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year much improvement has been witnessed in all respects in our schools, fewer runaways, more contentment, and, as a consequence, more improvement than heretofore. The children are remarkably docile and gentle, learn readily, and make progress satisfactorily. They are slow, however, in learning to speak the English language. They are very sensitive and timid, and their organs of speech seem unable to form some sounds of the English language.

During the past season the school buildings have been enlarged and added to, so that we can now accommodate about 85 children. I am at present making efforts to start the school and fill it with children. There seems to be quite an interest among the Indians, and almost all promise to furnish their quota.

The solving of the Indian problem, I think, depends greatly on these two arrangements, allotted lands and good schools. The former will take care of the old and the latter of the young, preparing them to take a much higher stand in self-dependence than their parents. One thing, I feel, is yet wanting in our school system. We are without day schools. It is impossible to reach all the children through our boarding-schools. Children among Indians, who are farming and caring for stock, cannot all be sent away from their homes, even if we could take them. Some of them must stay at home to assist in the work to be done; these get no school training of any kind, and grow up in ignorance and consequently in vice. To reach these with the influences of education, the Government should at once furnish them with day schools, so located that all the children can go to them. At this agency, as at Lower Brulé, there are a number of returned pupils from Hampton Industrial Institute, Virginia. These young men and women should be employed when they return home. Many of them are well prepared to take charge of day schools, and have made application to me, again and again, for work, which I could not give them. They are thus left to their own resources, and often lost amid the surrounding influence of indolence and vice. To save these young people from going back to what they were before, and perhaps to a worse condition, and to gain from them the good which they have to give, an effort should be made at once to furnish them suitable employment in schools and in such industries as they are prepared to undertake.

Missionary work.

I am pleased to be able to report that the missions established here by the Episcopal Church are doing good work under the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Burt, missionary in charge, and the Rev. David Tatiopa, native minister. The work of the church here, as at Lower Brulé Agency, is supervised by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, D. D., who from time to time visits these missions, and administers to these poor people the word of life. The Rev. Mr. Burt has spent many years here and elsewhere among the Dakotas, has acquired their language, become acquainted with their peculiarities, and is devoted to their best interests, both temporal and spiritual. There are now two regularly established churches here, where on Sundays and other days of prayer, the Indians congregate and participate in the services. Many of them can read in their native tongue, and prayer-books and hymn-books, as well as the Holy Scriptures, are furnished them by the church.

The good influence of the Christian religion can be seen and felt. The Christian Indians are more cleanly in person and home; refrain from heathen dances and feasts, and are far more quiet and courteous in their general conduct than their wild brethren. Our schools, too, are greatly aided by the influence of the presence of the church. It is a constant source of pleasure, to all who desire the welfare of the Indians to see the school children regularly attend the services of the church and Sunday school. All these good influences work together for advancement of the Indian—old and young—and cannot fail to bring about good results.

Police.

The police of this agency are doing good service. Their position is often very trying, the force is so small, only nine men. The people generally are armed, and, as might be expected, are averse to being put under arrest. With an Indian, to be arrested is about the same as being hung. He considers himself everlastingly disgraced, and therefore fights hard before he surrenders. The police are looked upon as a common foe, and the multitude are bitterly opposed to them. The chiefs, too, look upon them with but small favor, as they feel that through them they have lost much of their ancient prestige and power and are now neither ornamental nor useful any longer.

In this connection I would again most earnestly urge the necessity of disarming the Indians, or at least forbidding them to come armed about the agency. It is a constant source of wonder to me that so few acts of violence occur among a people thus constantly armed. Then, too, the police are armed simply with revolvers, whereas the people generally have rifles of the latest and most improved kinds. As there is now no game left to hunt, it seems a great waste of money to buy these useless toys. If the police are ever to be thoroughly effective, they must be better armed and better paid, and the people forbidden to carry arms, except such as are useful in shooting small game.

Improvement.

During the year some improvements have been made at this agency. The Government boarding-school building has been enlarged by extending the two wings and so giving additional dormitory, dining, and working rooms. This building will now be devoted exclusively to the girls, except so far as the general dining-room goes, the children all meeting here for their meals. A new and very substantial building has been put up for the boys, at some little distance from the girls' building, on plans furnished by the Department. This building is to be devoted entirely to the boys, and will be superintended by the principal of the school, the one for the girls being left to the care of the matron. There has also been built a large and commodious addition to the school building proper, where all the scholars, boys and girls, meet for study and recitation. These buildings have all been thoroughly painted, and are a great improvement to the appearance of the agency.

A jail has also been built and has supplied a want long felt. A corral and cattle scales have been constructed and are of a most substantial character. Several of the employé quarters have been repaired and made comfortable, and are now no longer a disgrace to the Government. A school farm has been fenced and cultivated, and a large pasture fenced for agency stock. Much of the work has been done by Indian labor, and speaks well for their industry and intelligence.

Visit of Senate subcommittee on Indian affairs, Hon. Benjamin Harrison, chairman.

This committee visited the agency during the month of August and counceled with the Indians on the subject of their reservation—that portion of it which was thrown open to settlers by Presidential order of President Arthur, as above stated, and which has been occupied by whites ever since. The Indians were allowed to tell their story,

and were treated with great kindness and courtesy by all the Senators, Harrison of Indiana, Ingalls of Kansas, and Jones of Arkansas. They felt greatly comforted by the wise and friendly words of the chairman, Senator Harrison, and feel sure that the "Great Father" will restore to them the lands thus suddenly taken from them, and which had been their homes from time immemorial. The old chiefs spoke feelingly on the subject of their ever-decreasing domain, showing how, little by little, the white man had encroached upon it, and they had never resisted, and now even of what little is left they wanted to take the half.

Herewith will be found report of Rev. H. Burt, missionary in charge, at this agency, which please publish as part of this report.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

The average number of Indians drawing rations at this agency during the past year is 1,386. In compliance with section 9 of act of Congress approved July 4, 1884, I submit the following census:

Males	678
Females	751
No. of males above eighteen years of age	342
No. of females above fourteen years of age	447
No. of school children between six and sixteen years	321
No. of school-houses at or connected with agency	3
No. of schools in operation	1
No. of children attending each school	36

Names of teachers employed and yearly salaries paid.

C. D. Bon, principal and teacher }	\$720
E. Healey, do. do. }	
Mrs. L. Bon, matron, }	480
Mrs. J. A. Healey, do. }	
H. B. Johnson, seamstress	300
C. Johnson, laundress	300
A. Johnson, cook	300

Conduct of tribe.

As a general thing the tribe has been quiet and contented. The only disturbance felt was caused by the sale of liquor (referred to in report of Major Gregory, clerk in charge). This I trust has to a great extent been checked by the prosecution and conviction of parties engaged in it. It is to be regretted that the intent of the law was averted by suspending of sentence by the court.

The shooting of Eggs on-head by two white men caused for a time great excitement, and is yet referred to by the Indians as a great wrong left unpunished. Every effort was made to convict the parties connected with this murder, but owing to the want of confidence in Indian testimony and the general prejudice against Indians in this part of the country, the guilty parties were let off on the plea of self-defense.

Farming.

Although, through the efforts of the clerk in charge and his able additional farmer, Mr. M. Donnelly, some improvement has taken place in the farming operations at this agency during the year, yet, until these Indians can be induced or compelled to take lands in severalty, no great or permanent improvement can be looked for. The failure of crops again this year will, no doubt, retard future progress. The lands, too, are none of the best, "Gumbo" or alkaline soil prevailing to a large extent. I believe it would be to the great advantage of the tribe to locate it on the proposed reservation, above where they now are, and opposite the Crow Creek Reserve, thus giving them better lands, more timber, and protecting them from whisky selling by their frontage on the Crow Creek Reserve.

Police.

The reduction of the police force at this agency is felt very much. There is in this tribe an unruly element that constantly needs to be kept in check. With the present force of only nine men this is very difficult. The police constantly complain of their inability to enforce their orders among this part of the people, armed as they are with improved arms, whereas the police are unarmed, except with revolvers. I believe that the safety of life and property here demands the increase of the force to its original number, at least, and also the disarming of the tribe, as far as rifles and revolvers at any rate.

Schools.

I am now hopeful in regard to the working of the Government boarding school here. I have secured the services of experienced people for its conduct, and feel sure that everything will be done to make success only a question of time. The school buildings are too small, and additional ones should be built, so as to accommodate at least double the present number. Day schools in the different camps should also be started, and I intend to make a strong effort during the present year in this direction.

The report of clerk in charge at this agency will be found herewith, and I have to request that it may be made part of this report.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this report it gives me pleasure to be able to refer to the universal good conduct of agency employes of consolidated agency. The labor to be performed in all departments is both constant and often most trying. I often feel that more is demanded of them, from the necessity of the situation, than of any other men employed by the Government, and yet no disposition to complain is shown, but all cheerfully labor in their various positions. The influence of employes, for good or bad, is very great. The Indians are brought in close contact with them, and are quick to observe their language and general conduct. I am sure that I can truthfully affirm that, almost without an exception, the example of the employes at this agency has been of the greatest service to Indians as far as good conduct, proper language, and faithful service can tend to this end.

The future of these Indians is full of promise, if kindly, firm, and honest efforts can be made for them for a time, schools properly conducted, lands given in severalty, and a sufficient police force to enforce orders and punish crime. I feel confident that the people will steadily improve and eventually become fit for citizenship and self-maintenance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAK.,
September 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with your instructions, the following report of the condition of affairs at this agency. The Indians, during the past year, have remained quiet, and have paid more attention to farming than they have done in any previous year. Early in the spring the additional farmer went out into the Indian camps, aiding and encouraging them in their work in every possible way, and the result was that they planted 62 acres in potatoes, 324 in corn, and 62 in vegetables; besides this, 124 acres were seeded in wheat and 85 in oats, in all, 657 acres, a gain of 157 acres over the year previous. The weather during the entire season has been very unfavorable for our crops; what rain we had during the early part of the season was not at all beneficial to vegetation, and the weather being very cold during the night, and very hot during the day, the consequence was that the crop of wheat and oats proved an entire failure. The corn, potatoes, and vegetables were doing well until entirely destroyed by a terrible hail-storm on July 24, 1885. Our Indians feel very much discouraged, more especially those who sowed small grain, this being the second season that their crops have failed them. I fear they will be very reluctant to try sowing small grain another year. During the year just ended the Indians broke for themselves 116 acres of land, and 80 acres were broken by agency teams for Indians who did not have any teams.

Last spring I issued to these Indians 73 head of domestic cattle and 20 yokes of oxen. Each person receiving any signed a pledge not to sell, trade, or kill the animal given him, and up to this time I have heard of only a few cases in which this pledge has not been kept.

The Indians have erected about twenty log-houses during the last year, the only expense incurred by the Government being the doors and windows. Quite a number of houses have been moved from the camps on White River to different points on Medicine Creek, and in many cases I was compelled to furnish new doors and windows for them.

The industrial boarding-school was in session ten months during the year, the average attendance being 24 pupils. The Indians seem to be backward in sending their children to school, and the attendance has not been as large as I wished for. This is

to a great degree to be accounted for in the fact that Indians, as a rule, do not compel children to attend school, and, of course, they not liking the restriction which is thus imposed upon them are not willing to do so. I am in hopes that this feeling will, as each year passes by, decrease, and that our Indians will see, not only the necessity, but the benefit of placing their children in school. In a council recently held with the chiefs upon this subject, after explaining fully to them the advantages they derive from schools, they promised me that, upon the opening of our school it should be filled. The school was under the charge of Mr. Carroll D. Bon until April 1, 1885, at which time he resigned his position as principal, and was succeeded by Mr. Edward Healey, an experienced teacher, under whose management I feel confident that our school will improve.

I would respectfully recommend that day schools be established in Medicine Bull's and Black Dog's camps; at each place there is a school-house, 20 by 40. These schools could be started at very little expense, as these houses are in a fair state of repairs, the main expense being the salaries of the teachers, and these could be obtained from among the returned pupils from Hampton, Va.

In January last one of our Indians, "Eggs-on-head," was killed by two white men near Dry Island, about 12 miles below the agency. It seems that these men were engaged in hauling timber from the reservation, and that this Indian tried to stop them. Angry words passed between them, and the result was that the Indian was shot. Believing that a willful murder had been committed, I caused the arrest of these men, and they were tried before the United States court at Yankton, Dak., in April last, and both acquitted. It was a very difficult matter to obtain a jury willing to take the testimony of an Indian against a white man, and I believe that had all the parties concerned been white then a conviction would have been obtained.

During the past winter we were troubled a great deal by Indians obtaining intoxicating liquor, and being drunk in the agency. The police were instructed to do all in their power to detect the parties engaged in this traffic, and to stop it. They soon traced it to certain parties in Chamberlain, Dak., about 5 miles from the agency. I caused the arrest of one of these men, the testimony against him being positive. At the April term of the United States court at Yankton, Dak., he was indicted, and the evidence being so strong and positive that, upon being arraigned, he pleaded guilty; but sentence was suspended during good behavior by the court. Unquestionably such a course has a tendency to prevent the accused party from any further attempt to sell liquor to Indians, but does it keep others from doing so? I think not, for so long as there is a hope that they too will escape punishment so long will men be found on the frontier who will engage in this unlawful trade. The law should, in my opinion, be enforced to its fullest extent, and those convicted punished. Then I believe this traffic would, to a great extent, be broken up.

The police force, as now allowed by the Government, consists of one captain, one sergeant, and seven privates, and is, in my opinion, altogether too small a force for this agency. I earnestly recommend that this force may be increased to its original number of nineteen men. During the past year but one change has taken place in the force. I have found them both willing and ready to do any duty imposed upon them. The pay being so small, it is almost impossible to get our best men to serve as policemen, in consequence of which the force is not what I would wish them to be.

The mission work at this agency continues under the charge of the Rev. Luke C. Walker, of the Episcopal Church, and it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the good work he is doing among our Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. GREGORY,
Clerk in Charge.

Mr. JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, FORT TOTTEN, DAK.,

September 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1885.

This reservation contains, or did contain, 230,400 acres, but by a mistake in running the western boundary line, a loss to the Indians of about 34,000 acres has resulted; consequently the reservation only contains 196,400 acres, and is described in the treaty as follows:

Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's Lake, thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River; thence down said river to a point opposite the lowest end of "Aspen Island," and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

A portion of this reservation is set apart for the use of the military post of Fort Totten. The land is of good quality, with sufficient woodland (about 20,000 acres), if protected from fire and waste, to supply the Indians with fuel and fencing for all time to come.

The Indians on the reservation consist of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head bands of Sioux. By the census taken up to June 30, 1885, the Indians number 926, as follows: Males twenty-one years old and upwards, 225; females twenty-one years old and upwards, 282; males under twenty-one years old, 202; females under twenty-one years old, 217. Of this number there are 239 males above eighteen, and 318 females above fourteen years old, and 209 children of both sexes of school-going ages, viz, from six to sixteen years.

AGRICULTURE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

About 200 heads of families are located on individual claims, with more or less improvements, from 1 to 75 acres in extent. The aggregate area under crops of all kinds is about 3,000 acres, which will yield about 40,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 of oats, 5,000 of corn, besides potatoes and all kinds of vegetables in abundance. About 830 acres of new land have been broken this year. Since my last report but little changes have taken place in the number and kind of Indian industries, about all having become confirmed farmers, who are advancing surely and steadily by adding to their fields every year, giving more attention to the preparation of their land for grain, and in securing a better quality of seed wheat.

As was the case last year, I have again organized clubs amongst the Indians for the purpose of purchasing self-binders, reapers, and mowing machines with the money paid them for flour purchased for the Turtle Mountain Indians and for wood delivered for the agency and schools. They have purchased during the year 7 self-binders (McCormick's), at \$180 each; 2 Daisy reapers, at \$90 each, and 3 mowing machines, at \$60 each, aggregating \$1,620. These machines were delivered at a convenient railroad depot (Bartlett), from whence they were hauled to the agency by the Indians.

The Indians have also purchased from the trader 6 mowing machines, and 1 from a white neighbor, at \$75 each, which makes a total of \$2,145 paid for farm machinery from the proceeds of farm productions.

The trader has paid the Indians \$6,000 for sundries, as follows: Down wood, 1,500 cords at \$3 per cord, \$4,500; wheat, 700 bushels at 55 cents per bushel, \$380; bran, 10,000 pounds, at 50 cents per cwt, \$50; buffalo bones, 190 tons, \$800; hay, 60 tons, at \$4 per ton, \$240; potatoes, 150 bushels, at 30 cents per bushel, \$45. In addition to the above, they have sold like sundries at the towns on the borders of the reservation to the amount of at least \$8,000. I purchased from them for the Turtle Mountain Indians 857½ sacks of flour, and 225 for issue to the destitute Indians here, at \$2 per 100 pounds, amounting together to \$2,165. Hay for stock \$240, and wood for schools and agency, \$1,400, making a total of \$17,825 earned from the farms on the reservation.

AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

An addition to the mill has been built, and another run of stone with the necessary connections, &c., has been put in the mill at a cost of \$1,000. We have now a good mill with three run of stone for wheat and one for corn and feed, with all the appliances necessary to make a good grade of "straight family flour." A toll of one-tenth is taken from the Indians, and the flour produced therefrom is sold to pay the engineer and miller, as the funds allowed for employes is not sufficient to cover the expense of running the mill. The receipts from flour and bran produced from toll taken during the past season, and cash received for grinding grain for white people, amounted to \$1,049.48. Expense of running mill, including new flues in boiler, was \$935.44, leaving a balance of \$114.04, besides 6,550 pounds flour and 11,747 pounds bran remaining unsold, which will bring about \$200, leaving a balance of a little over \$200 to commence operations at the mill the coming season.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Four new buildings were erected during the year, viz:

One office, 18 by 30, one story.

One dwelling-house, 18 by 32, two stories, with a kitchen 14 by 14, one and one-half stories.

The office and dwelling-house are lathed and plastered, and painted inside and out. They have good foundations and are in every way good, first-class buildings.

One blacksmith's shop, 22 by 40, one story, bricked up all around inside between the studding, boarded, papered, and sided, roof and sides painted with mineral paint, a good second plank floor, with two fires, forges and chimneys all complete.

O e carpenter shop, 22 by 50, two stories, first story for carpenter, and the upper story divided into four rooms, two rooms to be used for saddler's shop and storeroom for same, and the other two rooms to be used for paint shop and store room for same. These four rooms are lathed and plastered, with a chimney in the saddler and paint shop running up from both ends of the carpenter shop below. The carpenter shop is lathed but not plastered. These buildings have good stone foundations and are built of good material. The work has been done in a thorough, workmanlike manner at a cost of \$4,000, including about \$200 expended on repairs of agent's house. Some of the regular and irregular employés assisted at the work, when not busy at their regular work, which will probably increase the total expense to \$5,000.

I have also built a bakery 16 by 32, one and one-half stories, at a cost of \$500, for the new school.

INDIAN HOUSES.

All buildings occupied by Indians are log, built by themselves, covered with earth and without floors, except a few.

During the winter material for roofs, floors, and windows, costing \$3,000, was delivered at the agency, and \$702 allowed for employment of white and Indian carpenters to do the work of repairing houses and building granaries. Up to June 30, 1885, thirty-six houses and granaries were roofed, floored, and windows put in, and fixed up. I have authority to purchase additional lumber to the amount of \$1,000, and to expend a further sum of \$702 for labor to continue this description of work on the reservation, and by fall I expect to have the material used up and from seventy to eighty buildings roofed, floored, and repaired. Twenty thousand dollars expended for material and labor would hardly be sufficient to build granaries and repair Indian houses with floors, windows, and doors, and make these habitations tenable until by their own industry they can build frame houses.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

We have one frame building, two stories, 30 by 50, for a boys' industrial school, which is in all respects suitable, and when repaired will be occupied by the larger boys, for whom it was originally built. It has been used by the Sisters for the smaller boys and girls since the building formerly used for the latter was destroyed by fire, and the boys' school has been conducted in old dilapidated log buildings.

A new school-house is now being erected under contract—35 by 100 feet, one and one-half stories—and when completed will be occupied by the Sisters for boys up to twelve years old and girls of all ages. This building will supply a great need, but its capacity is about one-third what it should be or that is required.

INDIAN POLICE.

It gives me pleasure to state that the police force at this agency are faithful and efficient, and perform all their duties cheerfully and promptly.

INDIAN JUDGES.

I must again repeat that if these men were under pay, they would be of much more assistance to the agent in preventing and detecting many small but annoying offenses and disputes amongst the Indians. It is hardly to be expected of any man to give his time and incur the ill-will of his neighbors in the discharge of his duties where there is neither honor nor emolument connected with the office. However, the decisions are generally just, but the judges are not so regular in their attendance on court days as when first appointed. There have been forty-eight cases tried, and fines to the amount of \$186 imposed during the year, and taken up on my account current. I think the proper disposition of this money would be to pay the judges a per diem allowance for each day of attendance at court.

MORALS.

I challenge a comparison in this respect with any community in the States of the same size, and venture the assurance that the odds will be largely in favor of these Indians.

EDUCATION.

The Industrial Boarding School for Boys and Girls is conducted under contract by the Grey Nuns of Montreal, and has been under their management since 1874. The Government clothes and subsists the children, and pays \$12.50 per capita per quarter to the Sisters, who furnish all teachers and help necessary for the proper conduct of the school.

The Sisters board and clothe themselves and their assistants. There was an average attendance at this school during the year of 61 scholars, boys and girls, who are as far advanced in their studies as boys and girls of similar ages in the States, and reflect much credit upon the Sisters and all employés connected with the school.

We have also an industrial boarding school for larger boys, which has had a regular attendance of 30 scholars. This school has a farm and vegetable garden which is cultivated by the boys under the instructions of an industrial teacher (see statistical report of boys' school). Two day schools were conducted by native teachers under the control of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rogers, the native missionary, is the teacher at Wood Lake, and Mr. Flute at Crow Hill.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The majority of the Indians on this reservation are Catholic. The baptismal record shows 900 baptisms since the establishment of the mission, and 112 during the last year. Rev. Jerome Hunt, of the Order of St. Benedict, who speaks the Indian language fluently, is working a wonderful change amongst these people by his untiring zeal and eloquent instructions. Since his connection with the mission (three years) eighty-three marriages have been publicly solemnized in the church in the presence of the congregation during divine service, and the contracting parties fully understand that death only can relieve them from their obligations, and that under no condition can they "throw away a wife and take another."

SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

There is a force now surveying three townships into 40-acre tracts, and when the survey is completed allotments will be made as soon as practicable.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report of this agency, I will simply state what these people actually need to place them on a sure and solid footing toward independence and success: First, good, ample, and healthy school accommodations for all children of school going ages, with a liberal allowance for the compensation of suitable teachers in the schools, shops, and farms, and from \$50,000 to \$60,000 to be expended in work animals—mares, oxen, and graded-stock animals to breed from—and material for houses. The graded animals are about twice as prolific as our scrub cattle, and command more money in the market; besides, these people should have something besides grain to depend upon for a living, and their existence and health require fresh meat. We have now upon the reservation twenty good spans of American mares, well cared for and doing good service; forty or fifty more spans would be none too many to supply our wants. It is hard to be importuned day after day for work animals by men who are anxious and willing to work and have not the means. There are young men who have farm houses and stables, and do their work with borrowed teams. Why can't they all be furnished at once, and the Indian allowed to advance when he desires to do so? All we want is animals and implements, and these people are able to care for themselves.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

This reservation consists of two townships, and was set apart by Executive order for the Turtle Mountain and Pembina Band of Chippewas. There are now living on the reservation and adjacent, 183 Indians, full-blood, and 731 American half-breeds, present when the census was taken in June. There are also about 400 half-breeds not classed as American who came across the line from Manitoba after having disposed of their scrip and lands issued to them by the Canadian Government. Two years ago \$10,000 was expended in 20 yoke of work oxen, 10 wagons, 40 plows, 10 harrows, some hoes, scythes, rakes, axes, and provisions. Last year the amount was only \$5,000, and only sufficed to furnish provisions—pork and flour, and some seed wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and vegetables. The amount of provisions would not admit of making a regular issue to all, so that only the full-blood Indians and destitute half-breeds could be supplied. The ration was 12 pounds flour and 8 pounds pork per head per month, which was doubled in the spring and continued through the summer during the working season. There is great poverty and want among these people, who should be assisted more liberally in the way of work animals and implements of all kinds. In a former report I invited the attention of the Department to their wants, and I again repeat that \$50,000 would about supply their wants and furnish what is absolutely necessary to enable them to make their own living.

The following is a summary of the crops cultivated by the Indians at Turtle Mountain during the past year: By half-breeds on the Reservation: Wheat, 159 acres; Oats,

21 acres; potatoes, 18½ acres; vegetables, 44 acres; turnips, 10 acres; barley, 5 acres; and 140 acres of new breaking.

By the full-blood Indians: Wheat, 32 acres; oats, 2½ acres; potatoes, 8½ acres; vegetables, 7½ acres; turnips, 3½ acres; and 47 acres of new breaking.

By American half-breeds living off the reservation: Wheat, 135 acres; oats, 31 acres; potatoes, 20 acres; turnips, 6½ acres; vegetables, 30 acres; and 141 acres of new breaking.

A day school and a boarding school have been carried on during the past year. The boarding-school buildings were erected by the Catholic Church and the school taught by Sisters of Charity, with an average attendance of 70 during the six months previous to June 30, 1885. The day school was conducted by Father Malo, with an average attendance of 40. The compensation for conducting boarding schools at such remote places is too small, as all supplies have to be hauled a long distance by teams, which renders it almost impossible to carry on the schools successfully for the amount of money allowed. If civilization on this, or any reservation, is to be obtained, it is through the schools, and I trust that Congress will make generous and ample appropriations for their support.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAK.,
August 18, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in circular letter dated July 1, 1885, I have the honor to herewith submit this my second annual report for the year 1884 and 1885:

As the result of the census just completed, there are 1,304 Indians upon this reservation, as follows:

Arickarees	529
Gros Ventres	435
Mandans	340
Total	1,304

Of this number 1,118 are drawing regular weekly rations, while the balance (Gros Ventres, 115; Mandans, 70; in all, 185) are living about 40 miles west of Fort Berthold, where they have settled in a village, supporting themselves by hunting, fishing, &c. This band of Indians, under the leadership of Crow Flies High, quite a noted Gros Ventre character, separated from the bands of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans of this place several years ago, owing to a disagreement on the part of Crow Flies High and the present Gros Ventres chief in regard to the elevation of the former to the distinguished honor of chieftainship. Being defeated in his ends, Crow Flies High and his followers migrated to Fort Buford, 120 miles west of here, and remained there, supporting themselves till last autumn, when they were ordered away by the commanding officer at the post and settled on the Little Knife River, where they are now. They are, however, gradually coming back to Fort Berthold, prompted in so doing from the fact of seeing so many of our Indians endeavoring to secure their own subsistence by plowing and cultivating land allotted to them and which seems to create in them a strong desire to do likewise.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the Indians on this reservation for the past year has been, indeed, remarkable. I am sure that there is not nor could there be produced a band of so many whites among whom so little crime has been committed. The only phase of crime of any character reported has been a few cases of theft. Contentions among them do arise, but not to such an extent as to allow them to go beyond the police for adjustment and to reach the agent's ears.

AGRICULTURE.

The determination on the part of the majority of our Indians toward becoming self-supporting is indeed great, and the number greatly increased over last year, and they are gradually becoming impressed with the idea that the white man's ways are the ways for them also. They have taken hold with such positive determination as leads me to think that with a little assistance they will never drop back to idle exist-

ence again. During the latter part of the winter I took a decided stand with them and tried to impress them with the advantages of being independent of the Great Father, and of the disadvantage of living as they have for years huddled together in a village of perhaps two hundred log huts confined within half a mile square, and that, in order to receive any assistance, they must agree to move from the village upon allotments of land to be given them, and commence work by breaking prairie land and building houses upon their respective claims. This idea they were some weeks reflecting upon, when the Arickarees were the first to take the step toward civilization. In the early spring, as soon as the frost was well out of the ground, we commenced this work by allotting pieces of land to two Arickarees, on selections made by them, within half a mile of each other, and started them breaking land, a task which seemed to them impossible, but by constant attention we succeeded in getting them and their ponies so they could proceed with the work alone, and the work in general would reflect credit upon the whites.

The others, seeing that this idea was not all talk, soon concluded to try it also, and the result has been that during the months of May and June, during which time the land could be plowed, about one hundred Indians have been located on allotments of lands, upon which they are to make homes for themselves, at some considerable distance from each other, and there is on each of these several allotments more or less evidence of their determination to live different lives, in the form of some work done, either land broken, hay stacked, or houses built. The fact that so many whites have within the last few years settled on the public domain between this place and Bismarck, on the thoroughfare over which the Indians are wont to travel, has had a good influence to encourage them in this direction.

The most difficult obstruction which we have had to encounter among the Indians has been a lack of tenacity to work. It is here the natural instinct of the Indian shows itself. They seem to tire quickly, and are constantly offering excuses to be absent from their work, either to look for a lost pony or to visit some sick relative, or some other frivolous excuse. It is on this account that they require constant attention, and it is only by a constant drive, which we have given them, that they have accomplished so much. It is certainly an encouraging sight to behold, where in the month of March last not a house was to be seen, houses built entirely by Indians at some considerable distance from each other, for 50 or 60 miles, and from fifty to sixty in number; all of which is convincing evidence that our Indians are anxious to do for themselves.

If it were a possible thing to issue to each of these Indians who separate themselves from the too much social village, work and stock cattle, swine or chickens, the care of the same would create in them a desire to remain more at home to care for such stock than to roam from place to place. The terms upon which I have issued work and stock cattle, wagons, harness, &c., have been that those Indians receiving them agreed to move out of the village upon lands to be cultivated by them; and to remove the houses formerly occupied by them in the village to their farms, to be used by them for stables for their stock; to gather hay enough to keep their stock through the winter, and not to kill the increase, a custom generally practiced; and that they agree to loan such property that may be issued to them to other Indians. The idea of keeping sacred for their own immediate use all things issued to them is born in them, and it is with some difficulty that I am overcoming this evil. It is only to those who have shown a desire to do for themselves that I have offered assistance.

SURVEY.

Great consternation has arisen among the Indians during the past year from the fact of so many white men settling on or near the reservation, and as there are no marks of survey it is almost impossible to tell whether they are on the reservation or not. The Indians regard this whole section of country as theirs, and in the absence of surveyors' marks of boundary it is difficult to impress upon them the true boundary, and they imagine that gradually their reserve is fast falling into the hands of the whites without their knowledge or consent. I trust that some means may this year be devised which will lead to the reservation being surveyed.

REMOVAL OF AGENCY.

The peculiar situation of this agency, which is in extreme southeast corner of the reservation, renders the oversight of our ignorant farmers somewhat inconvenient, from the fact that in order to secure good farming lands they must go some distance from the agency to the north and west. This does not permit the work to progress to advantage, as our farmers and those who instruct consume so much time in going and coming to and from the various Indian farms. There is an extensive tract of beautiful farming land about 25 miles up the Missouri River, upon the reservation, which in extent would measure from 8,000 to 16,000 acres, and possessing all the

facilities for the successful imparting of instruction to the Indian farmer, from the fact of it being perfectly level and in one body, with plenty of pure water from springs, and timber in quantity for both building and fuel purposes. On April 11, 1885, I suggested the propriety of removing the agency to this place, principally for the reasons stated, and for the further reason of the dilapidated condition of the agency buildings, which will, I fear, in a short time be beyond repair, and at present it requires an expenditure of about \$8,000 to place them in repair. Should this place be adopted the Indians could all be located in such a manner as to be under our immediate supervision, and many more could receive instruction from our present force of employés.

POLYGAMY.

This evil is gradually disappearing as the result of our Indian court of offenses, and I am confident that in the course of a few years this practice will be entirely abolished, as this evil is confined almost entirely to those of somewhat advanced age, and who will soon pass out of existence.

POLICE.

The police force at this agency, although small—one captain and six privates—is composed of the very best representatives of the different tribes, and the influence they bring to bear on the others of their respective tribes adds materially to the advancement of the work of civilization. It is only necessary for me to make my wishes known to them, when they immediately co-operate with me, and their efforts are generally attended with success.

CIVILIZATION.

I am of the opinion, judging from my observation of the desire on the part of a large majority of our Indians towards industrious pursuits, that civilization among them would be greatly aided by their close contact with the better class of whites. If it were a possible thing to allow well-disposed whites to enter upon the reservation for the purpose of agricultural pursuits, it would be observed that the Indians, who are very imitative in their nature, would soon assume the ways and manners of the whites. Their desire for heathenish pastimes is gradually disappearing, as well as their mode of dress, and the practice of mutilating the clothing issued to them has entirely ceased; and if the women could have clothing, ready made, issued to them their mode of dress would also be that of the civilized. It is their lack of knowledge in dress-making that makes them adhere to the old squaw costume.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings on this agency are greatly in need of repair, and in compliance with instructions I submitted to the Department an itemized estimate, January 2, 1885, amounting to about \$8,000, which, if expended, would put the buildings in good order.

The building set apart for commissary supplies is too small, and requires more repairing than any of the others. I am in hopes that such action may be taken as will lead to the reconstruction of this building or the removal of them all to the Little Missouri River, the location which has already been referred to.

SCHOOLS.

The boarding-school belonging to this agency, located at the old military post at Fort Stevenson, 17 miles distant from the agency, has reached in numbers to 76 pupils. From the fact that the school is so far from the agency, and so much time being consumed in making visits to the school, I do not feel that it has received as much attention as it should have. There are weeks at a time during the winter months when the weather is so cold that the journey is attended with some danger.

The buildings have been repaired during the year, and are now in a very comfortable condition, with accommodations for one hundred and fifty pupils. As to report in detail I append that of Mary M. Sleight, teacher.

MISSIONARY WORK.

A new departure on the part of the American Missionary Association by instituting a home school for girls at the mission is worthy of commendation, and our meeting with success and the home influence which this school creates are due to the untiring efforts of Rev. C. L. Hall and his able assistant; and for a more extended review of this work I call your attention to report of Mr. Hall, one of the accompanying papers to this report.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance rendered to me by the staff of employes at this agency, and the uniform, prompt, and courteous consideration received by me in all my intercourse with the Indian Office.

Very respectfully submitted.

ABRAM J. GIFFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT STEVENSON, DAK.,
August 24, 1885.

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of this school for the year ending July 1, 1885. The average attendance during this year has been 56. The school now numbers 75. The repairs of last December have caused great improvement in facilities and accommodations, and both school and pupils have a much more prosperous appearance. Much trouble has been experienced throughout the year by irregularity in the domestic concerns of the school. Employes are difficult to obtain and more difficult to retain, owing to the isolated location and small salaries. This department is at present, however, under excellent management. The matron is a thorough housekeeper, and has systematized the work so that under her control both girls and employes are doing well, with less apparent effort and more order and cleanliness.

The bread-making is done entirely by the girls, but the boys attend to the baking. In the laundry the girls perform all the manual labor, closely superintended by the laundress. The increase in the ration of soap, with the use of washing soda, has made great improvement in the laundry work, and in this region, where only hard water can be obtained, a more liberal supply would make still greater improvement.

At the beginning of the year no room had been set apart for sewing, and no regular hours employed, and the sewing and mending were much in arrears. After a sewing room had been organized and regular hours appointed, the work went on more smoothly, and now a fair amount is accomplished. Girls are detailed in turn to assist, and most of them have learned to darn and mend neatly and to do plain sewing. All the clothing worn by the girls, with shirts and occasional suits for the boys, are made at the school.

The dormitories have been made very comfortable, and the apartments devoted to the use of the girls are especially so. Sitting-room, wash-room, and dormitory open out of one another, and have been made as attractive and homelike as possible with the means afforded, and are a great contrast to their recent dilapidated and crowded quarters, a difference fully appreciated by the children themselves.

The work in garden and field is accomplished by the boys, under the active superintendence of the industrial teacher. There are 40 acres of ground under cultivation, and some of the larger boys are making good field hands, and are certainly gathering a stock of information and experience which will be invaluable to them in the future, when we hope to see them settling upon and working their own farms.

In the class-rooms the children are making very fair progress, and in order and discipline will compare favorably with the generality of children in public schools. They are very much interested in their studies, and when the disadvantages under which they labor (language and home influence) are taken into consideration, the progress which they make is often wonderful. The children are detailed to the industrial pursuits by classes, each class being in school three days one week and two days the next, which is found to work more to their advantage than the half-day system which was tried at the beginning of the year.

MARY M. SLEIGHT,
Teacher.

Mr. A. J. GIFFORD,
U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Berthold, Dak.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK., *August 25, 1885.*

DEAR SIR: The report we have to make of missionary work at this agency for the past fiscal year is very encouraging. There has been more interest than ever before in both school and church, and the people have evidently made great advance. There has been an average of 79½ attendance at church for each Sabbath of the year, there being two and sometimes three meetings on each Sabbath. There are eight church members here and two absent, four white and four Indian; one of these united during the year. The exercises are conducted in three languages, and sometimes a fourth is used; the singing being mainly in English, which some of the

younger people are beginning to understand. A weekly prayer meeting is also maintained, and one or two of the Indian youths have taken part in public prayer. Much visiting of the sick has been done. A sewing and quilting society has drawn out a number of Indian women and girls, and a weekly class has been sustained for instruction in yeast and bread making. The people have all shown great desire to be instructed, and some of them have made personal efforts to secure attendance at religious meetings.

About \$900 has been spent for work distinctively missionary; \$1,325.12 has been spent by our society for school work, with very satisfactory results. The attendance at day school for nine months has averaged more than 26 pupils, and the attendance has been more regular and the work more efficient than before. Six little girls have been boarded in the mission home nearly eight months, and have made remarkable progress in English and other studies and in industrial lines. An enlargement of the home has been made so as to accommodate 12 girls, as granted by the Department. In addition to these, 14 pupils have been away at our schools at Hampton and Santee. Of these, 9 have returned and 5 are still away. These have had the reputation of doing on an average *better* than other pupils in these schools. For the great advance of these people, in every way, during the past year we all owe a debt of gratitude to the Maker of us all, and pray that the Department will aid in every way to bring them to self-respecting self-support.

Yours, respectfully,

Maj. A. J. GIFFORD, *Agent*.

C. L. HALL.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,
September 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report as agent for the Indians of Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.

There has been an average of 7,649 Indians present and drawing rations at the agency during the past year, of which number 7,155 are Ogalalla Sioux and 494 Northern Cheyennes. This shows a diminution in reported population since the last annual report of 651 people, which is due to the transfers and unauthorized departures to other agencies and a careful revision of the census.

I question the accuracy of the present census at the Pine Ridge, and in fact many of our larger agencies, as it is an extremely difficult matter for an agent, with his limited facilities, to obtain an exact account of all the men, women, and children in a population of 7,000 or 8,000 people, scattered over a distance of 50 miles from the office, and occupying some 100 miles of creek bottoms, a large portion of them still living in canvas lodges instead of permanent habitations, which they rapidly move about from one village to another for the express purpose of defeating the census, realizing as they do that the striking off of a man, woman, or child from the ration ticket means so many pounds of rations less for the family larder.

ACTUAL INCREASE IN POPULATION.

The question is frequently asked, are the Indians increasing or diminishing? So far as the Sioux are concerned, and I presume such other Indians as are living on reservations in their ancient home regions, they are increasing in population, and for the following reasons: In years gone by, before the Government assumed a guardianship over the Indians, and they were living in their old fighting and hunting condition, continual war with neighboring tribes, or the whites, epidemics and exposure, prevented increase in population with many tribes, and almost blotted some tribes out of existence, while now, under the reversed conditions of plenty of food and clothing, absence of wars and epidemic disease, there is naturally an increase in births and a curtailment in deaths, unless from old age.

It is probable, however, as they advance in civilization, engage in trades, &c., that the changed mode of life, poor ventilation, and bad sanitary condition in their houses, change from a heavy meat diet to a mixed food, the rapid development of latent scrofulous and tubercular diseases, &c., will eventually "evolute" "Poor Lo" to a higher sphere in the happy hunting grounds, and, in obedience to the law of the survival of the fittest, the Sioux Nation as a people will be forced to the wall.

THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

These Indians have improved during the past year to the extent of about 150 of them, under the leadership of Chief Standing Elk, splitting off from the main body and entering into the enterprise of house-building, farming to a small extent, and freighting. The remaining 250, under the leadership of Chiefs Little Chief and Wild Hog, being

still firm supporters and adherents of Red Cloud and his band in their non-progressive-ness and opposition to adopting civilization and labor, not one of their members living in a house, none dressing in civilized garb, none freighting, farming, or in fact doing anything but sitting around in their picturesque canvas village waiting for the Indian millennium, *i. e.*, the return of the buffalo, a new agent, and the supremacy of the chiefs.

THE SIOUX.

The majority of the Sioux have continued, as they have in the past few years, to improve rapidly, adopting civilization and abandoning their old customs. In marked contrast to this majority, however, is Red Cloud and his immediate closely congregated band and scattered retainers among other bands, who, with the support and sympathy of a few misguided or scheming white people in Washington and elsewhere, are as determined as ever in their opposition to schools, farming, stock-raising, and civilization generally, which is partly shown by following facts:

Investigation by Inspector Ward, November, 1884. Red Cloud under oath.

Question. Red Cloud, how many children from your band have you in the agency boarding-school 1 mile from your village?

Answer. None.

Question. How many children from your band have you in agency day-school, 1 mile from your village?

Answer. None.

Question. How many children from your band in Eastern schools?

Answer. All of the Ogalalla children are mine.

Question. That is not what I asked you. How many children from your own immediate band have you in Eastern schools?

Answer (hesitatingly). One or two.

Question. How many children of school age have you in your band?

Answer. About one hundred.

There has been for the past year one boarding-school and five day-schools in operation on this agency, with an average attendance of about 400, and not one of these children from Red Cloud's band. There are about 200 children from Pine Ridge in Eastern schools, with only one or two from his band, and the children that are to-day in attendance at schools on the reservation and East, about 600 in number, are from bands opposed to Red Cloud, and the children are in school against Red Cloud's advice.

When Red Cloud was in Washington, in the winter of 1882-'83, the following notices from time to time appeared in the press dispatches: "Chief Red Cloud left Washington to-day to visit his 'children at Carlisle' 'or at Hampton,' as the case may be, and on these visits and in the presence of white people made most eloquent speeches regarding education and how he wanted to be a white man, &c., when the fact was that none of the children were his, and, if he had his way the children would not have been there; and, furthermore, when any of the agents of these Eastern schools come to the agency, Red Cloud not only holds aloof from them, but in every way interferes with their procuring children.

Investigation of the agent before the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, April, 1885. Agent accused of stealing Red Cloud's rations, &c.

Charge: The agent deprived Red Cloud of his rations.

[The same series of questions propounded as were asked in Inspector Ward's investigation, with the same replies, and the following:]

Question. Red Cloud, is it not true that part of your rations have been withheld for not sending your children to school, as you promised in the treaty of 1863 and the agreement of 1876, and that the rations are withheld under the provisions of that treaty?

Answer. Yes.

So marked and persistent has Red Cloud been in his opposition to schools and civilization generally, that the agents at Standing Rock and Cheyenne River Agencies, Dak., had to order his immediate departure from their agencies a year or two ago, when he was on a visit there and counseling the Indians against schools and farming. (See Agent McLaughlin's report to Holman investigating committee.) The above are incontrovertible facts, yet Red Cloud is not so much to blame, for he views the whole matter of civilization from the Indian standpoint, tempered by race antagonism, and, moreover, he is merely the misguided and ambitious tool in the hands of designing and quasi-philanthropical men in Washington and elsewhere, who might be excused in some instances on the ground that they mean well.

THE SUN DANCE.

No decided attempt was made by the Indians to attempt the sun dance this the second year of its discontinuance, although the agent came in for his usual share of abuse from these self-same "philanthropists" for arbitrarily putting a stop to this so-called religious ceremony, with its attendant "Christianizing" torture.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

These Indians now occupy 848 comfortable log houses, an increase of 148 since last year, and built by themselves at a cost to the Government of about \$15 each for sash, door locks, nails, &c. This places over two-thirds of our families in log houses, where in 1879 not a family lived, or ever had lived, in anything, but a canvas or skin lodge. And, in addition to the above, as a result of an endeavor to break up and scatter the Indians hitherto congregated in villages, several hundred houses have been torn down, removed, and rebuilt on scattered land claims. But I regret to report that Red Cloud and his retainers on different parts of the reservation still remain huddled in small villages, passing their time in dancing and feasting, and mourning over the degeneracy of some of the young men of the present day, who, in place of proving their bravery on the war-path, as was the custom when they were boys, are making slaves of themselves working for a living.

LAND ALLOTMENTS IN SEVERALTY.

This matter of the villages breaking up and the inhabitants scattering suggests the necessity of the Government providing a deputy surveyor here, as numbers of families are now asking for their land allotments under the treaty of 1868. All they are waiting for is to have the lines established around the claims that they have already settled on. To survey and divide up the land in the ordinary way is not fruitful in its results, as a surveyor taking the contract does so at so much a section or township; he is not working for the Indian, but for himself; he is dividing up land at so much a division, without regard to its character. The consequence is one Indian's claim may be on top of a sand hill and another's down in a ravine. This enterprise should receive immediate attention.

STOCK-RAISING.

The Indians are, with some exceptions, taking an increased interest in stock-raising, taking better care of the stock than formerly, and expressing a desire for more cows, and have within the past month sold for cash to the beef contractor about 300 head of three and four year old steers of their own raising, for which they were paid about \$9,000. I regret to have to state, however, that very few steers were sold by Red Cloud's retainers, as they had none to sell, having killed and eaten their cows. It is to be hoped that the receipt of this money for the stock will have the effect of showing them the practical value of stock raising.

AGRICULTURE.

The amount of farming has fully quadrupled during the past year, and the yield has been very good, which is largely owing to the supervision exercised by the additional farmers provided by your office, and the increased interest the majority of the Indians are taking in efforts toward their self-support. The additional farmers, three in number, at a time, have proved as a rule useful. The settling up of the adjoining country in Nebraska by thrifty white farmers, and the fine yield from their crops, not only proves that farming is remunerative in this region, but also sets a good example to the Indians.

FREIGHTING.

There have been hauled by the Indians 2,181,097 pounds of Government freight, for which they received \$28,354.26 in cash, and, in addition to this, about 1,000,000 pounds for traders and others, for which they received a proportionate amount. This money many of them have put to good use, in buying other wagons, mowing machines, furniture, clothing, &c., while others have money saved up for future use. They have, as in former years, proved extremely trustworthy as freighters.

The near approach of the railroad to within 25 miles will, much to the regret of the Indians, cut this freighting money down over one-half, but will at the same time, I think, show the Indians the necessity of paying more attention to stock-raising and other sources of revenue.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies, both subsistence and annuity, such as clothing, bedding, &c., have been excellent considering the prices paid. In fact the quality of the food could not be improved, and while on this subject I would suggest the advisability of a change that sooner or later will, from force of circumstances, become a necessity, *i. e.*, the diminution of the meat issue and the increase in issue or substitution of a larger

amount of vegetable food, such as flour, beans, rice, hominy, &c. The Indian is naturally carnivorous, and of course prefers meat to any other food; but it is neither in the interest of economy or civilization, to much longer cater to his savage taste in this direction. The beef issue at this agency for the past year required over 8,000,000 pounds gross, or 4,000,000 pounds net, at a cost of \$3.23 per hundred gross, or \$6.46 per hundred net, or a total of over \$300,000, while there was used by these Indians but 800,000 pounds of flour, costing, delivered at the agency, \$3.25 per hundred, a total of \$26,000 for flour against \$300,000 for beef. This proportionate allowance of beef as compared with the flour is unnecessary, is keeping up their savage animal tastes, and also keeping up a population of thirty or forty thousand dogs, fed on Government beef that would be a luxury to the working man. Beef costs more this year than last year, will cost still more next, and as the country settles up and the large herds of cattle are forced farther away, it will be merely a question of time that the Government will be forced to civilize the Indian's appetite into accepting an increased proportion of vegetable food, and substitute grass-eating cattle, in their own endeavors at stock-raising, for beef-eating dogs. It will now be in order for the superannuated sustainers (resident in Washington) of the treaty of 1868 as modified by the agreement of 1876 to find in these recommendations some new scheme on the part of the agent to swindle the poor Indian.

CHURCH AND MISSIONARY.

The missionary work at the agency and neighboring villages has been, as in former years, ably conducted by the Rev. John Robinson, under the direction of Rt. Rev. William H. Hare, Episcopal bishop of Southern Dakota. To aid in the work a new church has been erected on Medicine Root Creek, in one of the villages 45 miles from the agency, and from which much good work is expected.

EDUCATION.

The agency boarding-school has been in successful operation during the year, with an average attendance of 100, sexes equally divided. The children have made most commendable progress, some of the more advanced ones having been transferred to Eastern schools. The boys have during the season cultivated about 25 acres on the school farm, from which the yield has been bounteous, providing more than sufficient vegetables for the entire year.

The enlargement to the building is being fitted up and will increase the number of pupils during the next few months to 225. The boarding-school industrial shops will soon be completed under contract, which will enable us to instruct the boys in tailoring, shoe and harness making, carpentry, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, and wagon-making.

There has been conducted during the year five day-schools, located in distance from the agency, 3 to 45 miles. The average attendance at each has been about 45, and much good has resulted, not only in the partial education of the children, but the general effect on the Indians, these day-schools being practically centers of civilization in the Indian settlements, through which the Indian is made to feel that the white man is keeping his promise and is doing something to advance the aborigine. One new day-school has been erected, one old one removed and rebuilt in a more suitable location, and authority has been granted for the construction of another.

Thus we shall have in operation during the coming season one boarding and eight day schools, with a total capacity of 600, and this, with the 200 children in Eastern schools, will at least credit Pine Ridge with an attempt at lifting the red man out of his natural condition of ignorance.

MEDICINE.

Thirty-five hundred Indians have applied for and received treatment during the year from the agency physician, and the white man's medicine is rapidly gaining ground. As mentioned in my last annual report, there is urgent necessity for at least two assistant physicians. To expect one physician to properly attend 8,000 people, scattered over 100 miles of creek bottoms, is simply nonsense.

POLICE.

Nothing new can be said regarding the police; they have proved as invaluable during the past as in previous years, and without them it would be simply impossible to keep Pine Ridge up to its present standard, and ten times their number in white soldiers would not maintain the order and discipline observant among our Indians.

We are thankful for the increase of pay granted by the last session of Congress, *i. e.*, an increase from \$5 to \$8 per month, but regret that this apparent liberality necessitated a cutting down in the number of the company from fifty to forty-three members to enable the Department to make both ends meet.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This scheme has not operated at Pine Ridge, for the reason that reliable Indians could not be found to act as judges without pay, Congress having failed to provide funds for the purpose, and the alternative of making use of the three senior officers of the police to act in that capacity was wrong in principle and law. The sentencing power should not be placed in the hands of the police officer who is to carry out the order of the court.

In the absence of the above court the agency board of councilmen is doing good service, composed, as it is, of about one hundred delegates from our more progressive Indians, with a duly elected president, vice-president, clerk, advocate, and other officers. This board does not meet the approval of many of our superannuated chiefs, but is, nevertheless, doing good work in trying and punishing offenders, and it is to be hoped that they may be ere long sustained and encouraged in their efforts toward civilization by receiving the recognition and approval of the Department.

CRIMES, ETC.

There has been an entire absence of serious crimes, intoxication, &c., during the past year; there have been, of course, minor offenses, which have been dealt with in an admirable manner by the above board.

In this connection I would strongly urge the establishment of a penal colony in some part of the country away from the reservation where troublesome or dangerous Indians could be cared for.

GENERAL REMARKS.

That the bulk of the Sioux Nation is to-day far from being in a self-supporting condition is a fact proved annually by the large amount necessarily appropriated by Congress for the purchase of food and other supplies, and when we consider their method of life prior to the time the Government assumed charge of them and the policy pursued since no other result could well be expected; in fact, there has been nothing in their life up to the present time calculated to either mentally or physically place them on a self-supporting basis. When years ago they wandered over this region in their wild hunting condition, as "original owners of the soil" (having dispossessed by force some weaker tribe of that same nature of ownership), and before they became the nation's wards, they were, of course, in their way self-supporting. Game was abundant and sufficient food was always procurable for the family by hunting, which was more of a pleasure than a labor and entailed neither mental strain nor physical fatigue. When in the course of time the white man, either forcibly or by treaty, became possessed of a large portion of the hunting grounds, and the incoming of civilization practically exterminated the game as a food supply for the Indian, necessity and public sentiment forced the Government to adopt

THE RESERVATION SYSTEM

of caring for the Indian—the establishment of agencies, well supplied with food, clothing, &c., where the "noble lord of creation" procures his daily bread, not by the sweat of his brow, but by merely presenting his family ration ticket at the well filled commissary, while his "poorer half," the squaw, relieves him of any semblance of labor by carrying the rations home, which certainly requires a less exercise of brain and muscle than did the procuring of the easily obtainable game in former years. Not only has this system been in vogue for years past, but the same is *theoretically guaranteed* in the future by the Sioux treaty of 1868, as amended by the Sioux agreement of 1876, which provides a certain allowance of rations sufficient for the support of every man, woman, and child, "and to be continued until the Indians are able to support themselves," *i. e.*, *willing* to support themselves.

The Sioux Indian, though lacking in the education and civilization of the white man, equals, if he does not surpass, his white brother in acute perception, and fully appreciates the fact that he has the best of the bargain as provided in the treaty, and from his standpoint would be more than a fool if he endeavored to "earn his bread by the sweat of his brow" when under the treaty he can procure his food without labor. Is it to be wondered at that the continuance for years of a policy that would

be pauperizing in connection with white people has resulted in very little civilization of a self-supporting character among the Sioux generally? Look at the thousands of white tramps and able-bodied paupers in our county houses East, and then inquire, why does not the Indian work for a living? Answer will probably be made, "Ambition should induce the Indian to rise out of his dependent condition." Is it ambition or necessity that compels the uneducated among the white people to labor? An Indian's ambition does not run toward the plow and harrow, but rather in the direction of prominence as a war chief or fighting man. The uncivilized Sioux today, in his aboriginal egotism, with good reason, considers himself the superior of the white man, for the white man is a laborer and pays tribute to the Sioux Nation by sending to that nation annually rations and supplies of all kinds. It is a common remark in the Indian councils among themselves, "The white man has to work for a living! I do not! Why should I want to be a white man?"

The public may rest assured that just so long as this nonsensical provision of the treaty is sustained just so long will this feeling of opposition to labor prevail among the Sioux, and just so long will they remain an unproductive and expensive burden on the Government. To-day, the Devil's Lake, Sisseton, and Santee Sioux are nearly or quite self supporting, and why? Simply because they are not parties to the general Sioux treaty of 1868, and by limitation their rations have gradually withdrawn. Necessity, and not love of labor, has forced them to engage in labor for a living. There are to-day hundreds of the younger Indians at Pine Ridge ready and able to work, and do work, but there is not only a lack of necessity, but constant advice given them against labor by Red Cloud and some of the older chiefs, who, in their arrogance, claim ownership over the people as head chiefs, and in this claim are bolstered up by a few white men East, who ought to know better.

Thanking your Department for the support and assistance rendered in the past,
I am, very respectfully,

V. T. MCGILLYCUDDY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 31, 1885.

SIR: In submitting this my third annual report of the affairs of this agency, in accordance with instructions, I have the honor to present the same in detail, as follows:

CENSUS.

By the recent census the Indians enrolled at this agency, including 223 from Cheyenne River Agency, taken up by instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs, and those transferred from other agencies, number in the aggregate 8,292, and are classified in bands, sex, and age, as follows:

Bands.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 14 years.	Total school-going age.
Brulé, No. 1.....	366	565	821	424	401	2,211	217	203	420
Brulé, No. 2.....	227	369	523	265	291	1,448	157	178	335
Lofer.....	539	407	649	375	320	1,751	208	165	373
Wahzabzah.....	240	362	537	310	249	1,458	151	126	277
Two Kettle.....	62	83	129	72	70	354	45	32	77
North rn.....	68	102	162	85	69	418	49	33	82
Bulldog.....	16	19	29	12	16	76	4	5	9
Mixed.....	145	102	182	162	130	576	74	54	128
Total.....	1,463	2,009	3,032	1,705	1,546	8,292	905	796	1,701

Those from other agencies have joined one or other of the above bands with which they are related, have friends, or settled at or near their camps, dropping their identity with the band with which they had previously been identified.

These Indians from Cheyenne River Agency came here last fall or winter, requested to be taken upon my rolls. Not having transfers, their request was refused, and they

ordered to return or obtain transfers, which they refused to do. After remaining six months, with no other provisions than what they could obtain by begging from my Indians, I became satisfied that no persuasion or such force as was thought prudent to bring to bear would induce them to return to their own agency. Many had become quite destitute and in a suffering condition; some few of the very old and young had succumbed. It became patent that the endurance of such privation for so long proved a determination to remain. Upon the representation of these facts to the Department I was instructed to take these people upon my rolls. As I anticipated, my so doing resulted in others coming with hopes of like treatment. They were ordered to return to their own agency. Some of these taken up have gone to work with those they have affiliated with, made farms, and are doing as well as could be expected, while it will take time for the majority to give up their dancing proclivities (which they appear to think is or should be their only occupation) and join with their new neighbors in industrial pursuits. I hope the latter may prove the stronger force.

FARMING AND AGRICULTURE.

The effort to induce these Indians to remove from the near vicinity of the agency and other worthless localities for agricultural purposes has continued with success. Families have been moved and land plowed for them as an inducement to make new and permanent homes in desirable sections, where schools are or can be located, where help can be rendered to advantage, and thereby they induced to help themselves. The new camps formed last year have been increased by new settlers and are doing well. Another new camp has been formed this year, where a school has been built, with a fair promise of permanency.

The continuance of this plan will soon leave the worthless sections, where heretofore a large majority of these Indians have lived on account of nearness to wood, water, and base of supplies, almost if not entirely abandoned, and the people settled on lands capable of yielding some return for labor performed. The acreage under cultivation three years ago was almost entirely in vicinity of the agency; lands proved to be undesirable, if not worthless. Those occupying the same have been induced to move to better and more desirable localities, and are doing well. With the exception of 25 acres, all the land now under cultivation has been plowed and improved within the past three years. The roving and unsettled disposition of the Indian is proverbial and hard to overcome; no matter what work or improvement has been done, it is thoughtlessly abandoned and a new "farm" started, so that the actual number of acres at present time plowed and planted falls far short of the aggregate amount of work performed. The acreage plowed and planted this year has exceeded any former one, and is gratifying in the knowledge that our efforts and persuasions have not failed. The result of this year's work is 986 acres added to that of last season, making a total of 2,286 acres now under cultivation on this agency. There are individual Indians and mixed bloods with farms of from 15 to 80 acres each. The cultivation, care, and present condition of many will compare favorably with our frontier settlers.

Tree planting, including fruit trees and fruit-bearing plants, on several of the farms occupied by mixed-blood Indian families, has received much attention this year, with fair prospects of success, in which event the example will doubtless be followed each succeeding year. With favorable weather and consequent good crops (which at present are very promising), with their encouraging effect, these efforts will be increased in the near future, when the question will arise what can be done with the

SURPLUS CROP.

It has been fully demonstrated that many Indians will work when they realize that they can earn and receive money thereby. The cultivation of the land, the desire to obtain freighting, and in other ways where persevering muscular effort is necessary, fully proves this. If profitable disposition cannot be made of surplus crops which must result from 25 to 50 acres cultivated successfully, the question with the Indian will be (as would be with the white man), where the use of the effort or labor necessary? Could this surplus find a market at the agency, as provided for by treaty, and cash be paid, I have little doubt but that in a short time Indian farms would be increased in size and number, in the end profitable to the Government, as teaching the Indians to become producers and not consumers only. Seeds were received and distributed as formerly. (The seed potatoes issued were grown and purchased on the reserve.) It will be difficult to teach Indians to preserve and care for the seeds necessary from year to year. If these could be bought from him and stored at the agency, to be redistributed the following spring, I am of opinion it would be a good investment and an incentive to industry, whereby money could be earned by the Indian, and a saving to the Government.

FENCING.

The inadequate supply of fencing-wire received to protect the Indian crops (I asked for 50,000 pounds and received 25,000 pounds) is discouraging to them and a source of trouble and complaint, from the destruction of crops by roving ponies and cattle, and not unfrequently resulting in killing or maiming offending animals, followed by the punishment of the owner and payment for the animal injured. I am advised that on my request 35,000 pounds additional wire has been sent, with tools to make fence with. Though too late for this season, it will be serviceable and in time for next year.

ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

I was advised by office letter of July 10, 1884, that under act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, three additional farmers for practical work and instruction would be allowed to this agency, and, on July 30, that two had been appointed with instructions to report for duty. One reported September 27; the second did not report. A second farmer was appointed April 27, 1885, a third June 1, and one ordered dismissed June 30. Of the three additional farmers authorized, as advised, I have had from July 31, 1884, to and including the present month, equal to the service of one for sixteen months. Had I had the three advised it would have been equivalent to one for thirty-nine months. I am now advised that but two will be allowed this agency. I am of opinion that if the amount allowed for these services could be had for the time when most serviceable, from six to eight months, and dispensed with when of little or no practical value, more good could be accomplished with the same amount of expenditure. By the employment of practical men on the reserve, competent for the service, who are sufficiently acquainted with the Indian dialect, a material saving might be made in dispensing with interpreters—a necessity in case of those employed and sent from a distance. I have employed such when authorized.

There can be but one opinion of the advantage to be derived by the employment and service of good practical farmers among these Indians—that of much benefit and advancement in agricultural pursuits. Such has been my experience, and could I have had the service as advised, enabling me to locate one in each of three districts, under supervision of my agency farmer, I am satisfied the beneficial effect would be manifest in increased acreage cultivated and other advantages secured. I have made the best use of what service I have had, and if the districts have been large, the visits less frequent than if smaller, or the service greater, the improvement is still quite marked.

The accompanying map of this reserve will convey an idea of the location of the Indians and schools, with districting for farmer's supervision

PROGRESS.

It is a noticeable fact that much of the advancement amongst these Indians has been made within the past few years, simply because the means were not furnished nor applied before. It would appear as though they had been looked upon by the authorities as Indians, with Indian habits and customs to the fullest extent (which is correct), and by their keeping quiet the mission of their care was accomplished without reference to progress. As I said in my last report, "people are, or should be, judged from the advantages they have enjoyed and the means used for their advancement, and not from actual condition only. The Indians of this agency should not be an exception to this rule." Since progressive measures have been adopted, schools provided, useful household articles furnished, leading to more civilized ideas and habits, the change has become apparent. In addition, they have learned that by helping themselves the helping hand of the "Great Father" and the agent will be extended to them. The result to a certain extent has been satisfactory and encouraging for the future. I would not imply that all my Indians are inclined to be on the road to independence and civilization. The best-disposed, while in a measure they are doing well, may do better and still be behind; others, if they would permit the progressive ones to pursue their course without molestation, I would think better of. There are in every community those jealous of others who advance faster than themselves, notably so among Indians, who claim the "Great Father," by treaty stipulation, will provide for all until ready or willing to provide for themselves. This is an argument difficult to meet with the best disposed—much more so with the non progressive, of which there are many. While past progress has been gratifying, it but lends hope for the future, in that better advancement may be looked for, due effort and means being used. It will not be too much to expect, if these Indians continue to advance in the near future as they have in the recent past, that many among them will be found making some effort towards self-support, which will have its effect on those disposed to hinder and hold back. If realized it will be good work accomplished in the time, former condition considered.

STOCK-RAISING.

There is a growing desire among these Indians to obtain and care for stock and work cattle. Many have small lots of cows and growing cattle, and are anxious to get and save more. Several have saved steers from the beef issues, breaking them to work. The desire to obtain work-teams from the 130 yoke lately issued has been great, no less to receive cows from the herd I am instructed to issue, when prepared to receive them, by having secured hay and made suitable provision for their wintering. The past spring, after the severe winter, was remarkably favorable for cattle in this country. The agency beef and stock herds, as also Indian cattle, fared well.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians are at all times ready and anxious to secure freighting from any source, showing a willingness to work and earn what they can. There has been more freight this than former years, and equally well attended to. Agency supplies, school-house and missionary building material, with the traders' freight, has aggregated 3,510,800 pounds, and the earnings therefrom \$16,498.30. The 75 freight and 10 spring wagons sent for issue have been eagerly sought after, which, together with the stock named, have been issued to deserving Indians, who, profiting by the aid and instruction given, have by their industry made the best farms, and have shown a disposition to help themselves, thus creating some emulation and an incentive to compete for what may be issued in the future. An agent might study his own ease and comfort by following the dictates of the chiefs and headmen in making these issues to them, in proportion to the numbers in their hands, but by so doing no discrimination would be made between the worthy and unworthy, no encouragement given to the industrious; the supremacy of the chiefs would alone be subserved.

SUPPLIES.

As heretofore, both commissary and annuity supplies have been good in quality and ample in quantity. Savings are made at all times where practicable, and are at present tiding us over till receipt of new contracts, besides providing for increased numbers in those Indians recently taken up. Without these savings we would be out of all supplies. It is hoped the new arrivals will not be long delayed; otherwise inconvenience will result. At present, though past the fiscal year for which the last contracts provided, all wants are met.

IMPROVEMENT.

The changes at the agency and among the Indians, in the way of improvement, must be seen by those acquainted with both a few years ago to be appreciated at the present time. The general improvement of the agency proper, as also the quiet and respectful deportment and appearance of the Indians about the agency, and the few who do there congregate, compared with former times, is the remark of all visitors.

HOUSE-BUILDING

among the Indians has continued. Where the "tepee" not many years ago was the rule, it is now fast approaching the exception. During the past year the changing of locality, the rebuilding and improvement of old houses, has received the most attention, though 79 houses have been built. The improvement in this industry is notable and creditable. The lodge, or "tepee," will soon be relegated to the aged squaw. The providing of articles of household furniture, such as stoves, chairs, bedsteads, crockery, with doors and windows, has proven quite an incentive to all who are able to build. Could lumber for roofing and floors be furnished to substitute the dirt now used for both, it would be an increased encouragement and add to cleanliness and health. There are now 729 Indian log houses at this agency. Many of them would do credit to white frontier settlements.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

On July 2, 1884, estimates were made and forwarded to the Indian Office for the building of 5 new school-buildings (4 camp schools and teachers' residences, and 1 school-house at the agency to replace the one destroyed by fire December 29, 1883). After repeated delays final authority to purchase material and proceed to build was received October 29, 1884. Immediate action was taken, and on December 8 the agency

school was opened. The severe weather of winter materially interfered with and delayed the progress and completion of these buildings. The last of the 4 camp schools was finished and opened May 1, 1885. The want of school supplies prevented the occupation of the second room in the agency school-building, though the first was overcrowded. When these supplies were received scarlet fever had broken out in the immediate vicinity, and materially interfered with the attendance. This sickness was fortunately confined to narrow limits, and after two fatal cases, disappeared. Spring opening, many children went with their families to camps for farming, so avoiding the necessity of opening the second, though at times uncomfortably crowding the first room.

These, with the two schools already in operation, making six camp and one agency school, in all seven schools, opened at this agency in a little over one year, where there were none before, have proved successful and satisfactory, not only with the scholars attending, but among the people. A noticeable difference is perceptible to those camps where no schools are located. These schools are calculated to accommodate thirty scholars each, though as many as sixty have at times been crowded into some, notably at the agency and at Black Pipe Creek. It may be necessary to enlarge the latter. At Black Pipe and Oak Creek evening schools have been kept for older scholars, to relieve the pressure of the day-time. The daily attendance at all has been good, the interest and advance for the time encouraging, creditable to the Indians and satisfactory to all. Daily attendance will number as high as sixty; the average attendance at each has been twenty-five.

There were three mission schools, under control of the Episcopal church, with ninety-one scholars in attendance till January last, superseded at that time at two of the camps by Government schools. Since then one mission school has been continued, with twenty-six pupils, by a native teacher, whose school and church instruction is in the Indian dialect.

If a partial midday meal of coffee and hard bread was provided, it would enable and encourage those living at such a distance as to prevent their going home and returning in the noon recess to remain, induce others to come, and so increase the daily attendance at all the schools. Attention has been given at these schools to household and other industries; the girls have been taught sewing, the boys cutting wood and other useful work, as far as practicable. At the agency hand-sewing has been taught to the women and girls on Saturdays.

I have asked authority to build four more camp schools, and to occupy two tendered by the Episcopal mission, making six additional. The latter are, and others can be, located with advantage to the people.

There have not been many children sent away from this agency during the past year to school; twenty-five to the Catholic schools at Yankton and Avoca; Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, 7; Genoa, Nebr., 10, and 13 to Protestant Episcopal mission schools; with those heretofore sent away 328; attending day-school on reserve the present year, 296; making the number of children at this agency who have attended school during the past three years 801.

The promise of a boarding-school at this agency is not forgotten, and is often referred to by the Indians. The question is frequently asked—Why is this promise not fulfilled, and we have an industrial boarding-school the same as at other agencies; why cannot our agent have the same advantages for his Indians that others get?—questions difficult to satisfactorily answer. Such a school, with appropriate industries attached, could not be overrated in the benefits that would accrue to this people. I feel it is repetition oft repeated in again referring to this subject. What the Government is leaving undone in this direction the

MISSIONARY AND CHURCH WORK

of the Protestant Episcopal, as also the Roman Catholic churches, are accomplishing. The former has just completed a commodious and imposing boarding-school building to accommodate fifty or sixty scholars of both sexes, at a cost of \$12,000, about 12 miles northeast of the agency. This church mission has also built a neat frame church-building on Oak Creek, 30 miles distant, costing \$1,000, and three frame mission houses, comprising dwellings and chapels, from 10 to 50 miles distant, respectively, costing \$775 each, making a total expenditure for missionary buildings of this church erected this present year of \$15,325. The missionary buildings of this church at present time on the reserve are two churches, six frame and one log mission chapels. There are eight established mission stations where regular church services are held under the direction and energetic efforts of Rev. William J. Cleveland, missionary in charge (aided by one white, one mixed, and three full Indian assistants), whose zeal in his work knows no tiring. The interest of the Indians in these missions and their respect for the missionaries is manifested by the urgency of their request for church services and missionary buildings, and by their voluntary aid in constructing the latter by hauling the material for the two most distant (church and mission house)

without compensation. This speaks volumes for Indian interest in progress and church work, when it is remembered that not many years ago this same people, if not actually on the war path, were more inclined in that direction than in any other.

The Rev. J. A. Bushman, priest in charge of the Catholic mission (with one assistant), pursues the even tenor of his way and works among the Indians in an energetic, quiet, and faithful manner. While no particulars of his work are furnished me, I am convinced he is not neglectful of the spiritual wants of his people. Plans are prepared and the material largely on the ground for a commodious boarding-school building to accommodate fifty pupils. This is represented by the plans as intended to be a finely finished and complete building, estimated to cost \$12,000, and is expected to be ready for occupancy about October next. The location is 8 miles southwest of the agency. There is one missionary building, comprising dwelling and chapel, belonging to this church, at present time on reserve.

The building of these boarding-schools on the reserve among the Indians is, or should be, satisfactory evidence to all as to the Indian wants, and in what way to accomplish the greatest amount of good among them. The missionaries, making the subject their closest study, prove their faith by their works. It is unreasonable to presume that these church missionaries would expend so large a sum as \$24,000 did they not believe they could accomplish greater benefit to these Indians by so doing than in any other way. It is fortunate for these Indians and the missionary cause among them, represented and worked for by faithful and earnest self-denying Christians, that political changes and influence do not interfere with their work.

MEDICINE.

Dr. Fordyce Grinnell has retained to a gratifying degree the confidence of the Indians, his practice among them having steadily increased. Dr. George C. Underhill, recently appointed agency physician, superseded Dr. Grinnell on August 10, 1885. The impression Dr. Underhill has made is very favorable, and, judging from his many calls, would indicate reliance in his ability as an able physician. As he is a courteous gentleman, present indications are that he will obtain the confidence secured by his predecessor, in which he will be fortunate. Dr. Grinnell reports to me that he has treated 2,465 cases during the past fiscal year, ending June 30 last, with 44 deaths (largely among children). During this time scarlet fever and croup in malignant form prevailed. In case of epidemic disease, as in scarlet fever, referred to, an agency hospital, recommended by the physician last year, would be an essential acquisition.

POLICE.

The police of this agency have been again reduced to 38 officers and men. The number of the force has much to do with the respect they command and the deference paid to them as officers. With a large command resistance will seldom if ever be offered. Not only will the authority be more respected, but be more rarely called upon to be exercised. The number of Indians at this agency and the extent of territory covered I think would recommend a force not less than 50 officers and men. They have sustained their reputation for efficiency. I cannot see how they could be dispensed with. The recent increase in their pay from \$5 to \$8 per month has been appreciated.

The agency guard-house has of late been called into more active requisition. It would appear as though for some time its existence had been forgotten, otherwise, so well remembered, it was avoided. Lately more serious offenses have been committed, and as a consequence it has been more occupied. An Indian charged with a serious offense in Nebraska, identified by the injured person, has been incarcerated for the past month, waiting a requisition from the governor of Nebraska, through the governor of this territory, for his delivery to the civil authorities, to answer for his crime where committed.

PROTECTION TO PERSON AND PROPERTY.

In addition to treaty stipulations of 1876, and sections 2145 and 2146 Revised Statutes, providing for the protection of life, person, and property, Congress at its late session passed a law, approved March 3, 1885, "That all Indians committing against the property of another Indian or other person" any of a number of crimes specified, "within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of such territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties as all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes respectively." This law, if enforced, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect upon the Indians when they become aware that they are amenable to the

law for offenses against the Indians same as against whites. After the execution of this law Indians will be more cautious in their acts and speech, claiming, as they have done, that any offense, however heinous, amongst themselves is subject to their own customs and settlement only. It would appear that definite instructions as to the execution of this law should be promulgated on the reservations among the Indians.

THE SUN DANCE.

I had every reason to feel assured that the assent given last year to yielding up by the Indians to them the time-honored annual festival of the sun dance, though given reluctantly, was understood by all its abandonment for all time. In this I was mistaken, and when the usual time for preparation came this year it was again agitated, first by the elders. By a firm persuasion these gracefully yielded. Later, the younger element took it up, and were discovered traveling the camps, "presenting the pipe," committing all to a participation in this barbarous ceremony. It required prompt and decisive action to prevent its consummation. Finally a very reluctant abandonment was secured. Since then the agent is held responsible for all ills and misfortunes that have occurred or have visited this people. Sickness, death, hail or other storms would have been averted if the sun dance had not been prevented. His removal is consequently demanded. I am satisfied renewed efforts will be made each successive year for this demoralizing custom, and will require a firm and decisive stand to prevent.

WATER SUPPLY.

It would be difficult to find any person or association owning but a portion of the value in buildings and other property represented by the Government at this agency who would take the risk of loss by fire with absolutely no protection, as is here the case, when the expenditure of what it costs in three years to supply his family and employes with water for ordinary purposes would give ample supply and protection. Such is the case at this agency. The yearly expense of supplying the agency and employment with water equals about one third the expense of permanent water-works, whereby an abundant supply for all purposes would be had. My duty impels me to again call attention to this subject and ask for security against accident.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Last year there were 12 certificates of land issued to Indians and Indian families. Since January last 33 additional have been delivered to applicants. I have recently forwarded to the Department for approval 37 more, making a total of certificates of land in severalty issued to and applied for to the present 82. The applications of others are being prepared to be forwarded later. While many Indians are desirous to take lands in severalty, locate on and improve the same, many are deterred from so doing by the persuasions and threats of others. No explanation appears to satisfy those who object to taking them themselves and who insist that others shall not have them. I have encouraged the settlement of the Indians on the lands and taking these certificates (as complying with treaty agreement), to overcome as far as possible their disposition to wander from place to place and abandonment of their labor and improvements year after year. The old "fogies," or "chiefs," who look to their supremacy and control over the people, fearful of losing it, discourage and advise the people to continue in the old rut. It is a contest between the old stagers and the young and progressive, with the prospect of disregarding the "chiefs," and the young men assuming the responsibility of their own acts.

TELEGRAPH.

At the risk of being considered importunate, I venture to again call attention to the fact that this agency is still without telegraphic communication with the outside world. Many circumstances during the past and of present frequent occurrence, serve to impress upon us the importance of this intercourse, not only with the military, but with the established lines of the country. The expense to be incurred in furnishing poles and labor for a line 35 miles long (the wire and other material being on hand) would be more than compensated for by its importance and usefulness.

IN CONCLUSION,

I would respectfully recommend the Rosebud Indians to the attention of the Office of Indian Affairs as deserving consideration, feeling satisfied that efforts in their behalf

with judicious management will bring forth good results. My thanks are due and tendered to the employés of this agency who have aided in lightening the burdens and annoyances of my position. For the generous support and courtesies received from the Office of Indian Affairs I respectfully return my acknowledgments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAKOTA, August 27, 1885.

DEAR SIR: The fiscal year just closed has surpassed all previous years in its fullness of good results among this people. The inauguration, through your efforts chiefly, of a general awakening among all classes to the necessity for them and their children making more positive and continued efforts to help themselves is the inauguration of a new age; especially is this true as to agriculture, home building, and education. With regard to these and other like interests, the temper and conduct of these Indians has been full of encouragement for all those engaged in the effort to lift them out of their low estate—a degradation which does not belong to them solely on account of their being barbarians, but in a great measure superinduced and practically forced upon them by an unnatural, and hence wrong, position, into which they are thrown by unfortunate treaty relations with ourselves.

The disposition to scatter out and form small settlements, with a view to farming and stock-raising, in desirable locations, at long distances from the agency, instead of clustering about the agency in large old-fashioned camps solely for the purpose of drawing rations conveniently, still goes on. Such settlements are constantly forming and should be encouraged in every way possible; their minds and strength being diverted from the ration-drawing nuisance by issuing to those who live at a distance for long periods of time. School and mission work cannot be satisfactorily carried on at such settlements unless this is done.

During the past year I have maintained, through resident catechists and by monthly visits myself, regular religious services at all camps where suitable buildings afforded the opportunity, viz, seven. These with the church at the agency make 8 mission stations now under my charge on the Rosebud reserve. The attendance at all of these has generally filled the buildings where services were held, and the interest manifested has been such as to justify all the efforts and expenditure we have been able to make on behalf of these people. We have also been urged by frequent entreaties from other settlements recently formed, or in prospect, to establish schools and missions among them. So far as was within our power we have heretofore complied with such entreaties, and last winter erected three buildings at such points, viz: A frame church at Oak Creek, at a cost of \$1,000, and frame buildings, with chapel or school-room and dwelling, under same roof, at Ring Thunder's camp, on Estes's Creek, and at Little Oak Creek, costing about \$750 each.

With commendable zeal the Indians have assisted as they felt able at all these points, but especially at Good Voice's camp, on Oak Creek, where they hauled all the building materials from the railroad (a distance of 45 or 50 miles) without pay. We have a building similar to that at Little Oak Creek now being constructed at Lip's Camp, on Pass Creek, which will cost about \$500. For this also the Indians have hauled all the material free of expense to us from the agency (a distance of 50 miles).

In addition to the above, we shall by September 1 have completed on Turtle or Antelope Creek, about 12 miles from the agency, a boarding-school to accommodate 50 or 60 boys and girls, at a cost of probably \$12,000. It is a frame building, with stone basement-story, and is constructed in the most substantial and thorough manner yet devised for frame buildings, with double floors, back plastered, and plastered throughout. It will be opened for pupils this fall.

There have been during the past year three day-schools, in separate camps, maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church, with an average attendance of about 30 each. Two of these have been closed, that the mission funds might be expended to better advantage elsewhere, since the Government, in fulfillment of its treaty obligations, with our hearty approval and much to our relief, established schools of a higher grade in the same camps, and it did not seem necessary that there should be two in the same neighborhood. The third is still kept up.

The six day schools which you have established in as many outlying camps, also mark the past year as one to be remembered with gladness by all who love to see light shed abroad in dark places. If they shall be vigorously worked as they have been thus far, an especially if others can be opened in like camps, and the great but long-withheld though oft-promised central illuminator, an agency boarding and industrial school, can be put in operation, the Government will have fulfilled its

long-neglected treaty obligation in this matter, and the day need not be far distant when the Dakota youth or maiden who has received no education be the exception.

The people are ready and the better portion are earnestly asking for this; but up to the past year the Government does not seem to have been willing, though under solemn obligation to provide it without waiting even for the consent of the people. It is perfectly manifest now, however, that the majority are ready and even anxious. They are ready and anxious for schools as defined above. They are not ready for any other scheme, such, for instance, as sending their children for long terms of years to distant schools among a strange people. When the schools on the reservation have done their primary, and by no means least important, work of enlightening the public mind as to what education and civilization are like, and what they are for, then, but not until then, it is reasonable to suppose that the more distant schools will grow in favor and be sought by pupils who are desirous of further training than home schools can give, and parents who, from having come to see the uses of learning and culture, wish to have their children reap the greater benefits of more advanced institutions and be developed in the atmosphere of a higher civilization. The main educational work to-day must be for the whole people, as one body, and must be carried on in their midst. To advocate the sending of children away to Eastern schools as the best solution of the problem in its present stage, besides being ridiculous in other respects, is to say to a man who cannot get upon his feet, "Come here and I will pick you up." It does pick up the few who get there, perhaps, but it fails utterly in that it does not provide them with strength sufficient to stand alone afterwards.

The camp day school may be a small affair considered only with regard to the actual drill of pupils in the school-room. It may, by superficial observers, be pronounced a failure; but that part of its work is but one of a hundred items which should go into the account in computing its real value. Its influence as a center of something higher than the old life which monopolized that camp before its coming; its imperative demands upon parents as well as children of regularity and cleanliness; its crowding out from the minds and lives of the people many evil and degrading practices; its forcing upon them, in place of these, useful and refining employment for mind and body; its ever present example, through its occupants, of neatness, order, and industry; its constant protest against the degrading character of the Indians' present amusements, lack of useful occupation, and the customs and sentiments which prevail around it, with its equally constant witness to the nobler life which a higher order of like things carry with them; these and many similar considerations may each one be fairly rated as paramount in importance for these people in their present condition to the simple school-room drill of the younger children. Agency boarding-schools exert on a higher scale the same good influences upon the whole people which the camp day-schools do upon their respective camps; but, in them, the drill of the pupils should be deemed of chief importance.

Until, by schools carried on in their midst, together with the influence of wise efforts in all other lines for the same end, an intelligent public sentiment shall have been created at home, it will be idle to spend money and effort in the hope that children, taken fresh from the camps and polished off by contact with our civilization in entire separation from the surroundings in which they must endeavor to retain that polish when returned, will act as leaven to elevate the masses. The Indian has but little moral courage, and in order to his facing unflinchingly the ridicule and opposition which his new standing will subject him to, it is far better that he be educated out of heathen ideas and practices right here in their midst. I am sure you will agree with me that almost invariably where returned pupils of distant schools have not been taken in hand and carefully kept up by yourself or others taking a personal and much forbearing interest in them, they have fallen back, in a short time, perhaps below the level from which they were taken. White children would do the same. The attraction of gravitation, the tendency earthwards, is in us all. Cultivated public sentiment, the restraints of civilization, and the demands of refined society at our hands in childhood have much to do with our being unlike the Indians. They start us in life on a higher plane and prevent us from falling below it. Had such support been wanting in us at any time during our younger and more impulsive days, we could now understand better why it is asking too much of Indian youth, after but five or so years at the East, to retain the standing inculcated in them there. The fascinations of a wild, indolent life would ruin a large portion of all the college graduates of our land if the opportunity were given them in the same form it is the returned graduates of Carlisle, Genoa, &c., with rations and clothing sufficient provided, without effort on their part, for ordinary needs. Examples are not wanting to prove this; but what is expected of the Indian is more than what such examples prove our own youth to be capable of. They cannot long maintain themselves in a self-imposed position of isolation in the midst of their own kin, where the tendency of nearly all their surroundings is to pull them down and the supports which kept them up while among Eastern friends are no longer at hand. I repeat the assertion that by vigorous prosecution of educational work in all

its phases, among both old and young, a more enlightened and better public sentiment must be first secured at the agencies before the work of our Eastern schools, which at present consumes so much of the interest and money which would be better expended in less showy work out here, will be of much avail for permanent result. At least unless, in the mean time, some nuclei of civilization, like the camp day-schools, are being developed, near which they may be when they return, and regular employment with fair wages, can be furnished all such graduates, it is simply cruel to take them away at all.

I spoke above of an unfortunate treaty relation between these people and ourselves. What I referred to is the fact that we bound ourselves to furnish, and they bound themselves to receive, a living instead of some honorable way to make a living. The difference is simply vast. Unfortunate everywhere is the individual who has a living furnished to him offhand. How much more mischief is done when a whole people are so treated! This is the fundamental mistake at the bottom of all our difficulty in getting the Indian to do anything for himself. The decree, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," is set aside, and we have really caused the Indian to think that the Divine decree, for him at least, is, "If you sweat you shall starve." Ten times the money now spent in feeding, if expended in providing work and opportunity to earn food, would be money well invested, and be the cheapest policy in the end. Then we should be gradually making a man and a producer of the Indian, while now we compel him to be a pauper, and encourage him to remain a consumer only.

The only wise course left us is to undo, as far as possible, our mistake, by throwing around him every preventive to idleness and incentive to industry we can devise. Apropos to this I can think of nothing which would so effectually stimulate industry, at this time, as the carrying into practice of the provision in article 5 of ratification of Sioux treaty in 1876, which says: "The Government will aid said Indians as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions, and will purchase as far as may be required," &c. The Indians are eager for money, and will work for it as other men do. Let them see that the produce of their fields has a cash value and there will be not much longer a question as to whether Indians can learn to farm. They are not yet competent to compete with the settlers, and hence this provision of the treaty is a wise one. Let it be a live one.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. J. CLEVELAND,
Missionary in Charge.

Hon. JAMES G. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, for whom this agency exists, occupy a very fertile and valuable reservation of 918,780 acres in Eastern Dakota, touching the Minnesota line along Lake Traverse. The year just closed has been one of progress in every department, and the people are fairly entitled by their record to be acknowledged as a civilized tribe, if not to be admitted to Territorial and United States citizenship.

AGRICULTURE.

The farming interests of this people have shown a steady increase: (1) In the ability and disposition of the majority of the people to carry on their farming successfully without "head farmers" or any direct supervision. (2) In the very commendable amount of new land broken. (3) In the increase in acreage, quantity, and quality of their grain crops, and greater attention to garden vegetables. (4) In the improved care of animals and attention to same.

Harvest is now just over and the crops as a rule have turned out well. There has been very little damage from hail or insects. The farmers are fairly supplied with farm machinery of all kinds. There are twelve twine-binding harvesters and two thrashing-machines owned by members of the tribe. It is a matter of regret that the chief and some of the older headmen cultivate very small patches of ground, and do not take a leading position as farmers.

The sheep issued last year have not generally been a success. A few farmers have fine flocks and have given them the care required to make them profitable, while many have allowed their sheep to die or stray, and some doubtless have eaten or sold them.

The people are slow to appreciate the value of cows, not being fond of milk. The education of the children at the boarding-school in milking, and the use of milk for food, will do much to change this in the future.

There have been 237 acres of new ground broken during the year, and the old ground has generally been cultivated. The banner district is La Belle, in which 26 farmers have 615 acres of wheat, 201 acres of oats, and 20 acres of barley, besides potatoes and corn for family use. One farmer, Peter La Belle, has 139 acres of crops. Another, Solomon Marlow, has broken 61 acres of prairie this year.

One district which contributes the majority of the *dancers* has not an acre of new land broken and very meager crops.

CENSUS.

The census will show that the births, 53, exceed the deaths, 46, which with other changes will increase the total population to 1,470.

LANDS, ALLOTMENTS, AND PATENTS.

The work of rectifying the location and allotments of the Indians has been continued during the past year. Twenty-five new allotments and 8 patents have been issued in the time. The survey lines have been retraced and restaked over more than one-half of the inhabited portions of the reservation by a competent surveyor, which greatly facilitates the work of defining the homesteads allotted. A greater interest and understanding of their land tenure exists among the people than ever before, and most of the young men are now endeavoring to get their 50 acres under cultivation in order to comply with their treaty and get patents for their land. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration, whether an Indian who remains for five years on one quarter section of land, builds a comfortable house with only the assistance of a part of the lumber bought with his own tribal funds, puts 50 acres under cultivation, and becomes a self-supporting farmer, is not worthy to have United States citizenship conferred with his patent. If it could be so, this people could now furnish at least 25 worthy candidates who have complied with all the conditions, and the desire for patents among the rest would be greatly stimulated.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

The school attendance for the past year has been over 30 per cent. greater than any previous year, and no compulsion was used in gathering the scholars. The school population from six to sixteen years is 344. Deducting chronic invalids, blind, and mute children and girls married under sixteen, we have about 300 scholars on the reservation. There were 215 scholars in the boarding-schools of the reservation, 9 at Santee normal training-school, and 6 residing in white families off the reserve.

The manual labor boarding-school began its session September 15, 1884, and closed June 19, 1885, making one month more of school than on the previous year. The number of scholars was small at first, which reduced the average for the year, but the school was soon filled up and the results of the year's work were very satisfactory.

The total attendance was 137 scholars, 74 males and 63 females. The largest monthly average was 110, and the average for the entire session 91.

The plan was adopted of giving the forenoon—8.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.—to school-room work, all the pupils participating, and the afternoon to industrial pursuits from 1.30 to 4.30 p. m. The house-work for the girls, and farm-work and chores for the boys occupied a part of the scholars each day a greater number of hours. Study hour, singing, and other exercises filled up the evenings of the week. The trades taught were harness-making, shoe-making, and tailoring, in which shops 18 boys were employed. The harness-shop produced a large amount of very useful and valuable work for the people of the tribe in the line of repairs and new harness. In estimating the cost of the school, some credit should be given for this property. The girls were taught sewing and use of sewing-machine, knitting, darning, mending, cooking, house-work, laundry work, and baking, under competent instructors. In cleanliness of person and rooms, educational progress in school room and in speaking the English language, the results obtained were a long step in advance of anything known hitherto in this school. The employes (with one or two exceptions known to your honor) were distinguished for their good character, zeal, and faithfulness in their work, and deserve an honorable mention.

The scholars attended church services in their own language each Sabbath morning at the mission churches, according to the preferences of their parents. A Sabbath-school in English was held in the school-room Sunday afternoons.

Goodwill mission school, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Mis-

sions, W. K. Morris, esq., superintendent, began its session November 1, 1884, and closed June 26, 1885. The total attendance was 60 boarding and 6 day scholars, with an average of 50 boarding and 3½ day scholars. The educational and girls' industrial work of this school was good. The boys' manual labor was confined mainly to cutting wood, hauling water, some garden work, and mending shoes. The school hours, however, were longer, instruction being given from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 4 p. m. The school is partly supported by contract with the United States Indian department.

The Ascension girls school is an institution for small girls, kept in the house of the principal, Rev. John B. Renville, one of the native pastors, 6 miles south of the agency. His house accommodates only 14 scholars, the average for this year, owing to some changes, being only 10½. The school, however, held for ten months and cost only about \$135 per scholar. The results attained are excellent, the scholars are mainly the children of former pupils of this worthy man and his excellent wife who have for many years been educators of these people. They should have a school-room added to their dwelling with sleeping-rooms above, which would enable them to enlarge their school with very small additional expense.

LAWS AND CRIME.

During the year there has not come to my knowledge a single case of murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary or larceny, the crimes which section 9 of the Indian appropriation bill approved March 3, 1885, provides shall be tried by territorial law; and the courts of this people, held under the authority of their constitution and laws, have been able to care for all minor offenses.

The operation of these laws still proves to be beneficial, although they greatly need extension and revision to make them reach offenses not thought of when the code was made. The Indian officers and courts have been especially efficient in punishing drunkenness and bringing alcoholic drinks upon the reservation. No amount of cunning has seemed to be successful in evading their diligence, and no mercy has been shown to offenders.

CIVILIZATION.

In December last this people, by their representatives and leading men, asked of Congress that they might be recognized as a civilized tribe, and given the privileges now granted the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory. In my judgment they are fully entitled by their progress in civilization to an affirmative answer to their request, and I am further fully convinced that if they are so recognized by the next Congress they will soon be in condition to dispose of their surplus land and become citizens of the Territory of Dakota and of the United States.

MEDICAL.

A much-needed change was made in this department in April last by sending a new physician. There are no "medicine men" among this people, and the prescriptions and directions of the agency physician are followed as faithfully and intelligently as they would be among white people in the same conditions. The physician recommends that he be allowed to select and instruct an Indian as nurse to be detailed to attend severe cases, act as physician's interpreter in his visits to patients at a distance from the agency, and assist in various ways at the dispensary. The expense of such an assistant need not be over \$300 per annum, and if the idea was properly carried out would no doubt be a means of assisting the sick and educating the people in proper ideas of their care. The health of the people has been about as usual; they suffer much from consumption and scrofulous diseases.

CHURCHES AND MISSION WORK.

There are 6 Presbyterian churches upon the reservation and one at the Brown Earth Homestead Settlement, five of which have native pastors and two are without ministers. These churches are assisted and supervised by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and are doing good service in the Christianization of this people. This society conducts the Goodwill mission school reported above. The membership of these churches is 435, a net gain of 69 over last year's report. They have associations for young men and women in each church, for church and charitable work, and contribute, in addition to a large part of the current expenses of their churches, quite a fund to send the Gospel to other Indian tribes.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has a mission church at the agency, under the care of Rev. E. Ashley, missionary. He reports for the year, baptisms, 27; present num-

ber baptized members, 102; present number baptized communicants, 6.; increase during year of communicants, 23; number of stations supplied, 4; increase of stations supplied during year, 1.

In connection with Saint Mary's Church is Saint Mary's Guild for Women, and Saint Andrew's Guild for Young Men, both native associations, doing a good work as far as they can for God and the church.

BROWN EARTH HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT.

The Brown Earth settlement of Homesteaders, about 35 miles southeast of the agency and 12 miles east of the reservation line, numbers 28 families, 22 of which had crops this year, varying from 2½ to 40 acres. The entire crop gathered in the fall of 1884 was 1,400 bushels wheat, 1,558 bushels oats, 310 bushels corn, 558 bushels potatoes, 33 bushels beans, and 6½ bushels onions. The acreage has increased somewhat this year, and the record of the present crop will be more creditable to their industry.

The labors of their native pastor, aided by white neighbors who have the good of these people at heart, have been quite successful in checking intemperance among these Indians. The greater part of them are now members of the temperance society, and, though surrounded by temptations, the cases of breaking the pledge have been very few.

These people are very poor and need some assistance. They are entitled to their distributive share of the "Proceeds of the Sioux Reservation in Minnesota and Dakota," and will ask the Hon. Commissioner before very long to have some investments made for them in farm implements and stock.

Their day school was abandoned a year ago because it was an utter failure. They have access, however, to the district schools, and I am informed that the "United Brethren," who have a society near them, are preparing to open a farm school and desire to take all Indian children who will attend.

I have issued them some lumber to assist in building a carpenter and blacksmith shop, in which to repair their tools and wagons and shoe their horses.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the fiscal year the laundry and bakery for the manual labor boarding-school was finished and furnished with stationary wash-tubs, bake-oven, troughs, and tables. A large wood-shed, 38 by 42 feet, a two-story storm house 12 by 16 feet finished above for bath-room, and other out-buildings, were added to the equipment of that school.

At the agency the warehouse, cellar, and drain were repaired and finished, and a wood house and shed, 15 by 30 feet, attached, a wood-house 16 by 16 feet to physician's house, and the trader's store and house were moved, remodeled, and added to. Various repairs were made to agency and school buildings.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops have rendered especially valuable service to the people, repairing over a hundred wagons and all kinds of agricultural implements, making window and door frames for new houses, and coffins for the dead, shoeing horses and meeting a great variety of minor wants.

During the year I have issued 64,000 feet of lumber, 145,000 shingles, 33 doors and 81 windows for the repair and completion of 78 Indian houses, at a cost of \$1,900. The Indians are doing their own work and new roofs can be seen in all the settlements of the reservation. There are, however, still a large number of the earth-roofed cabins which are comfortable in the dry cold weather of midwinter, but in the spring and summer rains are intolerable. The water trickles down in muddy streams, soiling and destroying everything in the house and driving the family to their *tepees* for a summer house. With this comes back the old nomadic habits which are hard to control. I regard the proper housing of this people as one of the most important of their physical needs, and would respectfully suggest the investment of so much of their funds in lumber as would provide every family with a roof to shelter and a floor to keep it from the ground.

SELF SUPPORT.

It is now three years that these people have had no annuity, and so far as food is concerned have become self-supporting. The change has been attended with quite a struggle, but the success has been complete. Very few except the old and very indolent have any desire to return to the old system, and the young men are taking hold of new responsibilities with commendable spirit.

NOT ALL BRIGHT.

Of course while there is much to commend and fair progress to report, affairs at Sisseton are not always rose-colored. The chief adheres to his polygamic habits, and so identifies himself with the old Pagan element. As advancing civilization weakens

is hold upon the people he naturally feels uncomfortable. The non-ration régime leaves him upon his own resources and not being habituated to labor, he sometimes feels the pinchings of debt and the lack of old time abundance. At such times he feels keenly the supposed injustice of the Government, and naturally focuses his resentment upon the Government's representative—the agent. Instigated by unscrupulous and designing white men, he at one time made a very determined attack upon the agent, and by a succession of feasts and dances endeavored to arouse and keep alive a state of rebellion among his people. He used his utmost endeavors to induce the police to desert the agent, using threats when persuasion failed. He was met with quiet, but firm determination, and finding himself in a hopeless minority among the people, and his white supporters not able to fulfill their promises, he has subsided again to a state of quiet and outward friendliness. I mention this mainly to illustrate the position that the sooner all tribal relations are abolished and these people are made citizens under the laws which govern white men, the better it will be for them.

With thanks for the courtesies received from your office, I have the honor to be,
 Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN W. THOMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 26, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ending July 31, 1885, it being my fourth annual report from Standing Rock Agency, my tenth annual report as Indian agent, and my fifteenth year of continuous service in the Indian Department of the Government.

TRIBES AND LOCATION.

The Indians comprising this agency are of the Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux, numbering 4,450 persons, and occupy the northeastern corner of the Sioux reservation. The agency buildings are centrally located, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 25 miles from the northern boundary. The settlements extend north along the Missouri to the confluence of the Cannon Ball River with the Missouri, thence up the Cannon Ball about 15 miles, and extend south from the agency along the Missouri to Oak Creek, a distance of about 35 miles, thence west up Oak Creek and Grand River about 40 miles; the most distant settlements being about 45 miles southwest from the agency.

CLASSIFIED POPULATION.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of Indians belonging to this agency, and the classification is compiled from the census rolls, transmitted herewith, which have been carefully prepared, and revised up to the 31st ultimo, and which can be relied upon as being absolutely correct, viz :

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.	Total school-going ages.
Upper Yanktonais.....	156	158	203	138	113	612	68	71	139
Lower Yanktonais.....	348	328	421	270	236	1,255	165	153	318
Hunkpapa.....	460	449	600	397	359	1,805	226	235	461
Blackfeet.....	166	180	229	131	122	662	70	81	151
Mixed Blood.....	18	21	26	36	33	116	24	16	40
Total.....	1,148	1,136	1,479	972	863	4,450	553	556	1,109

Of the above number there are 11 young men and 7 young women at school at Hampton, Va., 25 boys at Clontarf, Minn., and 2 young men at Saint Meinrad, Ind.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of this agency have made commendable efforts in their agricultural attempts the past year, and the present season having been favorable for crops the har-

vest promises bountiful returns. Every family is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and although many of the fields and small patches are rather unprofitable, yet, an attempt at self-improvement is quite evident. The two additional farmers that have been employed to instruct and direct work among the Indians, together with having the agency divided into twenty farming districts with an Indian farmer in charge of each district, has created a spirit of emulation among the Indians of the respective districts, and through this system of instructors, by the additional farmers and surveillance by the Indian district farmers and agency employes, the work has been done in a very commendable manner and much more profitable to the Indians than any previous year. Very few Indians are now remaining in the old camps near the agency; over 100 families have broken up community life during the past year and located on claims along the Missouri, Cannon Ball, and Grand Rivers, and along the Porcupine, and Oak Creeks, thus securing better ranges for their stock and an opportunity of procuring their winter's supply of hay with greater ease; and this locating on claims separated from each other exerts a wholesome influence by arousing and strengthening their interests in individuality.

Since the date of my last annual report the Indians have built 270 log cabins and nearly as many stables, and the land now under cultivation at this agency will approximate 2,750 acres, about 750 acres of which is new breaking done this season. They have constructed about 3,000 rods of fence, cut, hauled, and delivered at different points about 1,500 cords of wood, 250 cords of which was purchased for use of agency and schools, about 100 cords by steamboats plying the Missouri River, and the remainder by the traders and contractors supplying the military post of Fort Yates with fuel. They received \$4 per cord for cottonwood and \$5.50 to \$6 for oak, or an average price of about \$5 per cord for all wood sold.

It is apparent to all persons visiting this agency that the Indians have made considerable progress in farming this summer, and, with the exceptions of two severe hail storms, the season has been very favorable for farming operations. There have been abundant rains throughout the summer months and the stand of grass is better than I have ever known it in this section. The fields were fairly well cultivated by the individual owners, and the crops not injured by hail look well and promise a good yield. One of our best settlements, known as the Farm School district, sixteen miles south of the agency, was badly damaged on July 24, by a heavy hail-storm, which covered an area of about two by five miles, embracing our Farm School fields, and the damage done was so serious that not more than one-third of an average crop will be harvested in that district.

The oats and wheat of the agency are all harvested and the thrashing nearly completed, as is also the winter's supply of hay, but the corn and root crops not being yet matured, approximate figures can therefore only be given, which are estimated as follows: Corn, 20,190 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; wheat, 1,050 bushels; potatoes, 10,950 bushels; turnips, 6,180 bushels; onions, 550 bushels; beans, 516 bushels; rutabagas, carrots, beets, &c., 12,160 bushels; together with a large quantity of cabbages, melons, pumpkins, and squashes; and the hay cut and stacked will approximate 4,625 tons.

PURCHASE OF MACHINERY AND INCREASE OF STOCK.

During the past year 20 new mowing machines and 5 horse rakes have been purchased by individual Indians, which mowers greatly facilitate the work of securing hay for the Indian stock of this agency, as those owning machines usually exchange work with their neighbors, thereby enabling all to provide a larger supply of hay than would otherwise be possible.

None of the cattle are held in common here, each Indian being responsible for his own. They are range-herded by the different bands during the summer, the respective owners taking charge of them in the fall, sheltering and feeding them during the coldest winter weather, which system has been productive of good results, as the aggregate loss the past year was only 32 head, while the natural increase has been 290. This satisfactory showing is partly owing to the fact that no family had a greater number than they could properly care for, but it is chiefly due to a system of strict surveillance by the Indian district-farmers and agency police, who report any negligence on the part of the owners and insist upon proper care being given them during the winter months. There is an increased interest taken by individuals in stock raising, noticeably a sense of proprietorship, and an appreciation of the pecuniary benefits accruing therefrom, by the sale of surplus animals raised. The marked improvement among these Indians in the care of stock, and the increase of cattle the past year, is commendable, and certainly very gratifying.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL.

There are 1,109 children between the ages of six and sixteen years belonging to this agency, and during the past year there have been two boarding schools and four day

schools in operation, conducted by Government, and one day school conducted by the Dakota Mission, as follows:

Agricultural boarding school, with a capacity of 60 pupils, located 16 miles south of the agency, which has a farm of 65 acres connected with it, where boys above twelve years of age are admitted, and instructed in farming and the care of stock, also in carpenter and blacksmith work. They also provide the fuel for the school without expense to the Government, and haul all water used at the school from the Missouri River, a distance of about half a mile. Each boy has half a day of class studies in school and the other half is assigned to outdoor work. This school has been continued throughout the year with a full attendance of 72 pupils and an average attendance of 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ for the entire twelve months; which, when taking into consideration that it requires either coercive measures, or wonderful persuasive powers to get Indian boys between the ages of twelve and twenty years to attend school, and that it is very difficult to keep them with any degree of regularity, or from running away when the notion takes them, our attendance has, therefore, been fairly satisfactory, and success much better than any previous year. The system of discipline at this school is excellent and progress of the pupils all that could reasonably be expected.

There were several changes made in the *personnel* of the school in the early part of the year; but the number of teachers did not exceed seven at any time, their names and salaries being as follows:

Names.	Race.	Sex.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					Months.	
Henry Hug	White	Male	Principal teacher	\$600 00	3	\$150 00
Martin Keuel	do	do	do	600 00	9	450 00
E. P. McFadden	do	do	Assistant teacher	500 00	3	125 00
Rhabana Stoup	do	Female	do	500 00	3	375 00
Jonann Huber	do	Male	Mechanical instructor	480 00	3	129 00
John Gordon	do	do	do	480 00	4	161 33
Giles Langel	do	do	do	480 00	5	198 67
John Apke	do	do	Industrial teacher	480 00	3	120 00
Barney Gordon	do	do	do	480 00	9	360 00
Placida Schaefer	do	Female	Cook	360 00	3	90 00
Scholastica Kunding	do	do	do	360 00	9	270 00
Frances Olinger	do	do	Laundress	360 00	3	90 00
Theresa Markle	do	do	do	360 00	9	270 00
Frances White Cow	Indian	do	Seamstress	360 00	3	90 00
Mitilda Catany	White	do	do	360 00	9	270 00
Total						3,140 00

The industrial boarding-school for girls of all ages and boys up to 12 years is located at the agency, and had a capacity of 100 pupils up to December 31 last, when an addition for a laundry was completed, giving room for 20 additional boarding scholars. It has been in operation throughout the year, with a full attendance of 143 pupils and an average of 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the twelve months ending the 31st ultimo. The attendance has been most satisfactory, which, with the order and neatness of the school, together with the progress of the pupils, eliciting praise from all visitors, is most gratifying, and deservedly complimentary to the reverend sisters in charge. There were a few changes in the *personnel* of this school in the early part of the year by transferring three of the teachers to the agricultural boarding-school, their places being filled by new employes, as shown by the following list of names and salaries, viz:

Names.	Race.	Sex.	Positions.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
					Months.	
Gertrude McDermott.	White	Female	Principal teacher	\$600 00	12	\$600 00
Mary Schoule	do	do	Assistant teacher	500 00	12	500 00
Rhabana Stoup	do	do	do	500 00	3	125 00
Martina Shevlin	do	do	do	500 00	9	375 00
Joseph Helmig	do	Male	Industrial teacher	420 00	12	420 00
Matilda Catney	do	Female	Matron	480 00	3	120 00
Adele Engster	do	do	do	480 00	9	360 00
Rose Widour	do	do	Cook	360 00	12	360 00
Anselma Auer	do	do	Seamstress	360 00	12	360 00
Adele Engster	do	do	Laundress	360 00	3	90 00
Josephine Decker	do	do	do	360 00	9	270 00
Total						3,580 00

The Cannon Ball Day-school, located 25 miles north of the agency, among the Lower Yanktonnais, was opened for scholars last September, and a mid-day lunch was given to those attending. The full attendance was 88 scholars, with an average of 51 $\frac{3}{8}$ for the school year of ten months. The large attendance is in a measure due to the mid-day lunch furnished, but chiefly to the efforts of the teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, a married couple who live in the school, and who have taken an active interest in the educational work.

Their salaries were as follows:

Names.	Race.	Sex.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Aaron C. Wells.....	Half-blood ..	Male.....	Principal teacher...	\$500 00	<i>Months.</i> 10	\$415 76
Josephine Wells.....	White.....	Female...	Assistant teacher...	480 00	10	399 13
Total						814 89

Day-school No. 1, located in the upper Yanktonnais settlement, 18 miles north of agency, with a capacity of 30 pupils, and opened for scholars on May 1, and continued throughout the months of May and June, with a full attendance of 27 pupils and an average of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. This school was taught by a full-blood Indian boy, who was educated in the agency schools, with the exception of eight months' training at Feehanville, Ill. He gave good satisfaction and controlled the children very well, but is desirous of going to school another term, in order to improve his English before resuming teaching. The following is the name of teacher and salary paid:

Name.	Race.	Sex.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Claude Bow	Indian.....	Male.....	Teacher	\$500 00	<i>Months.</i> 2	\$83 79

Day-school No. 2, with a capacity of 30 pupils, is located three miles north of the agency, and was opened on May 1 with a full attendance of 28 pupils and an average of 19. The short time that this school has been in operation shows satisfactory results.

The teacher's name and salary is as follows:

Name.	Race.	Sex.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
A. L. Larcvien	Half-blood ..	Female ..	Teacher	\$500 00	<i>Months.</i> 2	\$83 79

Day-school No. 3, with a capacity of 30 pupils, is located three miles south of the agency, among the late hostiles or followers of Sitting Bull, and was also opened on May 1, with a full attendance of 21 scholars and an average of 17. This school has been under charge of a full-blood Indian teacher named Rosa Bearface, assisted by another Indian girl named Frances White Cow, both of whom had a three-years' course at the Hampton Normal School, returning from Hampton, Va., in June, 1884. Our day school buildings are constructed with a teacher's room attached, and being located in the different Indian settlements, the teachers, for want of better accommodations, are compelled to live in the schools. These girls were therefore jointly employed, that they might thus encourage each other in the work. Rosa has done remarkably well and is admirably fitted for the position of teacher among her people, while Frances has also given entire satisfaction, rendering valuable assistance in the work. Their deportment and discipline are all that could be desired, and I am much pleased with their successful management. Their salaries aggregated but little more than that of any one of the other teachers.

The following were the salaries paid:

Name.	Race.	Sex.	Position.	Annual salary.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
Rosa Bearface	Indian.....	Female...	Teacher	\$300 00	<i>Months.</i> 2	\$50 27
Francis White Cow ..	do.....	do.....	do	240 00	2	40 22
Total						90 49

Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota Mission, conducted a day-school on Grand River, 32 miles southwest of the agency, with Mr. Edwin Phelps, a full-blood Sisseton Sioux Indian, as teacher, whose reports show this school in operation seven months of the year, with a full attendance of 65 scholars and an average of 19½ for the seven months taught, from December, 1884, to June 1885, inclusive.

There have thus been six Government schools and one mission school conducted at this agency the past year, with a total attendance of 455 children and an average of 275 for the time the respective schools were in operation. Apart from this there were 30 boys in school at Feehanville, Ill., 2 at St. Meinrad, Ind., and 22 boys and girls at Hampton, Va., or a total of 509 Indian youth belonging to this agency that have been attending schools the past year. It has required considerable labor and tiresome arguments to bring this number of children into the schools and to keep them after getting them, and it was only through giving the educational work every possible attention that it was accomplished.

Another day-school, known as the Grand River School, has been erected during the present summer at a point on Grand River about 40 miles southwest of the agency, and has a capacity of 60 scholars. It is constructed on the same principle as the Cannon Ball Day-school, having a class-room 20 by 30 feet, with kitchen, dining-room, and bed-room, and will be opened for scholars with two teachers on September 1 next, making the seventh Government school at this agency, all of which will be in operation after the 1st proximo; and it is to be hoped that the children can be brought to avail themselves of these increased educational facilities.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is chiefly under the auspices of Rt. Rev. M. Marty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dakota, and the work has been conducted throughout the past year by four priests, at an expense of about \$2,850. Of the four clergymen engaged in the work, Rev. Father Claude is stationed at the agency, Rev. Fathers Martin and Bede at St. Benedict's Mission, 16 miles south, and Rev. Father Craft at the Cannon Ball station, 25 miles north, the latter making regular pastoral visits to all outlying settlements, including those on Grand River. Services are held daily at three separate points on the reservation, and there are three services on Sundays at the agency and Farm School missions. These missionaries report 218 Indian baptisms during the year, of whom 51 were adults.

Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Dakota mission, has religious instructions conducted by a native teacher, Mr. Elwin Phelps, at his mission station on Grand River, 32 miles southwest of agency, which station has been maintained throughout the year at an expense of about \$350.

Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, also located a mission on Oak Creek, in November last, and has had a native missionary stationed there for the past three months. He has recently completed a neat and commodious chapel with a parsonage attached, at a cost of about \$1,400. This station is beautifully situated at a point on Oak Creek, about 35 miles due south of the agency, and occupies a commanding view of the surrounding country.

The missionaries have labored zealously, but the Christianization of the Indians is very slow, as evidenced by the indifference of the old and middle aged, it being difficult to convince them that the religious beliefs of their ancestors were erroneous, which, with their animosities and *present* race prejudices, requires "a labor of love" and patience. The hope of change lies in the education of the rising generation, as it is only through the young that much can be effected. To overcome their deeply-rooted superstitions and conquer the influence of their native "medicine men" the work must commence with the child.

SANITARY.

The agency physician reports the sanitary condition of the Indians good; that no epidemic disease has prevailed among them, with the exception of mild variella during the winter months, and that the demand upon him for the white man's remedies is steadily increasing. The death rate has been large, though the births have exceeded the deaths, there having been 175 births against 149 deaths. The greater number of deaths have been from consumption and scrofula, occurring at the extremes of life, and the doctor suggests that, in view of the fact that so large a number of the cases a physician meets are among the aged and infirm, or the very young, suffering from these troubles that require stimulation, that an alcohol stimulant, such as brandy or whisky, be placed upon the list of medical supplies.

The better class of our Indians frequently speak about the establishment of a hospital, and I am satisfied that many would avail themselves of its privileges if one were provided. In such an institution the sick children could be taken care of, and operations among the older ones undertaken that are not advisable with their present surroundings, and I would recommend the erection of a building suitable for hospital purposes, at this agency, at as early a date as practicable.

INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, numbering 32 up to June 30 last, and 27 since that date, have done excellent service. They are vigilant and trustworthy, and through their attentiveness to duty and promptness to act, much is due for the good order and friendly feeling prevailing among the Indians here the past year.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses, like the Indian police force, is growing to be an important factor in the administration of affairs at this agency. Regular semi-monthly sessions of the court are held where all offenders are brought by the police for trial, and the cases impartially decided by the court. A number of cases for violation of office rules have been tried during the past year, and the offenders punished, either by fines or imprisonment in the agency guard-house, and the decision of the judges has in every instance been sustained by the better class of Indians and usually accepted by the transgressor as just and proper.

The present judges are members of the police force, but the judges of this court should be independent of that body, as it places the police officers in an embarrassing position when obliged to arrest, try, and punish offenders. If there were salaries of \$20 per month attached to the office of judge, the best men among the Indians would be willing to serve in that capacity, as the service is now becoming quite popular, and having these two branches independent of each other would add to the usefulness of both.

CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this agency show considerable advancement in civilization, and while their progress appears very slow, yet, when taken into consideration that all the Hunkpapas and Blackfeet Sioux, the most aggressive of the late hostiles, are at this agency, together with Sitting Bull's retarding influence, and that all have settled down to peaceful avocations; that not a single case of assault or offense of a serious nature has occurred during the year; that all who can afford it wear civilized dress; and that the Indians have cheerfully accepted and carried out every order emanating from the office, speaks well for their present status and encouraging for the future, and while the "march of civilization" among the Dakotas is necessarily slow, and often appears discouraging, it is nevertheless surely going on. The number of children in schools; the increased industry of the Indians in agriculture and stock-raising, together with their ready acquiescence to the will of the "Great Father," furnishes sufficient proofs of their capabilities and intentions, and if necessary aid, with the system of practical farmers located among them, together, with sufficient educational facilities, is maintained, I have unbounded faith in their continued prosperity, steady advancement, and ultimate civilization.

The statistical reports are transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY DAKOTA,
August 24, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report.

The Yankton Sioux Indians occupy what is known as the Yankton Indian reservation, by virtue of a treaty made at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1858, ratified by the Senate February 16, 1859, and proclaimed February 26, 1859. In the month of June following, the Yankton Indians were located on the reservation secured to them under this treaty. Their numerical number at that time, including mixed bloods, was 2,600 souls. By the treaty the Indians ceded and relinquished to the United States all the lands owned, possessed, or claimed by them, but more especially all of the southeastern part of Dakota, which is designated by well-defined boundaries set out in the treaty, except 400,000 acres, which are reserved for their future home, and now known as the Yankton Indian reservation. The large scope of territory in Southeastern Dakota, ceded by the Indians to the United States, contains this time a population of not less than 200,000. Their former hunting-grounds have been converted into fruitful fields, and villages have sprung up as if by magic, giving unmistakable evidence of the natural wealth of the country.

In consideration of ceding and relinquishing this valuable territory, the United States, through its commissioner, Charles Mix, agreed to pay them and expend for their benefit the sum of \$65,000 per annum for the first ten years, \$40,000 per annum during ten years thereafter, \$25,000 per annum for the following ten years, and \$15,000 per annum for and during twenty years thereafter—making \$1,600,000 in annuities in the period of fifty years. In addition to these annuities, the United States stipulated in the treaty to expend for the benefit of the Indians the sum of \$50,000; \$25,000 in maintaining and sub-sisting them during the first year after their removal and settlement on the reservation, in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements or other articles of a beneficial character; in breaking up and fencing land, and in the erection of houses or other needful buildings. The Government also agrees to expend \$10,000 to build a school-house, and to maintain a school or schools for the education and training of Indian children, in letters, agriculture, and mechanic arts, the Indians on their part binding themselves to keep constantly in school during at least nine months in the year all their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years. Provision is also made in the treaty for building a mill for grinding grain and sawing timber; also for building one or more mechanic shops, to be provided with a mechanic, and for the erection of these buildings the sum of \$15,000 is to be expended, the Indians binding themselves to furnish from among their young men all that shall be required as apprentices and assistants in the mill and shops.

It will be seen by the foregoing reciprocal obligations between the contracting parties that in exchange for the valuable country ceded by the Yankton Indians, the Government made munificent provision for their subsistence, improvement, and the education of their children. If the means thus so amply provided had been honestly expended, and proper efforts had been made to teach them agriculture and trades, these Indians would be much more prosperous than they are at this time. Many hundred acres of land were broken for them in 1860 and 1862, for which double the actual cost of breaking was charged; but this land was not cultivated, and is now back in its natural state. It is evident to my mind from what I have been able to gather from white men who are familiar with agency affairs, that, especially in the earlier days of their settlement, the Indians were grossly robbed by men who should have been their faithful guardians. Twenty-five years of well-directed effort with the large provision made for them under the treaty ought to find these Indians living in comfortable houses, with snug little farms well stocked with cattle, sheep, and hogs—with horses to perform their farm work, wagons and farming implements, and all other comforts which characterize the white man's home.

But in place of this the Indians have only poor houses, dirt roofs, earth floors—seldom a chair to sit on—few bedsteads—little furniture of any kind—and are but little more civilized in their mode of living than when they were in savage life. In place of even poor log-houses, many still live in tepees as they did before they were placed under the fostering care of the Government. The land cultivated by them is in small patches without fences, and their crops subject to depredations by stock. This destruction of crops is a great loss to them, and the cause of much complaint and irritation. It is also a striking fact that while Indian apprentices in the tin and carpenter shop's have become quite skilled in their respective trades, in the mill, which has been in operation over twenty years, and for the last fourteen years with one man in charge; no Indian apprentice is now sufficiently skilled to be able to grind a bushel of wheat or corn. This is no fault of the apprentices, for Indian lads are quick to learn trades, but for some reason, as they reach that point which enables them to handle the mill, they have either left voluntarily or been driven away.

In the earlier days of the agency but little or no attention was given to carrying into effect that part of the treaty which provides for the education of the children. They were allowed to grow up in the camps, attached to all the heathen customs of their fathers. My interpreter informs me that an old log-house which is still on the agency, now used for a "mess-house" stable, was occupied for a short time for a school, with but few children, but the school, after a feeble effort to maintain it, soon became a failure and was abandoned. He also informs me that the then agent obtained from the Government the sum of \$10,000 for this building, under that clause of the treaty which provides for the expenditure of \$10,000 to build a school-house, and that a chief, in consideration of the gift of a mule, signed the necessary certificate to enable him to draw the money. This old log-house is 39 feet long, 19 wide, and 8 high, and could not have cost more than \$200.

About four years ago a school building was erected at the agency at a cost of some \$7,000 or \$8,000, which presents quite a commanding appearance, being situated on an elevation fronting the river. It was built under contract, and has capacity for 75 children. This building is not only badly arranged for the purposes intended, but is very badly constructed, built with poor material, and finished in the cheapest manner. It is a wooden structure, with the basement story of poor brick. It was found after about two years that the brick foundation was melting and giving away and the building was about to fall down. To prevent this great calamity, and the

loss of human life, at the expense of a number of hundred dollars, stone supports were placed under the building. The floors, where most used, are already, after four years' service, worn out, and I have estimated for and received authority to replace them with new material. In an official report by the late agency physician, he pronounces the building "a fire-trap." The whole thing is a fraud upon the Government—a misapplication of money intended for a substantial school building. The Indians understand full well the dishonest practices which have absorbed their money, and it is no matter of surprise that they regard with distrust, all white men and look with suspicion upon all agents.

THE GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL.

I took possession of the agency during the summer vacation of 1884. At the commencement of the school, September 1, but few children made their appearance. All through the month the attendance was very meager. Efforts to bring the children in by persuasion and through my police were unavailing. The opposition came from the old chiefs and the heathen Indians. About six months before my arrival fourteen of the children had been taken out of the school by my predecessor, and taken by him to Genoa, Nebr., and placed in the industrial boarding-school at that place, where one of the number, within a few months, was taken sick and died. The position taken by the Indians was that the remaining children must be returned before they would consent to allow their children to attend the agency school. It was also said that more children would be taken and sent away, if placed in the Government school, and they would meet with the same fate. But this was not all. When I arrived, I found the Indians had been accustomed to going in parties to other agencies making long visits, and as this was contrary to the orders from the Interior Department, all applications to me for passes were persistently refused. Not until I would allow these visits should their children go to school. During most of the month of September it looked as if the school would have to be given up. I called the Indians together and had a large attendance. That part of the treaty was read which requires them to send their children to school nine months in the year, the penalty in case they did not fully explained to them, and they were told this penalty would be enforced in case they persisted in keeping children from school. This had the desired effect. The school increased in numbers, and the late school year in attendance and proficiency will compare favorably with the preceding year.

Last winter a serious epidemic broke out among the children, which the agency physician pronounced to be diphtheria. Over thirty children were seriously sick, but none died in school from this disease. The sickness seriously affected the school for thirty days, but it passed off, and the children resumed their studies and duties as usual.

Frequent visits to the school satisfied my mind that Indian children learn as readily the primary branches of education as white children, while in writing and numbers they excel. The appearance of these school children at their desks, clean, tidy, bright, and happy, well behaved, polite, and respectful, presents a most striking contrast when compared with the children remaining in the Indian camps, and cannot fail to intensify the interest which all good people must feel in their education.

A superintendent, matron, two lady teachers, an industrial male teacher, a seamstress, cook, and laundress, are the persons employed. Indian girls make all the bread, do the cooking, and perform the varied details of the kitchen, while boys do the dining-room work, all subject to the personal supervision of a lady cook. In the sewing-room the Indian girls make clothing for boys and girls—mend and darn, under instructions of the seamstress. Work in the laundry is carried on by both boys and girls, directed by the laundress. Details are made twice each month, from among the children, for these several departments and different kinds of work, with special reference to equalizing the labor and to avoiding conflicts in point of time, between school room and industrial duties. The boys are taught farm work on the small farm close to the school building, under the charge of the industrial teacher, where they learn the best of all lessons—how to work and how to acquire habits of industry.

THE RESERVATION INDIANS.

These are divided into two parties, the "Christian" and "heathen" Indians, as they are called. The former embrace those who are members of the two churches on the reservation, and who worship either at the Presbyterian or Episcopal church, these being the only missionary denominations. They dress in citizens' clothes, and wear their hair short. The male portion are farmers and working men who conform to the rules of the agency, are peaceable, well disposed, industrious, thrifty, and quite enterprising. The teaching and influence of the missionaries have produced these changes, and converted rude, wild people into peaceful, orderly men and women. Many of them read and write Dakota.

There are many good Indians among the "heathen" class. The large majority wear the clothing of the white men, but nearly all adhere with tenacity to the traditional idea that it is a disgrace to cut the hair. Among the young men are found some of the best workers on the reservation. Many of the old heathen customs and practices are kept up by them, such as the "grass dance," eating dog meat, holding frequent councils among themselves, resort to the Indian medicine man in case of sickness—who is usually known as a conjurer or witch—taking women for wives according to heathen rites and ceremonies, and practicing polygamy. They do not willingly submit to discipline; complain about their agent; ask for a new one on the least provocation; call for frequent feasts, and do not like to be denied anything. These are the more numerous on the reservation. A few half-breeds or mixed bloods affiliate with them, and too often the heathen Indian falls an easy victim to their superior cunning in trade and traffic. It is this element that disaffected persons resort to in aid of their efforts against the agent. It is a matter of serious regret that the two classes of Indians are at variance. The heathen Indians, especially the old chiefs, are very jealous of the increasing influence of their "deluded" brethren. The Christians would like to convert them into their ways; often appeal to them to give up the dance, abandon their old customs—plural and Indian marriages, taking a woman to wife and throwing her away at pleasure.

THE RESERVATION.

This stretches along the Missouri River from the mouth of Chateau Creek, a distance of 35 miles, as the river runs. It extends back to dry Chateau, a distance of 15 miles. The people are mainly dependent on the Missouri and the two Chateaus for water. But partial success has been the result of efforts to obtain wells. With this one exception, no more desirable country can be found in Dakota.

During the summer I have had three iron posts erected at the three corners of the reservation, and fifty-six cedar posts planted a mile distant from each other to mark the boundary line. I have also had the reservation surveyed and section and quarter, section corners established, with a view to locate the Indians upon claims with clearly defined lines and corners, and for the issuance to them of location certificates.

OPPOSITION TO THE SURVEY.

When the surveying party started out early in May, to run these lines, it was met at the agency bridge by near 40 Indians, who refused to let them pass. The party returned and reported this fact. I then sent my police with the party, who soon returned and stated that they were not able to clear the bridge. The Indians were then sent for and through their leader, Andrew Jones, stated that they resisted the surveyors for the reason that they understood that the land was to be surveyed into claims of 160 acres in place of claims of twelve forty's for each head of a family, as they desired. A letter had been written by three of this resisting party but a short time before asking that twelve forty's be allowed for each claim, and the answer from the Interior Department was received by me and read to them before the surveying party started, confining heads of families to claims of 160 acres each. The resistance of the Indians at the bridge was in open defiance of the known order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. When the opposing party of Indians appeared before me they were plainly told what the consequence would be if they persisted in their opposition, that while the surveyors could reach their work on another road just as near, the bridge should be crossed by them, they yielded, and there was no more trouble. I need hardly add that since that time the leaders of the affair at the bridge have been willing tools in the hands of disaffected persons to do their bidding.

CERTIFICATE'S IN SEVERALTY.

It was ascertained by the surveyor, as his work progressed, that the Indians on claims were perfectly satisfied to accept 160 acres each as their allotment. When the lines were run around a quarter section, the Indians learned for the first time how much land these lines embraced, and it was a very much larger piece than they had supposed.

Allotment certificates should be issued to them at the earliest time practicable.

BOARD OF ADVISERS.

From the eight bands of Indians, two from each were selected by me last winter, constituting what is known as a board of advisers. The object was to keep the agent advised of all irregularities, violations of the rules of the agency disposing of issue goods and stock, of plural marriages, crimes, and offenses, and to aid in bringing in children

to school, and more especially assist the agent by advising him of persons who were needy and deserving in the distribution of such stock, farming implements, and property as might be furnished for the Indians. In the advice to be given to the agent for the distribution of property, they were told that only when the agent became satisfied from further inquiry that the persons selected by them were needy and deserving would their advice be accepted. Names only were to be furnished him, with no obligation on his part to distribute to such, and this plan has been carried out. In the selection of these 16 men care was taken to secure the most intelligent and reliable that could be obtained—men well advanced in civilization of pronounced influence, well up in farming, who were willing to serve the tribe for its good without pay. The appointments were made in my office before a large gathering of Indians, among whom were a number of chiefs, the object fully explained, and no objection was made by any one. All seemed to be satisfied. At the head of the board is chief White Swan, one of the most venerable and progressive men among the Yanktons.

I regret to say that the existence of this board has of late evoked serious opposition from some of the "heathen" Indians, mainly because of jealousy, and a foolish apprehension that the prerogatives of some of the old chiefs are jeopardized. Since the first of July last the existence of this board has been made a cause for engendering strife between the two classes of Indians, and for creating opposition to the agent by persons who, since that time, have endeavored to create dissensions.

The appointment of this board is a step in the right direction, and the good offices of its members give additional aid in the work of civilization. The honorable Commissioner having approved the appointments of this board, with his sanction I am having prepared commissions for each of the members, but containing a clause that no charge shall ever be made for their services. For the future good of the Indians, and as advisory for the agent in his work, the board should be continued.

THE INDIAN COURT.

The organization of this court under rules prescribed by the late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the trial of Indians before an Indian court in the presence of the agent, their punishment when convicted, are also innovations which meet with bitter opposition from some of the less progressive Indians. At this agency the court is a decided success. There have been fourteen trials in the past year, and seven men have been punished by imprisonment in the agency jail. Others have been fined and others tried and acquitted.

The office of judge by an Indian, incurring as he does by his decisions the enmity of the relatives and friends of the persons convicted, is a position that few competent men can be induced to accept. Added to this, the fact that the judges are obliged to leave their farm work and come to the agency and hold court for one or two days at a time increases their reluctance to act. My judges have remained in office since their appointment one year ago, but with the hope that they would be paid for their services. A fair compensation should be the reward for their labor.

THE POLICE.

I regret to be obliged to report that while my police have rendered efficient service in the discharge of all of their ordinary duties, when called upon to arrest men of superior numbers who had placed themselves in a defiant attitude they have not proved equal to the occasion. In hopes of improving the force, I have reorganized it, and better results are expected. There is a general acquiescence now by the Indians in the existence of this organization, and, except in extreme cases, a ready submission to its authority. At first, as a factor in preserving the peace and making arrests, the organization was exceedingly unpopular and met with serious opposition, as do all political changes which intrude upon old customs and threaten the authority of the old chiefs. The subsequent appointment of three Indians to constitute an Indian court for "the trial of Indian offenses," and still later the appointment of a "board of advisors," are illustrations; but as with the police and "Indian court" so will it be in regard to the present opposition to the "board of advisors." A little time will serve to reconcile the disaffected Indians to the change.

RESULTS GROWING OUT OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULES GOVERNING THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

When I assumed the duties of my office August 1, 1884, I found that a court had been organized, but had fallen into disuse. I reorganized it by appointing men who still are judges of this court. In the trial and settlement of minor offenses there has generally been a willing acquiescence in their decisions. Some local disturbance has been the result of sending men to jail who had numerous friends and relatives, and threats have been made against the agent.

As the most notable instance may be mentioned the case where four men were sent to jail by the court for violence upon an Indian woman. One of the prisoners was taken with hemorrhage from the lungs, which the agency physician reported greatly endangered his life if he was kept confined, being provoked by the excitement consequent on imprisonment. This increased the excitement among the friends of the prisoner. Two Indians only appeared at the jail, one armed with a gun, the other one demanding the key to the jail, which was not surrendered. These two Indians, it was understood, were the advance party of some thirty or forty who were within a mile of the agency. It was said, and no doubt truthfully, that they were turned back by "Running Bull," one of the board of advisors, by the present of a horse—a gratuitous, voluntary act on his part. The hemorrhage continued, and the prisoner was released on the recommendation of the agency physician that further confinement was very liable to cause his death. He was sent by the agent, with a Government team, to his home, a few miles distant.

In another case an Indian refused to obey the order of the court to go to jail for four days, and openly with his friends defied the police in their efforts to arrest him. This man was brought in, after the efforts of the police to arrest him had failed, and put in jail by "Horn Eagle," also one of the board of advisors, and his party. In this case the Indian was one of the leaders of the Indian dance, was a great favorite and a prominent man among the dancers. He openly declared that he would die rather than go to jail. The police reported to me that they could not arrest him without bloodshed.

I am required by the circular dated Washington, July 1, 1885, in making out my "annual report, to give a full but brief summary of all notable events and changes that have occurred at the agency during the year." Acting from a sense of duty and in furtherance of what I deemed for the best interest of the public service, in April last I discharged the farmer, and at the close of the last fiscal year dropped the blacksmith and engineer from the rolls. In discharging this duty no one has ever pretended that these men were displaced to make room for friends, as the men selected to fill the respective positions made vacant were total strangers to me. The agent being the only responsible party known to the Government, standing as he does as surety for the honesty of his employes, having charge, as those mentioned had, of a large amount of property, it would seem but just that the agent have the right to drop or discharge employes as he may deem necessary for his own and his sureties' protection on the bond he has given. Acting in a double capacity, for his own safety and at the same time under his oath of office, for the best interests of the public service, the Department has conceded to the agent the right to drop employes at the expiration of the fiscal year or at pleasure without charges. In the exercise of this right thus clearly conceded the farmer was discharged and the blacksmith and engineer were dropped. A little war upon the agent, with efforts to displace him by these men has been the result, and still continues with increasing vigor, boding no good to the service, well calculated to excite the Indians, retard their progress, and make them dissatisfied with their agent. It is the duty of employes to co-operate with the agent in his work and neither find fault with nor criticise him in the discharge of his duties. Harmony between the agent and his employes is essential to success. If this co-operation and harmony cannot be rendered the agent, it is the duty of the employe, the same as if he were working for a private man in any business of life, to retire, and if he does not, the good of the service demands his discharge. An agent who fails to exercise the right to discharge accorded to him by the Department and long usage is oblivious to his duty, no matter what the effect may be upon him officially and personally. Many of the employes at this agency have been faithful to the trust confided to them, and have performed their duties in satisfactory manner, giving the agent their cordial support.

DANCING AND VISITING.

When I came upon the agency I found that my predecessor had allowed a dance-house to be erected about half a mile from the agency buildings and had given permission to the Indians to hold a dance every Saturday night. This dance I have not been able to break up. The argument is that they had permission to dance by the former agent, and they would continue it. My police have failed in their efforts to stop it, as have the board of advisors. The dance is productive of much evil, corrupts the women, and the expense of their feasts on every occasion robs the men of their hard earnings. Taking up the ration tickets of those who attend has produced no good results. I agree in the opinion expressed in testimony by an old resident among the Indians that it will require force to break it up. Considering the large number of people who attend these dances and those who affiliate with them, and the serious consequences which would result from a forcible ejection from the dance-house of the persons in attendance, I have not thought it wise to resort to this means to stop it. All other means have been exhausted. As the Indians become more interested in farming and fall more under the influence of the missionaries they grad-

ually drop out of the dance, and in this way the numbers of those who attend is gradually decreasing.

I have effectually put a stop to the practice, which largely obtained when I came here, of the Indians going in large parties to visit Indians at other agencies; but in doing so I incurred the displeasure of a good many. This old custom was yielded with great reluctance. The instruction from the Department requiring the agent to put a stop to these visits met with great opposition from some of the chiefs and headmen. Indians never look beyond the agent, but hold him responsible for denying all their requests.

AGRICULTURE.

The Indians during the past year have manifested a commendable zeal in cultivating the soil, taking claims and building houses. With the exception of the very warm, dry weather during the months of June and July, the season was favorable. The drought was so continuous as to endanger the corn crop. But at the very time most needed, refreshing rains saved this crop and the corn now is made, and a full crop assured. The wheat ripened rapidly under the influence of the hot weather and was harvested and most of it secured in stacks before the long spell of wet weather, lasting near three weeks, set in. The late rains have materially interfered with making hay. The number of acres under cultivation by the Indians on the reservation is 1,799. Acres broken during the year, 182; acres under fence at this time, 500; wheat raised this season, 609½ acres; corn raised, 907 acres; oats raised, 128 acres; potatoes, 65 acres.

Soon after I came last year the then farmer gathered the crop statistics, and made them by his report far in excess of what they really were as indicated in my report. The statistics for this year have been obtained by actual observation and measurement by the issue clerk and his assistant while taking the census of the population. Forty-nine claims have been taken during the season, and thirty-one new houses built by the Indians. The survey of the reservation into subdivision lines, and establishing permanent mounds distinctly marked with stones at the corners of each quarter-section, I am satisfied, stimulated the Indians to go out from the agency and take claims. Gradually the Indians are learning the necessity of preparing for self-support, and they begin to realize that this support must come from cultivating the soil.

MISSIONARY WORK.

To the untiring efforts of the missionaries on the reservation more than to all other influences may be attributed the progress made by the Indians in civilization and Christianity. Rev. John P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Joseph W. Cook, of the Episcopal church, are at the head of this missionary work. Each of these gentlemen has been engaged in missionary labor at this agency for near fifteen years. Both speak the Dakota language and hold services in their respective places of worship in English and Dakota on the Lord's day. The services in Dakota are well attended by the Indians. Sabbath schools for the Dakota children and adults are regularly held. During the past year the attendance and membership have increased in both of these churches. The minister in charge of the Presbyterian church and the rector of the Episcopal church are supplemented in their good work by Christian Indians, who are faithful workers in their respective churches on the reservation outside of the agency proper. To the missionaries and their work must we mainly look for those converting influences which, under the blessings of Providence, are destined to change the heathen Indians and mold them into civilized, Christian men and women.

EDUCATION.

It is difficult to make an Indian understand the advantages his children will derive from being educated in the English language. In their heathen state they are opposed to their children attending school. Even the Indians who are far advanced in civilization think that they are conferring a favor on the agent by allowing their children to go to school, and use this as an argument for obtaining favor. I have found it necessary to take up ration tickets from those families who persisted in keeping their children at home. After days of hunger some would yield, while other families took the chances of living off their neighbors rather than surrender their children, and for no cause only that they wanted them at home. This seems strange when it is considered that the children are taken from a filthy, degraded life, poorly fed and shabbily clothed, and placed in a boarding-school, where they are well clothed and fed, with comfortable beds to sleep in. I have been impressed with the great fondness Indians have for their children. This may be one cause why they do not like to part from them.

The two principal schools on the reservation are the Government industrial board-

ing-school for boys and girls, and Saint Paul's Mission school for boys only, the latter under the charge of Rev. William E. Jacob, of the Episcopal Church, under the general supervision of Rt. Rev. William H. Hare, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Dakota. The mission school has capacity for forty boys, and my visits to it gave me great satisfaction. The Government boarding-school closed for vacation June 30 with an "exhibition" by the children, which was very gratifying to all the friends present.

A Government day-school has been maintained at White Swan and a Presbyterian mission-school at the agency, each with encouraging results. I cannot too highly commend the efforts put forth to educate in the primary branches of the English language the Indian children of the reservation, conjoined with those industries which alone can qualify them for the duties of life and earn their living when they grow up to be men and women.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FARM.

There are 30 acres in cultivation by the industrial teacher and the Indian boys. Here the boys are taught to plow, plant, hoe, and attend the crop. During this season 5 acres of potatoes were planted, nearly all of which were destroyed by the "potato-bug," leaving the school short of this necessary vegetable. About 60 acres of additional ground was taken in last spring for pasture, but it has not been utilized as yet, for the reason that the fence inclosed some old patches claimed by Indians, of about 2 acres in all, which as soon as the fence was built were put into crops. Arrangements will be made with them so that another year the field will be used as intended. Teaching the Indian boys farm work is the most useful lesson they can learn, and the near proximity of the small farm to the school gives ample opportunity for this.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK OXEN, WAGONS, AND HARNESS.

Eighty yoke of work oxen, 24 new wagons, and 40 sets of harness were distributed to the Indians the past season. This property was greatly needed and ought to do them good. It had the effect to stimulate them to take claims and will enable them to carry on farming more extensively. In the distribution of this property my object was to give to such Indians as were the most needy and deserving. The young men of industrious habits with farming inclinations, having claims but without a team to work with, were the ones most favored in the distribution of work cattle, while those with teams and without wagons secured the wagons. I made it a rule not to give a yoke of cattle and a wagon to any one man. When I gave a harness, neither cattle nor wagon was given. As the cattle, wagons, and harness were only sufficient to distribute to about one-fourth of the male Indians over eighteen years of age, it followed that three-fourths did not receive any of this property, which necessarily caused much complaint. No better opportunity could have been offered to those who were unfriendly to the agent to array the disappointed Indians against him, and it was seized upon, and these complaints, which would soon have ceased, were aggravated by the efforts of others.

POPULATION.

The total population of the Indians on the reservation, as found by a carefully-taken census, is 1,726. Males, 737; females, 989. Mixed bloods, included in the above, 271.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. KINNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, under date of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

AREA.

This reservation contains 1,202,330 acres of land, about 400,000 of which the Indians, by treaty, dated May 14, 1880, agreed to cede to the United States, which treaty, if ratified, would leave about 800,000 acres. Of this area of land on the reservation there would be about 7,000 acres tillable, which can be irrigated by the Indians at small

expense; 7,000 acres of wood land in the ravines and mountains, and about 5,000 acres of hay land, mostly along Snake River. The residue is now used as grazing land, a portion of which, say about 15,000 acres, can—but attended with much expense in providing facilities for irrigation by means of canals and ditches from Blackfoot and Snake Rivers—be brought under cultivation, and would then embrace some of the best land on the reservation for agricultural purposes.

CENSUS.

The following table exhibits the number of Indians of the two tribes belonging on this reservation in June last, when the census was taken. There were probably over 100 Indians absent from the reservation at the time the census was taken. Quite a number of those reported between six and sixteen years old are married.

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Children between 6 and 16 years.
Shoshones	472	488	960	277	349	179
Bannacks	226	246	472	134	169	73
Totals	698	734	1,432	411	518	252

There is a vast difference in the disposition and habits of the two tribes. They commingle but little; seldom intermarry.

The Bannacks are intractable and very improvident, do not take kindly to any kind of manual labor, adhering to the primitive idea that they were not made to work, resisting stubbornly every effort to induce them to improve their condition. While on the other hand the Shoshones are more tractable, and as a rule evince a disposition, and in many notable cases an earnest desire, to learn the ways of civilization. A large proportion of the Shoshones are engaged in farming. Over 50 per cent. of them give evidence of thrift, and all of them are becoming more and more provident and industrious.

During the past year and a half I have been able to induce the Shoshones to erect 70 comfortable log houses, and in a number of instances they have supplied themselves with ordinary household furniture. The work in the construction of these houses has been mainly performed by the Indians themselves with but very little outside assistance, my object being to not only have them realize the difference in the actual comfort between a building and the "wickeup," but that it was more creditable to them to construct their buildings themselves than to have others do the work for them. I experienced some difficulty in inducing them to make a start in this direction, but the example set by a few of the more enterprising ones has been productive of results beyond my expectations.

AGRICULTURE.

The progress made in farming during the past year over former years will be made apparent by reference to the following statement of the number of acres of crops raised by comparison with the result of last year's operations:

	1884.	1885.
Wheat	280	340
Oats	295	455
Barley	22	10
Potatoes	76	68

The Bannacks' crops in 1884 were destroyed by a hail storm. The crops this year are now looking well and promise a good yield, the Indians having taken much better care of them than heretofore. The yield, as near as can be estimated, will be: Wheat, 5,600 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; barley, 400 bushels; potatoes 6,000 bushels; turnips, 2,000 bushels. Hay, 1,200 tons or more will be put up by the Indians this year. To the 14 mowers referred to in my report of last year as having been purchased by the Indians on their own account 11 more new ones bought since then can be added, making 25 mowers now owned by Indians, and the same number of hay-rakes. They made purchases of several wagons, harnesses, and other tools and implements, trading ponies in some cases for them.

POLICE.

I have as yet been unable to organize a court of Indian offenses, as I found it impossible to obtain Indians to act as judges without pay, and as no provision has been made to pay them for service of that character I have been compelled to act in that

capacity myself, and with the aid of the Indian police, eight in number, have had brought before me all charged with the commission of offenses and the violation of the rules established for the government of the "court of Indian offenses," the Indians acquiescing in my decisions and submitting to the penalties imposed by me. The Indian police are assiduous in the discharge of their duties, and have proved efficient aids in assisting me to break up old customs and practices that have prevailed among these tribes, and to such an extent that these practices, such as plural marriage, war and scalp dances, are now known as relics of the past.

SCHOOLS.

There is but one school-house and one school on the reservation; this is located at Fort Hall, 18 miles from the agency. The attendance during the past year has been much larger than heretofore. The influence formerly exercised by the medicine men of the tribes over the parents of the children against the school is gradually losing its potency. The great difficulty I have had to contend with is to obtain teachers adapted to the work. The school has been taught during the past year 9½ months, average attendance, 35½; 47 different scholars attended the school, and during the month of January the average attendance was 41, the largest during any one month.

Names of teachers and salary paid.

Names.	Position.	Salary per annum.	Time.
J. P. Morris	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$720 00	July 1, 1885, to March 31, 1885.
Nellie M. Morris	Matron	480 00	Do.
Zilpha Oaks	Sewing teacher	360 00	Do.
Anna Johnson	Cook and laundress	360 00	Do.
Burt Pottenger	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720 00	April 1, 1885, to June 30, 1885.
Mary Pottenger	Matron	480 00	Do.
Alice A. Cook	Sewing teacher	360 00	Do.
Lizzie Henderson.	Cook and laundress	360 00	Do.

SANITARY.

In the sanitary condition of the tribes there is a marked improvement, especially among the Shoshones. The Bannacks, because of their roving and dissolute habits, contracting venereal diseases, constant exposure results in consumption, of which quite a number have died during the past year. Strenuous efforts have been made with them to effect a change from this, with apparent success to a limited degree. Here, again, the pernicious influence and practices of the medicine men is still felt, rendering the efforts of the agency physician to place them under proper medical treatment somewhat unavailing. In several instances when the physician has been able to induce a few of them to place themselves under treatment for these and other diseases, entire or partial cures have been effected and the result in its influence has been beneficial.

RATIONS.

In order to bring more plainly to your attention the decrease of subsistence issued to these tribes, I submit the subjoined statement, showing the difference between the issues of the years 1880 and 1885 in the leading or staple articles of food furnished them:

Articles.	1880.	1885.	Difference.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Beef	950,000	250,000	700,000
Coffee	8,000	4,000	4,000
Flour	200,000	100,000	100,000
Sugar	12,000	8,000	4,000

Thus showing an approximate difference in value in these articles alone and a corresponding saving to the Government, at the contract price delivered at the agency, of over \$25,000. The number of Indians to whom rations have been issued was about the same then as now, and with the exception of part of the Bannacks, who, as has been stated elsewhere in this report, are averse to work and will make but little effort

to help sustain themselves, the relative condition of the Indians, in the way of self-sustenance, is far better now than then.

The fact that the Bannacks, with their roving habits and dislike of work, are placed in such close proximity to the Shoshones is an unfortunate one, as it renders it more difficult to reconcile the latter tribe to the necessity of self support, and the moral lesson of honest labor, notwithstanding their comparative willingness to do so, than it would if otherwise. They justly reason that it is unfair, and cannot understand why they, who are willing to help themselves, receive no greater consideration than those who do not. Under these circumstances the problem created by this state of things with the Indians is one difficult to solve. To cut off the rations of the Bannacks would not, in my judgment, have the desired effect of inducing them to work, and I fear the result would be disastrous. Should that be done they would doubtless resort to raids and the killing of cattle to sustain themselves. There is very little affinity existing between the two tribes, and after mature reflection and close study of the situation I am convinced that the question of the removal of the Bannacks from the reservation is one worthy of consideration by the Department. With their removal the Shoshones would soon become self-supporting.

EVENTS.

On the 26th of June last complaint was made to me that two Bannacks had just returned from Wyoming, where they had been stealing horses from the Indians belonging to the Shoshone Agency. I ordered the Indian police to arrest them, and in attempting to do so the two thieves opened fire on the police, killing one of my most trusted and valuable members of the force and severely wounding another. The police being armed only with revolvers, while the two Indians both had long-range rifles, retreated, but in a short time gathering a large posse, numbering one hundred and fifty or more of both tribes, and having obtained a few rifles, pursued the two thieves and surrounded them in a ravine in the mountain. They refused to surrender, firing again upon the police. After considerable firing at long range both were killed. During the excitement, commencing with the killing of the policeman, most serious results were for a time threatened. Indians would report that all the whites were to be killed and the buildings burned, and the friends of the two thieves seemed determined to bring on a conflict, but with the aid of a number of the more civilized and peaceably disposed I managed to subdue the excitement and the justice of the fate of the two was fully recognized by the Indians.

CONCLUSION.

This agency was established in 1868, and in January, 1882, I was placed in charge of it. During the period of fourteen years intervening between the dates named there had been twelve different agents in charge. To say that practically little had been done to ameliorate the condition of these tribes or instruct them in the ways of civilization would be nothing but a statement of facts. Upon my advent here I found the affairs of the agency and the employés in a demoralized condition, and consequently a corresponding state of affairs among the Indians. To bring order out of chaos I found no easy task, but recognizing the duty of an Indian agent to work for the improvement and advancement of the Indians in his charge as paramount to every consideration, I bent myself to the work which has brought about the results exhibited in this report and those of former years under my stewardship. While these results are not in all respects those which I could have hoped and earnestly wished for, yet considering the many disadvantages under which I have labored and which were beyond my power to avoid or control, it is with pardonable pride that I compare them with those of fourteen years prior to my being placed in charge.

Very respectfully,

A. L. COOK,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 3, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular dated July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report as to the condition of affairs at this agency and of the Indians belonging to the same. I receipted to my predecessor, John Harries, for the public property, and assumed charge of the agency on March 16, 1885.

AGRICULTURE.

These Indians have shown a great interest in this pursuit and have worked well during the past spring, notwithstanding it has been a backward spring, and they will not reap as abundant a harvest as they would otherwise have done. I regretted that I had not more potatoes, oats, and wheat to give them for seed, but some of them who were in more affluent circumstances than others purchased seed for themselves. The sooner they learn the value of money and utilize it in a way that will benefit them, the more readily will they acquire habits of industry. The Indian farms are looking well. Several Indians began farming this spring and entered into the work with a considerable amount of energy and zeal. I encouraged them in every possible way and kept the additional farmer among them continually. A great many more Indians have promised me that they will break up some new ground either this fall or next spring and will commence farming.

In office letter dated November 12, 1884, the honorable Secretary of the Interior authorized the agent at this agency to expend not to exceed \$1,500 in the construction of irrigating ditches, and during last May and June I covered about 850 acres of land with irrigating ditches, at a cost to the Government of \$913.27, \$696.50 of which was expended in the employment of Indians. A great many of them were young men that were not accustomed to work; but they soon saw that those who did as I wanted them to do were treated better than those who did otherwise. I was unable to finish about 5 rods of one ditch, where it comes out of the river, on account of high water, but I hope to save enough money out of the amount allowed at this agency for employes to employ Indians to complete it.

When I arrived here, the Indians asked for a grist-mill; so I asked and obtained authority to purchase some seed wheat, and told them that if they could demonstrate to you that they could raise wheat successfully, the Department would undoubtedly consider their request.

The agency farm contains 42 acres. I have 35 acres of oats, 4 acres of wheat, and 3 acres of potatoes, turnips, &c. I have also a meadow of about 15 acres; the grass is very light this year, but of very good quality. The agency farm is worn out and wants a great deal of manure; I have seeded it all down to hay and hope to have a nice lot of hay next season. I intend to manure it well this fall and will break up new ground for oats, wheat, potatoes, &c.

The following list gives the names of the Indians who are farming this year and the amount each has under cultivation. They all cut more or less wild grass in addition to what timothy hay is herein enumerated. There is not a great deal of wild hay on this reservation that will pay to cut. I estimate that the Indians will raise 3,000 bushels of oats, 700 bushels of wheat, and 1,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. They will cut about 25 tons of hay:

Names of Indian farmers.	Oats.	Wheat.	Potatoes, &c.	Hay, tim- othy.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
George	7	1	1		9
Captain Jack	12	2	1		15
Jim Grouse	4	1	2		7
Tommy	8	1	1		10
Ingaquash Jim	3	1	1	1	6
Beayersack	2½	½	½	2½	6
Tissidimit	2½	½	½		3½
Hope	6	½	½		7
Pishima		½	½		1
George No. 2		½	½		1
Tendoy	5	½	½		6
Peewads	2½	1	1		4½
Tyler John	6	1	1		8
Shapwa	3½	1	½		3½
Woodayogo & Co	8	3	2		13
Bob Burton	3	½	½		4
William Burton	2½	½	½		3½
Cuevant John	4	1	½		5½
Jim Stearns	2	1	1		4
Black Beard	8½	1½			10
Ingap	9	2	½		11½
Big Pete and Jim Shay	10½	2½	2		14½
Nappo	23	7	3	2½	35½
	132½	29½	21½	6	189½

INDIAN INDUSTRY, HABITS, ETC.

I have been trying to persuade some of these Indians to build log houses. I told them that if they would cut and haul the logs and put them up, I would have the agency carpenter put in the doors and windows for them and I would furnish them a cook-stove. Some of the more enterprising Indians have promised me that they would build this fall. None of the Indians at this agency have ever built any houses, but have had wickeups issued to them.

These Indians do a good deal of work for the ranchers, up and down the valley, for which they are paid \$1 per day, and I am told that they do well. Quite a number of the Indians remain at Salmon City and Junction most of the time, and work for the citizens at chopping wood, washing, &c.

The game is scarce in the vicinity of the agency, and the Indians go into Montana to hunt. They kill mostly deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, and bear; but only in limited quantities. They also trap a few beaver. They make and sell quite a number of gloves and moccasins. During the first run of fish in the spring they caught a good many; but very few salmon came up the Lemhi River this year, although they reported quite a number in Salmon River.

These Indians are disposed to do the best they can for themselves, and are peaceably inclined, and do not, as a rule, make themselves troublesome among the whites; and by being patient and firm with them, and by encouraging them in their efforts to help themselves, I think they will gradually improve their condition.

CIVILIZATION AND EDUCATION.

About one year ago my predecessor was granted authority to establish an industrial boarding-school at this agency; but he never got it started. The benefits and good effects that have been the outcome of the various industrial schools throughout the country are decidedly apparent to those conversant with Indian affairs; and I deem the educational branch of the service to be a great factor towards the ultimate solution of the so-called Indian problem. I have endeavored to obtain competent teachers ever since I arrived here. It is very easy to procure the services of persons who profess to be teachers; but it is difficult to obtain teachers who will enter into the work zealously and manifest an interest in it. Indians readily see when they are benefited, and schools properly managed give them more confidence and make them feel that the Government intends to aid them as long as they show a disposition to do something for themselves towards self-support. I expect to have the school in operation before the close of the present quarter, and feel confident that these Indians will support it.

The greatest impediments to civilizing and Christianizing these Indians are their desire for gambling and the use of intoxicants. These vices are not practiced to any alarming extent among the majority; but still they are indulged in to a greater or less degree. I have discouraged them ever since I arrived, and have not experienced much trouble. It is very difficult to apprehend parties who furnish spirituous liquors to Indians, as they will not tell where they get it; but I intend to use every effort possible to put a stop to this nefarious traffic. I deem practices that do not benefit the Indians have an evil tendency and should be discontinued, and discontinued as rapidly as possible.

INDIAN POLICE.

There had been no police force at this agency for nearly two years prior to my assuming charge, and, with the approval of the Indian Office, I organized a force, which has proved to be very efficient, and the police have attended to their duties satisfactorily. An Indian police force, properly managed, is a great benefit and support to an agent. I am glad to note an increase in the pay of police for the current fiscal year.

The court of Indian offenses was never organized at this agency, and I soon discovered that such a court could not be held successfully among these Indians, as the leading men practice polygamy. These Indians very rarely commit offenses, and they understand that they are amenable to the laws of this Territory. I have told them that if they commit any offense against each other, I will try them before a jury composed of disinterested and impartial Indians, and upon conviction will compel them to perform some work for the benefit of the agency or the tribe. I have not had occasion to follow this plan as yet.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is fairly good, although venereal diseases, fevers, consumption, and rheumatism prevail among them to some extent; and the recent appointment of a physician to this agency will supply a long-felt want. The ma-

majority of those who have died could have been cured if there had been a physician here. The Indian medicine-men practice very little, and the Indians are very desirous to have a white physician. Their sanitary condition will be greatly improved after a physician has practiced among them.

FREIGHTING.

These Indians freight their goods and supplies from Red Rock, Montana, to the agency, a distance of 70 miles, for which they receive \$1 per 100 pounds for the entire distance. Last year they hauled 73,443 pounds. The flour this year being delivered at the agency, there will not be over 25,000 pounds of freight. They seem very anxious to do the freighting, as some of them ask me almost every day when we are to go to Red Rock for freight.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency are in bad repair, inadequate to the requirements, and poorly arranged. The agent's dwelling was incomplete when I arrived, and had never been painted, it having been exposed to the weather for the past three years. I painted it, and hope to be able to complete it before winter sets in. I also painted the school-house and cottage. The blacksmith shop is a dilapidated log house that was built sixteen years ago. The warehouses are small log buildings, situated from 100 to 150 feet from the issue-house; two of the warehouses are old log buildings that were built when the agency was established. The building designed for the boarding school is an old structure; but it will answer all the requirements until it is demonstrated that these Indians will support a school. It has a capacity for about twenty scholars. The building used for storing machinery and agricultural implements is built of slabs, that have shrunken so much that there are cracks in the roof and sides from one-half to one and one-half inches wide. Such a building I deem a very poor place for storing machinery in order to protect it from the elements. The machinery, agricultural implements, wagons, &c., show the effects of being exposed to the weather. I hope to be granted authority to make the much-needed improvements on the present agency buildings and to build two or three dwellings for employes. An addition should be built on the issue-house for the storing of subsistence supplies.

RESERVATION.

This reservation has never been surveyed, and it certainly should be in justice both to the Indians and white settlers, and in order that an agent might perform his duties intelligently as regards trespassing. In Office letter dated August 22, 1884, my predecessor was directed to submit, for the consideration of the Department, an estimate of the probable cost of surveying this reservation, but he failed to do so, and there is no appropriation available for surveying reservations during the current fiscal year.

This reservation contains about 1,000 acres of farming land, and the balance is mountainous. The Lemhi River runs through the reservation from the southeast to the northwest, and the valley is very narrow. This country is more adapted to stock-raising than to agriculture.

CENSUS.

It was impossible for me to obtain a complete census of these Indians in accordance with the plan directed in Office circular dated April 6, last, as there are a great many Indians that are seldom at the agency. Some that have not been at the agency for two years were in, and I obtained their census, and I estimated as carefully as possible those that were away. I think the number of Indians belonging to this agency have been overestimated in the past. I estimate that there are 667 Indians belonging to this agency. Of these, 134 are between the ages of 6 and 16; 224 are males above 16 years of age, and 270 are females above 14 years of age.

	Males.	Females.	Children between 6 and 16.	Males above 16.	Females above 14.
By actual count	205	217	89	124	150
Estimated	100	145	45	100	120
Total	305	362	134	224	270

CONCLUSION.

I think I have every reason to feel encouraged as to the future improvement of the condition and habits of this people by exercising careful and patient management. There is great room for improvement, but reforms cannot be consummated in a day, nor can Indians be persuaded to immediately lay aside the habits and customs that they have followed for years in the past, but the good work must be gradual and they must be made to understand that the Government will not provide for them always, and they must acquire habits of industry and self-reliance, and that the Government will aid all those who desire to attain this end. Honest dealing, a proper regard for their rights, and proper and careful education will ultimately make them self-supporting. The conferring upon them the privileges of citizenship would be a great stride toward their advancement and improvement, as I believe Indians appreciate the benefits and advantages offered them by the Government.

Thanking the Department for its cordial support, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WOODBRIDGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,
August 14, 1885.

SIR: Be pleased to accept the following as my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs on this reserve:

THE TRIBE.

I cannot say that there has been a marked advancement towards civilization during the past year, yet I can see an improvement in several respects, which will be mentioned in detail under other heads. The first step to be taken to lead the Indians in this direction is, in my opinion, to provide for the taking of lands in severalty by the Indians. With the exception of the few agricultural implements furnished, also subsistence for about forty destitute widows, children, and old men for about three months during the year, this tribe is self-supporting.

As to cultivated acreage, there is an increase of about 235 acres over last year. This is occasioned by twenty new farms having been taken up by Indians, and by others increasing the size of their patches.

To become successful stock raisers the Indians have come to realize the importance of making more extensive preparations in the way of providing hay for the more severe portion of the winter; hence the increase of 800 tons of hay having been put up this season over the 700 tons put up last year. The yield per acre of cereals this season is greater than that of last, being an increase of about 9,000 bushels of oats and 5,000 bushels of wheat. Their gardens are not as good as usual, owing, I think, to the scarcity of rain during the months of April and May.

But little stock was sold by the Indians during the year. I think 250 head of cattle and 150 head of horses will cover all such sales. This accounts for the increase in Indian stock over my last report.

IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRY.

Six frame and five log houses have been added to the number of Indian dwellings on this reserve. Lumber has been sawed for several houses, which will be erected by the Indians during this fall and winter and next spring. Lumber has been sawed covering a bill for a new church edifice, 32 feet by 60 feet, which will be erected this fall. For said building 45,000 feet logs were delivered at the mill by the Indians and, in addition to the same, they have subscribed \$800 in cash, most of which has been paid in. The above remarks pertaining to the new church edifice applies to the Protestants of the west end of the reserve. The amount of logs delivered at the saw-mills by Indians, to be made into lumber, approximates 385,000 feet.

Last fall the Indians hauled 46,130 pounds of freight from Lewiston to the agency, for which they received \$230.61. I have purchased from the Indians and paid therefor as follows; 24½ tons hay, \$343; 130 cords wood, \$650; 14,597 pounds oats, \$256 44; total, \$1,480.05.

EDUCATION.

The average attendance at school has been forty-seven. The capacity of the building is sixty. I could not obtain enough suitable and healthy children to fill the school. Scrofula to a greater or less degree prevails throughout the children of the tribe. The

good food furnished the scholars at the boarding school is calculated to develop said disease rather than exterminate it. An Indian's stomach is analogous to the average white man's purse—draw on it and you touch a very tender spot. Any attempt to diet the children would result in a light attendance. There are twenty-six children of school age who came with the returned Nez Percés of Joseph's band. I shall select from the said twenty-six, also from those who attended school last term, enough to fill the school next term, and take the healthiest and brightest.

The progress made last term by the scholars in their studies is very encouraging, owing in a great measure to an assistant teacher having been allowed for the school room. More time was given to the younger children than heretofore. The advancement made by the girls in cooking, sewing, and general house-work is marked and very satisfactory. The same can be said of the boys as regards industrial pursuits.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE.

I presume it will be futile for me to say anything regarding the parsimonious support given these branches of the service on part of Congress. If said body wishes to fit the Indians for the "white man's law," why is it that the members thereof are so short-sighted and penurious as to refuse to give adequate support to a measure so calculated to educate the Indian to become a law-abiding citizen and fit him for civilization? Congress refuses to appropriate the small amount of \$10 per month as pay for judges, but expects competent Indians to act and be content with the honor attached to the position.

Again, the idea of expecting an Indian to devote his whole time to police duties for the pittance of \$8 per month! With this small amount (about 26 cents a day) he is expected to support himself and family. No rations are allowed. A policeman must necessarily take sufficient time to cultivate enough land from which to harvest grain and vegetables in quantities to subsist his family. This is an injury to the police service.

Yet in the face of such discouraging barriers I am able to state that the "court" and police force have worked wonders among this tribe. Friends and foes alike of the Indians in this vicinity acknowledge the same. It has been through strenuous efforts on part of the agent that the service of the court and the police force is what it is on this reserve. He has exercised discretionary powers, and has upheld and aided the same when severely tried and put to the test as to moral courage in deciding cases where former chiefs were to be tried; also in compelling arrests to be made. The following is the result of the labors of said court from July 1, 1884, to August 1, 1885:

Cases.	Fines.	Amount.
Drunkenness	7	\$105
Plurality of wives	8	195
Assault	4	45
Disorderly conduct	3	20
Perjury	1	10
Contempt of court	1	10
Obscenity	1	10
Total		\$395

It does appear to me that Congress should encourage these branches of the service by granting reasonable support. The judges should be paid \$20 per month, and the police should receive \$10 per month and a ration for themselves and each member of their families.

RETURNED NEZ PERCÉS FROM JOSEPH'S BAND, ALSO FROM "WHITE BIRD'S" BAND.

One hundred and eighteen Nez Percés of Joseph's band reached this agency June 1, 1885, were kindly received, and have gone out among the tribe. After an absence of eight years they return very much broken in spirit. The lesson is a good one and furnishes profitable study for the more restless of the tribe who are not disposed to settle down and enter upon civilized pursuits. They seem inclined to profit by experience. Some have already taken up lands and are fencing the same, while others will follow next spring. Such are patiently waiting for agricultural implements to come, for which I have estimated.

Having been instructed to secure the return to Chief Joseph of horses left by him at Kamiah, when his war party left this country on their way to Montana, I have adopted the same as my criterion in the settlement of similar claims made by other

members of the returned band, and think I will be able to settle all disputes without difficulty.

About fifteen of "White Bird's band" have come in and are scattered over the reserve. As fast as they appear at the agency I instruct the police to cut off their long hair and then instruct them as to what I shall require of them, namely, that they must make a selection of a piece of land, settle down, and go to work. To a very great extent it is the fear of law that causes people to respect the same; so with the Indians, to make him fear you, is to make him respect you. This course will make an agent unpopular with many, but ultimately such feelings will disappear. I have endeavored to make this tribe understand that my word is law, at the same time taking great care not to require anything of them that is not covered by one or more of the many regulations adopted by the Department.

CENSUS OF THE TRIBE.

I have been instructed at two different times to make a census of this tribe. Congress passed a law requiring a census to be made of each tribe, and made no provision covering the necessary expense connected with such work. What wisdom this? Do members of Congress expect agents to bear such expense? I speak for myself. It would take me about twenty-five days to make a proper census of this tribe. I would have to travel over about 260 miles of trails. This would necessitate pack animals, a packer, and interpreter; also subsistence for the party. In this country everything of this kind requires cash. In candor, I must say I do not feel called upon to draw from my small salary of \$1,600 per annum to pay such expense. I could sit in my office and approximate a census, but what would it amount to when completed? If Congress wishes to secure a true census of the tribe, let it exercise judgment and ordinary intelligence by providing the necessary means with which to secure the same.

My time is fully taken up in attending to my duties at the agency. I am the only agent this tribe has ever had who has not had a clerk, while at the same time the amount of work required of an agent now is at least 50 per cent. greater than was required of any preceding agent. I know whereof I speak, having been clerk at this agency for nearly eight years, during late Agent John B. Monteith's administration. The honorable Secretary of the Interior has granted me a leave of absence for thirty days, but my duties are such as prevents my taking the benefit of the same. The work requires my personal supervision and the responsibility is something more than ordinary. I consider that there is no person at the agency competent to assume my duties.

REMARKS IN GENERAL.

Owing to the workings of the court and vigilance of the police, the morals of the tribe are improved.

A resurvey of the north and south boundaries of the reserve is being made. This is very much needed, and will be the means of settling disputes as to encroachments by white settlers upon the reserve.

The religious work carried on by Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh is very satisfactory and is entitled to the approbation of all who feel an interest in the cause. I take pleasure in inclosing a report covering the religious work on this reserve, prepared by Mr. Deffenbaugh.

The general health of the tribe is good, no epidemic having appeared among the tribe to carry off its members.

With thanks for the kindness and courtesy extended by yourself and the Department, generally, I am, sir, very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY,
August 14, 1885.

DEAR SIR: The agent informs me that the time has arrived for him to forward his annual report. As missionary in charge, it is with great pleasure I undertake to make a brief statement of the religious work of the year for him to include in his report. Not wishing to particularize, I shall simply aim at giving a general idea of what has been done in the direction indicated.

Public services, prayer meetings, and Sabbath schools have been well sustained during the year. The native ministers have labored with commendable earnestness

and with much satisfaction to the people. For carrying on the work of the mission the sum of \$3,600 has been expended by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Nothing of unusual interest is to be noted in regard to results, though the effect on the people of a year's quiet, steady work on the part of all concerned is very satisfactory.

The most important religious gathering of the year was a camp meeting that held over the 4th of July. The number of people in attendance from this and adjacent tribes was somewhere between 800 and 1,000. In the midst of the week's meetings they suspended their usual daily services to celebrate the natal day of our country and theirs, and I suppose that the day was not any more patriotically observed anywhere by the citizens of the nation. There were processions, speeches, dinner, plays, and in the evening fireworks; and with it all the best of order and the most hearty good-will.

This leads me to note the absence of the usual drunkenness and horse-racing at that season of the year. In the report I had the honor of sending to the Commissioner last year I took occasion to refer to the growing evil of gambling in horse-racing and the great trouble it was causing in the church. This year I am happy to report that the agent, through his police force and court of Indian offenses, has succeeded in entirely stopping horse-racing on the reserve; consequently, we have not had a single case of discipline for an offense of that kind. The young men of the church have been shielded from the temptation to indulge in what seems to strongly fascinate them, and the officers of the church have been spared the mortification and trouble of disciplining them for yielding to the temptation to gamble, a condition of affairs for which we are devoutly thankful. (And just here I would like to introduce a word, parenthetically, in commendation of Agent Monteith's fidelity and zeal in devising and executing plans looking to the advancement of the people in true civilization. I would respectfully express the hope that he may be retained in his present position, which he is in so many respects qualified to fill successfully and satisfactorily to all parties concerned.)

It is with pleasure I take note of a long step forward in our church work taken last spring, when Presbytery assigned each church to the care and control of a Nez Percé minister. By this arrangement each church has its own pastor, whom it supports in connection with the Board of Foreign Missions. It is contemplated that these churches will each year advance towards self-support and in time be able to pay their pastors' salaries without assistance from the Board.

The people here at Lapwai have done nobly in raising funds and getting lumber to build a new house of worship. The building used for that purpose now is inadequate and the people are rejoicing in the hope of having a neat and more commodious house in which to worship in the early winter.

With a brief reference to the returned Nez Percés I will close. They arrived on the reservation June 1, and were immediately taken to the hearts and homes of their friends here. On the first Sabbath in July we received 80 of them to the membership of the reservation churches. They have acted in a very becoming manner so far as my observation has extended, and have gained the sympathy and good-will of all with whom they have had to do. It was certainly very proper for the Department to consent to and order their return to Idaho; and it was likewise a very proper thing to make a distinction between the subdued and unsubdued, and send the latter to a point remote from the scenes of their dastardly deeds and wanton depredations.

With great respect, yours, truly,

G. L. DEFFENBAUGH,
Missionary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, IND. TER.,
July 22, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to make this my sixth annual report as Indian agent, over four years of which were spent at the Quapaw Agency:

Since my last annual report events of national importance have transpired here. I will briefly give you facts, as you request in yours of the 1st, taking care to note the progress made and suggest the best plans to follow in the future. To fully appreciate the situation, my last report should be considered with this. It is proper for me to make the preliminary statement that I do not expect to enter into detail as to all the minor matters relating to crimes, &c., that have been so fully reported from month to month during the past year. With this conception as to what you desire, I assume the task, and shall give a faithful account of the situation. Public business can be best transacted by those who are acquainted with it, and it is an easy matter for the

Department to get any and all facts relating to Indians through their agents and inspectors.

The life and business of an agent here will not be, for several years to come, a quiet and sedate one but rather calculated to excite the temper, and not eminently promotive of longevity. My past year's work has been in part very interesting and enjoyable, with a bit of war talk thrown in for excitement; but beyond all and deep down in my heart I feel that much good has been accomplished. Evidently the plan of making farmers of these people is the only one to pursue as a regular road to civilization.

The threatened trouble has been averted by the presence of so many troops, but no one can tell when it will rise up again. If troops had been sent, as requested over a year ago, or a sufficient number had been kept here, all this trouble would never have been heard of. They would have acted as a constant threat of punishment, the only consideration a "wild Indian" has any respect for. Horse and cattle thieves could have been arrested and punished; raids in Kansas and Texas would not have been heard of. I have found that there is no use of making extensive calculations or laying plans for handsome success; but it will be worth while for the Department to remember, however, the suggestions I have made, for over a year past, and bear in mind that the plans I have proposed must sooner or later be carried out, if success attends the efforts of any agent.

The agency is situated on the north bank of the North Canadian River, in one of the most magnificent sweeps of river bottom land to be found in a season's travel. It extends along the river a distance of many miles, and reaches back to the hills in a width varying from one-half to 2 miles; it presents an almost unbroken level of rich alluvial soil, every rod of which is capable of drainage and cultivation. The soil in some places near the river is very sandy, but is as a whole quick and warm.

A year ago this was the favorite camping ground of a majority of these Indians, and was well dotted with "teepees" as far as one could see. Skulls, bones, horns, and hoofs covered hundreds of acres. But to-day the whole scene is changed; the "teepees" have given way to the march of civilization, the bones, &c., have been carted off, and small but well-kept farms are seen on every hand. They are not covered with *weeds*, but abound in beautiful crops of corn, oats, millet, and garden vegetables. These farms are not on paper, but here to show for themselves. Generals Sheridan and Miles of the Army, and General Armstrong of the Interior Department, and hundred of others, will bear me out when I assert that the work done the past year, and the results accomplished under the most trying circumstances, has been most remarkable.

These two tribes, including the children away at schools in the States, numbered, according to the old enrollment, 6,271, but now that we have been able to secure a correct census, number 3,500. From the day I came here, up to the present time, I have struggled to secure *control* of these people. Had my suggestions been carried out, the Government would not have been in doubt up to this time as to how many Indians we had, and, as I have repeatedly said, had my plans been acted upon, thousands of dollars would have been saved. We were issuing to 6,095 people before the enrollment; they were given full ration of beef, but not of flour, and no other rations were issued. The extra amount of beef was sufficient for their actual wants; but under the new enrollment they must have the greater part of the established ration or many will suffer. While the saving is considerable, it is not so great as many would suppose who have not the actual data to draw conclusions from, and I will here state that this year's contract for beef is only 4,785,000 pounds, a reduction of 1,215,000 pounds from previous year's estimate. Under the new enrollment the Indians number 3,500, and are entitled to 3 pounds per diem gross beef, or, for the year, 3,832,500 pounds, making a saving of 952,500 pounds, which, at \$3.17 per 100 pounds, contract price, is \$30,194.20. Beef under the contract is taken for three months, issued during the winter in advance, and the shrinkage for these months is very great, the net loss falling on the Indians. Only 600,000 pounds of flour is contracted for, but under the new enrollment the Indians are entitled to 638,750 pounds, and the Department will have the deficit at \$3.97 per 100 pounds, or \$1,538.37. Bacon, beans, coffee, salt, and sugar have already been purchased; these last-named articles the Indians have not heretofore had issued to them, but after giving them all that has been purchased they will be under the enrollment of 3,500 persons, entitled, according to the established ration, to 7,320 pounds beans, 31,000 pounds coffee, 10,500 pounds salt, 49,000 pounds sugar, and 6,387 pounds baking-powder, more than has been purchased, which will cost, say nothing about transportation, at least \$6,250. Add to this the \$1,538.37, cost of flour, and we have \$7,788.37, to be deducted from \$30,194.25, leaving a total net saving for one year of \$22,405.88. The bacon purchased will all be required to make shrinkage on winter beef good.

This reservation was set apart by the President in 1869. It is bounded on the north by the Cherokee strip, east by 98th parallel of west longitude, south by the Washita River and the Wichita Reservation, and west by the Pan Handle of Texas; it embraces 4,297,771 acres. A small portion is stony, but the greater portion is fine graz-

ing land, a typical cattle-range, and the bottoms embrace as fine land as the sun shines on; it is all fairly well watered, but there is little timber. Occasionally the prairies are broken by a wooded water-course, and on different parts of the reservation there are countless secluded cañons, cut deep down into the red soil, and crowded with stunted pines, cedars, and cottonwood. Buttes or hills stand out like pillars on the beautiful prairies, from the tops of which is commanded a splendid view of the surrounding country. The principal streams are the Canadian, its north branch, and the Washita and Cimarron, with numerous tributaries which flow across these beautiful prairies, and go speeding on to the Arkansas River to mingle with the restless absorption of the sea. The climate for the greater part of the year is delightful, and the nights in summer are perfect.

These are nearly all "Blanket Indians." They have no written language, no code of written laws, no systematic government, and the "court of Indian offenses" has not yet been established—only such rules as are made by the Department or agent are in force(?). They should be made amenable to the law, so that they could be speedily settled and encouraged to make improvements of a permanent nature. They have no use for 4,297,771 acres of valuable land. In their more savage condition they roamed over it for game, but now there is no game, and the sooner they are given to understand that they must cease their savage ways and settle down to work, the better for them and the Government.

Some desire to do so now, and the number will increase as they are placed under control, and see that it is for their own good. Those who have fenced farms, with corn, oats, millet &c., to sell, are a standing encouragement to the others. In the near future, if they are controlled, they will all want some of the rich bottom land, fearing it will be taken up.

In my judgment it only requires wise measures honestly administered and faithfully adhered to to make these people wholly self-supporting in the next ten years. I speak from a long personal experience with Indians, who only 13 years ago were considered the worst in the United States—the Modocs—who to-day are fairly civilized, and can support themselves by agriculture without one dollar of Government assistance except that of an experienced farmer as instructor. But they were first wholly subdued! When that is done here, the progress of these people under proper management will be marvelous. "The same means will produce the same results." Will it be done? An agent must have no difficulty in his way in securing the unqualified indorsement and support of the Government. The Indians must be taught to work, and, if need be, compelled to do so. They must be made farmers, and stock-raising will follow. They must support themselves, and the Government must be relieved of the contract. It is not in the nature of things that this vast quantity of land should lie vacant for any great number of years. They have leased 3,832,120 acres to cattlemen, but still have left 130 acres per capita, or an average of a section (640 acres) of land to each family, comprising thousands of acres of as fine farming land as is to be found anywhere, while all is superior for grazing purposes.

ARAPAHOES.

The Arapahoes seemed to take a new lease of life last winter, and commenced by filling up their school. The cold weather and the anticipation of troops coming helped some. They are generally easily managed, and would like to be separated from the Cheyennes; but if they are all subjected properly, I cannot see that it will be necessary. They accept instructions in manual labor willingly, and our farmers have done most satisfactory work with many of them the present season. Last year the whole tribe did not raise to exceed 100 acres of crops. This year they will harvest corn and other grain, not weeds, from 500 acres. The fields have been well tended, and the yield will be splendid.

Many of the young men are as headstrong as the worst Cheyennes, and should be deprived at once, absolutely and rigorously, of their fire-arms—compelled to obey the law precisely as the whites do. Such a policy would sound the death-knell to their rascality and insure peace to the Indians and whites alike; any other policy will only encourage them to disobey your wishes. The practice of depredating is general, and from lack of restraint they are emboldened to an alarming extent. On the night of 2d of May two young men took nine head of oxen from the post wood contractor's teams; the oxen were soon missed and trailed to the camp of "Tall Bear," an Arapaho chief living on the South Canadian. They had not twenty minutes before slaughtered two of them, and were eating the meat; the others were under guard by Indians in a cañon near by. The heads had been buried and hides thrown into the river. Tall Bear is one our best Indians—I mean best, for he has for years been friendly and engaged in farming—but it is not considered a crime any longer, even if it is found out. The only regret that Tall Bear expressed when I talked to him of it was that they killed work oxen when there were so many cattle just as handy to get at. They have been threatened, &c., but feel that the authorities will do nothing

with them, and that if they can kill without being found out, they will not have to pay for the stock slaughtered. Some I believe to be honorable and honest, as they understand it, but such innocent parties should no longer be compelled to suffer for the sins of those who will not do right, unless you wish to breed a race of thieves. We have never been able to make arrests for offenses committed in which so many are interested. I took five stolen horses from this band a few months ago, but the following night they took them from our pasture, and I have never seen them since. Is it not high time to put a stop to such state of affairs? And is it strange that I should have builded high hopes upon future results when these people are under control? I have given years of study and investigation to this important subject, yet I fear that it will be difficult to secure the co-operation of the Department where there are so many opinions to be considered.

These people are badly diseased with syphilis, and physical degeneracy is sure to follow rapidly, as they are ignorant of the rules of diet and proper nursing and care.

They deserve great credit for the course they have taken in our present trouble, and many of them would have been shoulder to shoulder with our troops had the Cheyennes gone on the war-path. They should be assisted and dealt with as the Modocs have been, and the result will be satisfactory. Farmers must instruct them, and carpenters put up houses, sheds, and barns for them when they haul in logs and wish to build. In a few years every family can be in comfortable houses. Black Coyote hauled logs and our apprentices built him a house. Several others have frames for houses up, while "Powder Face" and "Left Hand"—chiefs—have all the material on the ground for two \$500 houses.

CHEYENNES.

The full blood Cheyennes have cultivated 584 acres of crops this year, and there has been by "half-breeds," 350 acres. Those who have given proper attention to their work will be bountifully rewarded. Caste distinction, in the form of tribal exclusiveness, is strong with nearly all Indians. Each is proud of his own tribe. But the Cheyennes are more so than the Arapahoes, whom they despise, and it is a rare thing for a Cheyenne buck to marry an Arapaho. Still Cheyenne women marry Arapahoes. The Cheyennes hold the Arapahoes on a low plane of respectability, caused, no doubt, from the fact that the Arapahoes have refused to join them in some of their wars against the whites; yet the fact remains that the Arapahoes lead in industry and are not behind in native intelligence and capacity to receive instruction, and have actually accomplished twice as much as the Cheyennes the past year.

The fundamental defect of Indian character is aversion to manual labor, but when deprived of the opportunity to roam and pick up a living by depreddating, he can be forced to work rather than go hungry, and there never will be any substantial progress made with the Cheyennes as a tribe until the Government compels them to earn at least a part of their own living. Moral suasion never civilized an Indian tribe and never will. The more advanced Indians do not dare to favor, only in a limited degree, civilization, as the wilder element are liable at any time to kill their stock, destroy their "tepees," and mercilessly slaughter them. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that more intelligent Indians do not join the ranks of the few who, under the shadow and weak protection of the agency, are struggling manfully for an independent livelihood. This will only change when the plans I have suggested are carried out.

CONTROL.

The outlaw bands of "Stone Calf," "Little Robe," "Spotted Horse," and their sympathizers cherish a bitter hatred for the whites. They steal horses and cattle constantly, and are dissatisfied because they cannot seek shelter and protection under the agency. They are sullen and angry, and implacable in their resentment of what they term getting on the white man's road. A worse class of savages probably never existed than these have been and are up to the present time. Their only real grievance is that they do not want to be civilized. They have *never been controlled*. Some may deny this, and point to some of their attempts to escape from the reservation when they have been overhauled and forced back, but this only applies to small bands. When they are united in any demand upon the Government it has been granted; this has been done often and in a most high-handed manner. The few troops which could be brought to bear upon them in the past on such occasions only served to increase and inflame their passions, and in no instance, so far as known, has the military arm of the Government been able to sustain and enforce the agent's authority fully. They have little respect for the Government, as a matter of course, as they are not punished for crimes or outbreaks. The functions of the Government, from their standpoint, will be to feed and clothe them forever. They complain freely, and force the remedy for their complaints at the mouths of their "Winchester rifles;" and they have plenty of them.

When they can go into a missionary's house (Rev. Haury's), threaten to take his

life and then have the young bucks ravish his wife; cut the military-telegraph wire at will; go on raiding expeditions and stay out for weeks, and returning bring the stolen horses into the agency; cut down and burn the posts from the fences built by the Government for the protection of their own cattle; burn off the range in the Government pasture, so as to compel the stock to scatter—when they can refuse to be enrolled, or allow others to do so under penalty of death; refuse to receive their annuity goods, and go out and cut down the fences of friendly Indians and destroy their property at will; order the agent to stop building fences and to send the wire back, as they could not eat it and were not ready to be civilized; close the traders' stores; refuse to haul their own supplies and compel the Government to have whites do it for them; threaten the life of their agent and all whites, and to burn the agency—when they can do all this and more too, it makes one think that they can at will repeat the burning of others as they did poor Hennesey in 1875, to his wagon; murder other families as they did the Germans in Kansas in 1874, and carry away three captive girls, only to rape and ravish them. Are all attempts to punish men for such crimes to be abandoned? Are the threatened, bullied, and overridden people who chance to be in this country to forgive and forget such insults and condone all the offenses, without so much as reproving the Indians? If so, the Indians' contempt for United States officials is surely not a surprising thing. Men that have done these things walk into my office daily. Such a thing as punishing them in any way, if ever contemplated, has never been attempted. How long are these wild savages to be permitted to roam constantly over these broad prairies, and allowed to go unpunished for crimes committed?

Now that so many troops have come and more are expected, the Indians have changed their tactics. Their arms are put away in the sand hills, and they are all good and want to at once go to plowing for corn. Can such a course deceive any one when practiced by the most barbarous savages and desperate fighters in the country?

There is but a handful of this class compared to those who are anxious to do right, and if they were under control, does any one who knows anything about Indians doubt that they could be forced out of their barbarisms, out of their feathers and blankets, and into farms and into houses? I know they can be, and that, too, speedily. No need of waiting a generation to do what can be done inside of ten years.

There is but one way out of this whole difficulty. The people of the West, who have in the past been so fearfully outraged by these savages in loss of life and property, will never be contented under a policy that leaves this dreaded foe armed and supplied with ammunition, so that they can at will, for some imaginary grievance, deal death and destruction to citizens of our own country; and they will never be contented or feel safe so long as these Indians are not disarmed. For years past, except at intervals, their career has been marked by bloodshed, rapine, and torture. With this record how can any one come to any other conclusion? Agent McGillycuddy, at Pine Ridge, Dakota, has a sample of these Indians there (the Northern Cheyennes), and in his last year's report pointedly but briefly states their condition, which is a *fac simile* of these here.

FARMING.

In the early spring some of our best Indians showed a disposition to farm, and I gave them every encouragement. Those who had heretofore opposed all kinds of work and improvement withdrew their opposition, as they were told by "squawmen" and returned pupils, who read the papers, that they were to be disarmed and the leaders of the outlaw gangs arrested. This had the desired effect and accomplished some good for the time, but no troops came and they soon commenced to act worse than ever. The great mistake was in not sending the troops, and in allowing such important matters to reach the public press, as it placed me in a most dangerous position in giving you such facts as I was in duty bound to give. I hired 600 acres broken, and the Indians fenced and planted it; they also fenced and planted 600 acres more, all of which is in addition to the 475 acres reported last year, which is under cultivation this year. The land was broken in patches from 3 to 40 acres, and much more is inclosed in each field by a substantial three-wire fence, so that the acreage can be increased from year to year if nothing prevents the present flattering start they have made.

Crops of corn, oats, wheat, millet, and their small gardens look well, and they will harvest 10,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of other crops. Our wheat is now in the stack, and if a thrashing machine is furnished there will be at least 1,000 bushels. Much was lost for want of machinery to cut it, but the fact remains that this country will produce well all kinds of crops. The success of the 100 who have worked so faithfully this year will, it is to be hoped, stimulate others and make them renew their exertions to follow civilized pursuits. Many questioned the results when I proposed this inroad on their do-nothing lives, but now all who have seen the result say that it is perfectly marvelous. Forty miles of fence has been built during the year; 900 grafted fruit trees set out and doing well.

SCHOOLS.

Our schools have been well managed and everything possible to insure the attainment of the end proposed and most desired has been done. Still, there is too large a margin left for failure, and too many chances against success.

The parents of the children do not appreciate the benefits to be derived from an education, and only send their children to be rid of the care of them, or through fear of displeasing the Great Father. Many bands of Cheyennes have not furnished a child for school the past year, "Stone Calf," as usual, taking the lead in disobedience to your wishes. Compulsion must be used in all such cases. We cannot afford to raise any more wild Indians, and the educated Indians from such agencies as this must be placed under different conditions after their education has been carried to an advantageous point. They must be protected from the ridicule of the other Indians, and assisted by the Government until they can care for themselves, or until more of them can be educated, in order that their influence for good can have a better chance to work. They must be educated in manual-labor schools at home; any other course of education given to these "blanket Indians" will become a curse to them, as has been fully proven by the experience of the past year. Brains will tell, and generations will come and go before the Indians will be able to, in any degree, compete with the whites, however high the ideas of the Indians may be placed. The final test of success is his practical knowledge of how to make a living. It is, therefore, a matter of vast interest to the Government and the Indians as to what extent book study shall be enforced. The folly of making book-learning superior to industrial knowledge is reflected here as clearly as if it were in a mirror. The parents visit the schools too often, and the children are allowed to go home more frequently than they should; but with better control all this can easily be changed.

The school attendance has doubled since I came here, and I have been successful in sending over 100 children to Lawrence, Kans., and 45 to Chilocco. I can therefore report the average attendance here and elsewhere as follows:

Cheyenne Industrial Boarding School.....	56
Arapaho Industrial Boarding School.....	73
Mennonite Manual Labor and Boarding School (agency).....	36
Mennonite Manual Labor and Boarding School (at Cantonment).....	41
Total	206

The Cheyenne school has furnished over 100 children for schools in the States. Industrial work has had special attention. The employés and children have raised 20 acres wheat, 20 acres oats, millet, corn, and sorghum, and 5 acres garden, and 23 cows have been milked and over 300 acres fenced in as pasture for their stock. Forty acres have been cultivated at the Arapaho school and the crops are most excellent. The Mennonites have large fields and well-tilled crops.

CARLISLE PUPILS.

If these Indians were farmers and had fixed places of residence, the return of these children from schools in the States would leaven the whole tribe, as their influence for good would spread; but thus far the experiment of returning here has been a failure. They go from Indian homes and return to Indian homes. The Indian nature is too strong to resist successfully these surroundings. It is much easier to go down than up, and to expect good results under the present condition of affairs here implies an impossibility.

"SQUAW-MEN."

Squaw-men are not all bad, but as a rule they abandon every respect for decency and are leaders of the most disturbing element and often the means of creating uneasiness among the Indians. From the bill of fare usually presented by Indians, if from no other cause, one would not imagine that white men could be induced to indulge, but they have no higher ambition than to enjoy the rights of an Indian.

POLICE.

The police are usually prompt in carrying out all orders in cases where white persons are to be arrested, but of no use in enforcing order among their own people. Could you expect more when the military has failed so often? If sufficient troops were used to disarm these Indians and arrest the leaders of the "outlaw" gang, the cause of all our trouble would at once be removed, and there would be no need of a standing army on the borders of Kansas, and the garrison here could be reduced, as forty policemen would then handle the worst cases and keep them under subjection.

RATION DAY.

On Mondays we issue rations. At the beef corral a large concourse of Indians assembles for beef, and at the commissary for flour. When the cattle are issued they have an exciting time; the frightened and desperate animals rush madly around pursued by from one to a dozen savages, yelling, whooping, and firing their guns, reminding one of the early days when buffalo-hunting was their chief sport. When the beef is killed the voracious bucks and their families eat the raw entrails with great satisfaction. The squaws take charge of the carcass, dry the meat, and the "buck" takes the hide to the traders. Such an assembly would furnish a study for an artist—Indians, ponies, and dogs of all ages, sizes, and appearances. Nearly all wear blankets, but many have on some single garment of civilization.

INDIAN MEDICINE-MAKING AND DANCES.

These Indians are a religious people in their way, and do not seem to doubt the immortality of man. I have never opposed their "medicine-making," only so far as to try to protect those who do not longer believe in it from being compelled to attend, and this I think should be done by all means. The "dog soldiers" round up all these people and make them attend, or risk their property and lives in the attempt to resist their mandates. They live in "tepees" that one white man would feel cramped in, but dozens of Indians crowd in and enjoy the social dance, keeping time to the monotonous tom-tom by chanting and howling.

A strange sight is their "medicine dance"—fascinating, weird scene, their bodies naked from the waist up. A number of braves enter the "medicine lodge." They gash their arms and legs, and pierce holes in their chests, pass ropes through the holes and suspend themselves from the center of the lodge until their struggling tears the flesh loose. Each one has a whistle, and keeping their eyes on the charm, they dance night and day without food or water until exhausted. These "medicines" are a record of terrible suffering, endured with indomitable heroism, which sometimes ends in death. Such evidence of devotion in the performance of duty is worthy of a better religion.

DOG SOLDIERS.

The "dog soldiers" are a sort of military organization, or fighting band, which they keep up, composed of the most daring, bloodthirsty young men of the tribe. For years past they have been very troublesome. They commit crimes constantly and demand heavy tributes for the privilege of driving through their country. Many of the Indians who commit such crimes are known to me, but I have thus far been powerless to arrest or punish them. Some of the more intelligent Indians deprecate such a state of affairs, but the restless, savage, and dishonest portion of them see only the present gain, and cannot or do not care if the money for their deviltry is paid by the Government, as in the Oburn case. To say that such a state of affairs is demoralizing in the extreme is putting the case mildly, and the Department should have checked their course soon after I made my first report, calling for five hundred troops.

LAW.

Congress passed a law last winter making any offense committed by an Indian a crime, if the same would have been a crime under the United States law, when committed by a white man. This is all right, but up to the present time there has never been any power here sufficiently strong to enforce it. It is now greatly to be hoped, not only for the future good of the Indian, but for the protection of the property of others, that the law will be enforced.

These Indians now have hundreds of stolen horses in their possession, and they are daily committing depredations on cattle herds. Only last week I recovered from Lump Foot nine head of horses he stole from a beef pasture on the Cherokee strip, after cutting the fence; at the same time his party killed two fine beeves, and only took the tongues for food, leaving the carcasses to rot. In a few days after this I recovered from Magpie, who had just returned from a raid in Texas, two horses belonging to the Y Ranch; he was reported as having one hundred and seventeen head on his return, but our police were not able to find them. The day following I received two fine mules from White Bear. These men all belong to Stone Calf's band, or train with his party. They are all at large, as is Flying Hawk, the Cheyenne who threatened the life of Rev. Haury and to ravish his wife. Thomas Carlisle Bear Robe, who cut the telegraph wire, still enjoys his freedom. I am aware that there is a difference of opinion as to what is best to do in such cases, owing to the difference in the moral and intellectual condition of men, but I believe these men know right from wrong, and that an example should be made of some of them.

AGENCY CATTLE.

All attempts to purchase and build up Indian herds of cattle have been costly and disastrous failures, as shown by facts and figures in my last report. Still the Government has the past year added \$10,000 worth more to the herd.

The practice of purchasing and receiving beef for winter use for four to six months in advance of time of issue has received my protest, and fully commented upon, and letters on file show the utter folly of the practice. The shrinkage in weight is fully shown, and while there appears to be a saving at the time of purchase, it is a delusion. With the limited number of herders allowed, they stray away and scatter, and the Indians surreptitiously slaughter them. Still six months' beef must be received this fall under the contract. Last year I completed a pasture fence inclosing about 25,000 acres, but it was no sooner done than the Indians burned off the range, and the cattle were compelled to seek other pasturage. The Indians will not take care of their own cattle nor allow others to live if they are in need of meat, and any pretense that they do or will is not correct.

HEALTH.

The Indian manner of living both in summer and winter is deplorable, and the mortality is greater than the increase, as plainly shown by the late census just completed. The character of their diet, the insufficiency of their change of clothing, the non-observance of the most ordinary rules of cleanliness, and the general surroundings, even in the "best regulated families," are by no means conducive to health or longevity. The majority have no employment other than trying to "make both ends meet," a matter of no little difficulty a few days after the rations have been distributed. They do not seem to have a hope for anything better, and the diseases many have, occasioned from their lax morals, conspire to render life a burden. Their condition should be changed; and it is no excuse to say that they are alone responsible. It is our duty to relieve the suffering, and I have labored faithfully in assisting the agency physician to get them to adopt our way of living and discard their "medicine men."

AGENCY AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

The past year has noted a gradual improvement in the surroundings about the agency. The large pond in the heart of the main town has been drained and the street rounded up; the fences have been repaired and whitewashed; a sidewalk laid on the two sides of the square where the main agency residences are situated; a wind-mill erected which furnishes water for all stock at the stables and pastures, and also for watering the lawn in front of the agent's residence.

Here at the agency proper are the agent's residence, a one and a half story structure 27 by 36, with kitchen attached 14 by 14; it is in good repair. Eight other residences for employes (all out of repair); a physician's office 16 by 30; a large brick commissary 60 by 120, with office in second story, adequate in every respect for the business of the agency; a blacksmith and carpenter shop of brick 30 by 85 both roomy and complete; a large barn for agency work-teams, which needs repairs; a stable and carriage-house at agent's residence 21 by 33; a saw-mill building 28 by 96, not in good repair, but sufficient in size for all requirements. A guardhouse has just been completed 12 by 25. A boarding-school building for Arapahoes 60 by 120, much out of repair; a neat little brick laundry; a large brick school building used by the Mennonites for both Cheyenne and Arapaho children, all of which are the property of the Government. There are also three large trading stores, with residences for employes employed. There is a hotel, a livery stable, and residence; a printing office and a neat little cottage belonging to and occupied by the agency interpreter.

Two and half miles to the southeast, and across the river, is our large cattle corral, 276 by 586 feet, with scales and scale-house, all nearly rotted down and unfit for use. To the north, 3 miles away, at the "Caddo Springs," stands the large Cheyenne school on a beautiful hill. Skirted on the bank of the North Canadian we have a group of old abandoned buildings, formerly occupied the military, but now used by the Mennonites for school purposes. All of these buildings are out of repair, and many of them entirely worthless.

Very few of the buildings of the Government and none of the fences are in proper condition, and many additions to the mission school buildings are needed to make them convenient and comfortable and to attain best results.

FORT RENO.

Fort Reno is situated on a beautiful sloping hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the southwest. At the post are Evans Bros. and Cotton's buildings, the most extensive and best equipped post trader's establishment of the kind in the United States. Sixteen companies are

now stationed there. Col. E. V. Sumner is post commandant, and will long be remembered for the rapid march he made with his command from Caldwell, Kans., to this place at a time of great danger, and for his quick conception of the situation on his arrival. He relieved Maj. F. M. Bennett, who was thoroughly familiar with Indians, and made the first report embodying all the facts as to our danger. To these gentlemen I shall be ever thankful.

RELIGION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

It is no small compliment to the devoted, charitable, and benevolent Mennonites to say that they are the most earnest workers I ever saw engaged in the missionary work. Rev. S. S. Haury, Mr. H. R. Voth, and their faithful collaborators deserve more credit than all the words I can write will express. Their work is a life one, to better the condition of the poor people, and their services in this direction are exceedingly valuable. The best plan for civilizing Indians is a serious question, and the facilities for making them either intelligent or useful members of society are poor and imperfectly developed, but these missionaries teach them to work, which in my judgment is the most valuable lesson they can learn. They deal honestly with the Indians, and think that the Indians should be made to deal fairly and honestly with the whites, respect their rights of property, and be punished for any crimes they commit.

CONCLUSION.

It is gratifying to me to know that my views as expressed to the Department from the time I took charge here have been approved by the best judgment of all prominent men who have received the situation, and I have resolutely stuck to the all important fact that these people must first be put under control, and it is a significant fact that it is to be done. Hoping that my exertions have contributed something to the advancement of the Indians and to the best interests of the Government,

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

D. B. DYER.

United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CANTONMENT, IND. T., July 31, 1885.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith gladly submit a report of the missionary work done by the Mennonite Church at your agency and at this place among your Indians.

It is self-evident that as a Christian missionary enterprise we should, above all things, impart to these people instructions in the Christian religion, to bring them to the understanding of the vanity of their customs and ways, and to point and lead them to the only true and living God, the author of all true happiness and genuine civilization. The meetings which we held Sabbath after Sabbath to accomplish this were fairly attended by camp Indians all the year; and, although we have not the gratification of reporting personal conversions from heathenism to Christianity, we can see a marked advancement in the daily walk and life of those who had the benefit of hearing God's word, and being more or less under our training and teaching by word and example.

The attendance in our schools, both at Cantonment and Darlington, has been remarkably regular, and we notice a steady increase from the 1st of September, 1884, to the last of May, 1885, the average at the former school being 45, at the latter 37, almost double the number of the previous year. The average at this place in September was 29, the lowest, and in May, 54, the highest. At Darlington it was highest in May, viz, 48. In June, the last month, the number dropped off some at both schools. Our house at Darlington, where we receive only Arapaho children, was full, whilst at Cantonment we could have accommodated 40 more.

Of the Cheyennes we here had 15 before the school closed. Of this tribe there are not less than 100 children in their camp in our vicinity. The Arapahoes, on the other hand, are very willing to send their children to school, and in some cases even have they urgently asked us to take in such who are only 2 years old. Many of the Cheyennes are not only not willing to send their own children, but will not allow others who are more friendly disposed to do so, and, I believe, for no other reason than this, that they see in the schools and other educational and missionary work the future overthrow of their heathenish customs and life.

There has been a steady progress in the grade of studies pursued by the children in school. Very gratifying is the advance in speaking English and in English composi-

tion. Children from 3 to 5 years do much more readily speak English than those who are farther advanced in years. We also find a great advantage in having children of different tribes in our schools; they will learn English much faster.

Our industrial department at both missions has taken quite a step ahead during the year. The farm at Darlington we enlarged to 45 and the one at the Cantonment to 70 acres. We raised corn, oats, millet, potatoes, sorghum, broom-corn, and various kinds of garden vegetables, and the crops are very good. Most of the work was done by our boys, under supervision of the industrial teachers, the larger boys receiving one acre or more corn as compensation for their labor. Some purchased cattle for themselves for the money realized by selling their corn. The industrial training of the girls has been carried on with not less success. The help that we have from our pupils is well worth noticing.

During the past year we had 10 pupils in Kansas; 5 of them were in families and attended district schools; 5 others, that are pretty well advanced in the English language, attended college at Halstead, Kans., for eight months. Four months in the year we had them on farms at work. It is our aim to educate some of the natives and prepare them for teachers as soon as possible. Although we want to employ white Christian teachers and workers in educating, Christianizing, and civilizing the Indians, I at the same time believe that before the work can be a success as a whole we must raise up teachers and workers from among the Indians themselves, who, though they may be less scholarly equipped, have the greater advantage of sympathy and knowledge of the special needs of their people. We now contemplate taking 10 to 15 or more children of both sexes to attend college at Halstead, Kans., provided the Commissioner feels justified in allowing us the \$167 for each child per annum in compliance with a law passed by Congress.

In our plan to locate the Indians in houses we have been strengthened by the success we had during the year. There are now twelve families living here, one a Cheyenne and the others Arapahoes. They not only become more attached to the place and disgusted at roaming about, but this has also a tendency for them to seek employment, to improve their houses and homes, and look after their little fields. Most of these families have and use cooking-stoves to an advantage. Some of the women have been taught to make light-bread and make use of their knowledge. It has often been said that these Indians were too filthy to live and enjoy good health in houses; but these families living here prove that this statement is false. They seem to abandon their filth more or less by occupying houses, and their health increases. Nearly every family living here has a corn-field, from 3 to 15 acres, and their corn will yield from 5 to 35 bushels to the acre. This can, however, not be said of the Cheyennes living in this vicinity. Some of them plowed and planted corn-fields, but when the corn ought to have been cultivated and weeded, they abandoned their fields to make medicine. The natural result, of course, is, that they will not get a bushel of corn to the acre. It is worthy of remark that the Arapahoes did not make any medicine during the year, and this, for the first time in their annals, taking your good advice.

I cannot leave this point without making a few remarks on the matter of medicine-dances. I must repeat what I said in my report to you last year, viz: "Whilst I do not believe that these dances ought to be prohibited by force, as they are dear and sacred to them, being a part of their religion, though barbarous and in some ways cruel it may be, I do, on the other hand, think protection should be given those who do not wish to participate in those 'medicine-dances' any longer, but would rather tend to their fields and cattle." But how can we expect that the Cheyennes will make any advance toward civilization at all as long as our Government will allow their young "braves" to be armed better than even the troops of the United States are, and to intimidate and threaten the lives of such of their own people who would like to break loose from their tribal connections and customs to enter into a better way? For the sustenance of our schools and missions the church holds a small herd of cattle, which now consists of 42 cows and 56 one and two year old heifers and steers. The entire proceeds of this herd are for the sole benefit of the school and mission. We continually milk from 10 to 18 cows, and our tables (the children eating at the same table with the teachers and workers) are always well supplied with milk and butter. We also keep about 28 head of hogs, which yielded during the year over 1,600 pounds of pork for the schools.

We employed at both mission stations 7 male and 8 female teachers and other workers, the church paying them from \$120 to \$225 salary per annum and furnishing them all they need except clothing. We thus secure workers who engage themselves for the interest they take in the Indians and their welfare, and not for the sake of a large salary. The expenditures for both missions by the church are \$5,225.49 in cash money, and above \$1,000 in clothing and bedding for the children. What we realized from our farms, cattle, hogs, and chickens, and which was consumed by the schools, amounts to more than \$2,100.

It is with great regret that I learn you have resigned your official responsibilities here and will retire from the place you have so acceptably held. You fairly have

earned the right to farther advance these people in the right direction, with whom you have so arduously labored, and not without gratifying success, and I beg leave to bear testimony to the work that has been done among these people during the short time you had the oversight of them, and for which the credit, in a large measure, belongs to your faithful labors.

Reviewing our missionary work of the past year, we are not discouraged, in spite of the many difficulties to be overcome, but we shall continue in this work with good hope if God sees fit to spare our lives, knowing that the Gospel of Christ is powerful enough to conquer the hearts of these Indians and to change their lives and customs; *it will civilize them.*

Thanking you for your kindness in morally and materially assisting us in our work to the good and welfare of these Indians,

I am, very truly,

S. S. HAURY,
Mennonite Missionary.

D. B. DYER,
*United States Indian Agent,
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Indian Territory.*

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KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,
Indian Territory, August 31, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your Office, I have the honor to present this my eighth and (my resignation having been accepted) my last annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I am pleased at being able to report another year of quiet and peace and of commendable progress in learning and adopting the ways of civilized life by the Indians under my charge. A description of the reservation and a history of the tribes attached to it having been given in previous reports, I shall devote but a few lines to the matter before entering upon the present condition of affairs and the improvement made during the past year.

The Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency was formed in 1878 by the consolidation of the Kiowa and Comanche and the Wichita Agencies. Within the Kiowa and Comanche Reservations are included 2,968,893 acres of land, giving to each member of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes, who occupy it, about 1,000 acres, and the Wichita Reservation contains about 743,610 acres, equivalent to about 700 acres to each member of the six small tribes occupying it.

The following exhibit shows the name and number of each tribe attached to agency:

Names.	Total number.	Males.	Females.	School age.	
				Males.	Females.
Kiowas	1,169	545	624	109	108
Comanches	1,544	653	891	125	134
Apaches	319	156	163	41	45
Wichitas	199	92	107	19	20
Wacos	39	19	20	6	6
Towaconies	162	77	85	15	16
Keechies	74	36	38	9	10
Delawares	71	34	37	8	7
Caddoes	570	278	292	43	45
Total	4,147	1,890	2,257	375	391

It is well known that many Indian tribes, because of their superstition and suspicion of the white man, have strongly opposed any count being made of their number, and that some indeed have actually refused to allow it. Although much less opposition is now met with, it is still, from the very nature of the case, a very difficult matter to get a true count, or one about which there might not be some doubt. Those who know the Indian character well and the actual condition of things at an agency understand all this. The Indians are scattered over the reservation, and they have very little idea of the value of time, so that, supposing their superstition and suspicion of the white man entirely removed, it would be a difficult matter to get them all together at the appointed time and place, or to hold them together and in line long enough to make the count. We are, therefore, necessarily compelled in some instances

to take the word of the chief as to the number in the band or family. It is believed, however, that the above exhibit is correct, or gives as near as can be obtained the number of Indians attached to the agency.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS.

The Indians under my charge have been peaceable during the past year, not only friendly to the whites, but ready to obey and follow the rulings of the agent. Some few, it is true, members of a small tribe, have talked a little ugly but this was altogether the result of an influence obtained over them by some bad white men. During the whole of the excitement growing out of the expected outbreak of the Cheyenne Indians, the Indians of this reservation were quiet, and the reports which appeared in some of the newspapers to the effect that some of the tribes of this agency contemplated joining the Cheyennes in the outbreak were altogether false. Notwithstanding the fact that the two reservations join each other and the two agencies are only 40 miles apart, there was not the least excitement here, and except for the news brought by the papers and passing travellers, one stationed here would hardly have known that there was anything unusual going on. The Indians of course, heard of the assembling of large bodies of troops and of the talk of the disarming of the Cheyennes, but they seemed not in the least disturbed and the whites at the agency were not at all apprehensive that the Indians of this agency would become involved in any trouble that might arise among their neighbors, the Cheyennes.

I think that during the year the condition of the Indians, has improved and that they have been steadily learning the ways of civilized life. No annuities have been issued to them in the way of clothing, for two years past, and consequently, fewer have been wearing citizens' dress. Many of their savage customs and rites have been abandoned and the medicine man has less influence over them.

I mentioned in my last report the fact that the annual medicine dance of the Kiowas, would not be held that year, and I expressed the hope that they had abandoned it, but their old medicine man has since died, and his successor, unfortunately a young man of little ability or character, ordered that another be held this year. The Comanches have no such ceremonial as an annual dance and the other tribes of the reservation have no medicine dance, but the Caddoes frequently meet together and dance for enjoyment as white people do.

Segregation among the tribes has continued and very little is left of the old tribal system. The chief has no longer his old time influence, and indeed, except as chief of the band which was organized for convenience in issuing the ration of beef, the position is almost nominal. The tribes have their chief men who command an influence and who are looked to for advice upon any question in which the whole tribe is interested but none of them can control the tribe or any considerable portion of it. The old chiefs say themselves, their power is gone.

These Indians retain much of their roving disposition and except during the cropping season do not camp long in one place, but do not go far from their fields. Few of the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have houses, and most of them live in tents. This will probably be the last of their savage customs to be abandoned. The history of the old nomadic tribes of the East shows how tenaciously the custom of living in tents is held on to. The custom has been followed through many centuries, although surrounded by civilized and enlightened races.

AGRICULTURE.

As no funds were available for the purpose I could not assist those who wished to commence farming, by having the sod turned for them. This I regretted because with their small light ponies they cannot do it themselves, and few of them have the money with which they can hire others to do the work.

There was too much rain for the proper cultivation of the crops the past season, but the Indians entered upon their farm work in good time and had a favorable season for planting. The whole number of acres in cultivation is about 3,500 and the average yield may be estimated at fifteen bushels per acre. Many of the Indians have gardens, but the "web worm" which came in June destroyed nearly all the growing vegetables. Sweet potatoes is the principal root crop, the plants for which are grown principally at the agency by the agency farmer and distributed among the Indians.

BREEDING CATTLE.

If reference is made to my reports in past years it will be seen that I had spoken of the herds of cattle which the Indians under my charge were building up, and that from year to year particular attention was called to the increase in size and number of these herds. I had indeed taken great interest in the matter and it was with much

pride that in my report for 1883 I gave the result of my labors in this direction and stated the fact, that many herds varying in size from 5 to 50 head of cattle were owned by the Indians under my charge. But my report for the next year (1884) contained a chapter on "Indian herds" in which the fact was stated that many of these herds had disappeared and that the Indians under my charge owned but few cattle. For some reason this chapter was entirely expunged, and in the printed volume asterisks take its place, under the head of agriculture.

As a true history of the affairs of this agency cannot be given without a statement of this important fact and the circumstances which led to it, I beg leave to offer again what was before written upon the subject, which was as follows:

I regret having to report a great decrease in the size and number of the herds of cattle belonging to the Indians.

Since the receipt and execution of the order issued from your office of December 19, 1883, directing me to return to W. G. Williams, a white man, the cows and heifers that I had taken from him and returned to the Indians, and which he had previously purchased from them in disregard of the rules of the agency, and wherein you state there is no law prohibiting Mr. Williams from purchasing cattle of the Indians,* there has been a continued falling off in the size of the Indian herds, the cattle passing into the hands of white men.

During the five years of my administration of affairs here, I had continued in force the rule adopted by my predecessors in office and had forbidden white men to purchase the breeding cattle belonging to the Indians. Under this rule and the care I had otherwise given the matter, some herds varying in size from 20 to 200 head and many other small ones consisting of a few animals, had been built up.

As is well known an Indian will sell anything he has, when he wants money, and now that under the terrible mania for gambling, this want so often arises in his desire for a "stake," the white man, the purchaser, can readily find him in a proper condition for trade; but the Indian does not always wait for the white man to approach him, for he sometimes drives his cattle in search of a market. During the past summer they have been seen holding their cows and heifers on the public streets of this agency and at Fort Reno, offering them for sale. One instance was reported to me in which a young man drove his entire herd to Fort Reno, sold the cattle and returned to his home penniless, having lost the money gambling with the whites.

In view of the uncertainty of the crops from the scarcity of rainfall in this locality it is generally believed that the Indians must finally subsist themselves by the breeding of cattle. If, therefore, they are ever to be brought to a condition of self-support in this way, it is evident it must be effected by the Government holding their herds until such time as they have grown sufficiently large to subsist them and until the Indian himself having become more provident, will refuse to sell to the white men.

When the breeding cattle were purchased in 1883, with the annuity fund of the Kiowas and Comanches, instead of issuing them to the Indians, as had been done with breeding cattle purchased for them in previous years, it was determined to hold them in a pasture to be built for the purpose. I had high hopes of succeeding, and believed that in a few years, by the careful herding I expected to give them, I would be enabled to distribute a large herd among the Indians—enough to give many of them a nice start. But it has resulted very differently from what I expected, and nothing has given me so much trouble as the care of these cattle.

No one but those who have lived about an Indian agency knows to what extent property belonging to Indians, on stock branded I D is preyed upon. In the first place, a mistake was made in the selection of a site for the pasture, which was in the northeast corner of the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. No Indians lived there, the range was good, water abundant, the Washita River forming the north line, and only two or three persons were settled on the line in the northwest corner of the Chickasaw Nation, so it was thought at the time to be far the best location. But in a short while, indeed before the fence inclosing the pasture was completed, white men commenced coming in and settling just over the line, and very soon the whole northwest corner of the Chickasaw Nation was settled up, the settlement having been given what is thought a very appropriate name—"Rustler's Bend." But after I received these cattle I was compelled to turn them loose, and they ran at large until the pasture fence would be completed, and in a few months after the fence was finished the grass was burned off, and I was compelled to turn them loose a second time. This was late in the fall, and of course the stock could not be returned to the pasture until the next spring when the grass commenced to grow. The winter was very severe and stockmen lost heavily. Many head while greatly reduced in flesh perished during the severe storm, and many others, having wandered off in search of shelter from the storms were either slaughtered or the brands were burnt out and they went into other herds.

I have not at any time been allowed a sufficient force to herd these cattle, and I think I have done well in saving as many as I have. It is no uncommon thing for the herder, in his daily ride around the pasture fence, to find it cut in one or more places and the gates open. I regret very much that the pasture was not made on the other side of the reservation, or as far as possible from the Chickasaw line.

EDUCATION.

The two schools, the one for the children of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes and the other for the children of the Wichitas and the other five affiliated bands have

*Agent Hunt was explicitly informed by the Indian Office under date of October 9, 1884, that the above paragraph of his annual report showed an entire misconstruction of the order of the office.

been in successful operation during the past year. A more regular attendance was kept up and less disposition shown by the children to visit the camps than heretofore. A much better discipline was maintained and both parents and children were more inclined to submit to the rules of the school and to whatever punishment might be prescribed for their infraction. Indeed, punishments were inflicted during the year that had not before been attempted, and such as both parents and child would have before rebelled against.

Agency schools have much to contend with, and so little has been accomplished by many of them that some persons have advocated that they be abandoned. While I do not believe this ought to be done, I know that far more good would be done could the Indian children be taken from the reservation and placed in the schools established in the States. These schools have many advantages over the agency schools and the successful working of the Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools has amply demonstrated this. At these schools the discipline cannot be interfered with by the child walking off or being taken away by his parents when objection is had to the punishment, nor is the child constantly subjected to the influence of camp life, and the savage customs of his people. I am glad to see the change spoken of above in reference to discipline, but I know of no way of obviating the last-mentioned difficulty. The parents must see their children, and coming in after their rations, as they do every week and camping near the school, frequent opportunities are of course offered for the children to visit the camps.

I was fortunate in securing the services of an excellent corps of teachers the past year and the progress made by the children in their studies was very good.

The teaching in the industrial department was as full as it could be made. There are no shops connected with the schools in which the children can be taught trades, and during a considerable portion of the year no regular work can be assigned the boys; but during the cropping season employment was found in planting and cultivating the crops in the field near the school-house. A very fine crop of corn and millet was grown, but the garden crop was destroyed by the web-worm in the last week in June.

The average attendance during the year in the Kiowa and Comanche school was 76, and in the Wichita school was 43 children.

The work in the Wichita school was again conducted in the old trading-house, where for three years, or since the house was burned in 1881, the teachers have labored under so many disadvantages, and where at times the children have actually suffered from cold. A new house has at last been built for these Indians and is now in use, and this, after much talk and failure after failure in planning and advertising. The house is built of brick, is well finished, and has the capacity to accommodate about 65 children. It is much to be regretted that it is so small, for the Wichitas and other bands could furnish many more children.

Drafts were again made upon these schools for children for the Chillico and Lawrence schools, and, as usual, the most advanced scholars were taken, and it was found difficult to fill the places of those taken from the camp.

During the year some young men returned to the agency from the Carlisle school, and these, with others who had returned before, make quite a number who are now living with their people. I regret I cannot make a better report of these young men. They return to us greatly changed, and it is thought wonderful that such improvement could be made in a few years. The young men declare it to be their intention to live always in the white man's road, and I believe that at the time they honestly believe they will; but it seems they cannot withstand the influence brought to bear upon them when they are again thrown among their people. I know that, with other agents, I have been censured for allowing these young men to go back to their old ways, as it is thought we should have done something to keep them advancing in the white man's ways. I can give them no employment, nor have any funds out of which they can be paid for labor; so they must go to the camps and live with their people. If these schools in the States are to be continued, and I hope and believe they will be—indeed I wish more of them could be established—some provision should be made at the agencies by which these returned scholars could be kept on the right road. I have not had even a place for them to sleep. Nearly all of them have learned some one of the trades while at school, and I think a house should be built in which they could live comfortably, and shops attached in which they could work at their trades. Then if a fund be allowed from which they could be paid worthy wages, and, besides this, be permitted to make what they could at work at their respective trades, getting custom from the Indians and whites living at the agency and those traveling through, I am sure very many of them would be induced to remain at work and safe from the bad influences of camp life. I believe this would be economy, for, unless something of the kind is done, very much of the labor and money expended in the schools in the States will be lost.

Attention is invited to the reports of the two school superintendents, herewith inclosed.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians have had more trouble hauling supplies the past year than any previous year, because of the high waters in the rivers. I question if the Indians of any agency have such a road to freight over as the Indians of this reservation. During the greater part of the past season some one or more of the streams between the agency and Arkansas City, Kans., where the supplies are delivered, were impassable, and the consequence was that the Indians were compelled to do without supplies which they greatly needed. For months they had no flour, and during the winter they suffered from the cold and the want of clothing, while the supplies of both were lying at Arkansas City. The white freighters greatly fear these streams, and it is not surprising that the Indians, with their small half-broken ponies, should hesitate before crossing them.

Could the supplies be delivered at some point near the line in Texas, it would be much better for the Indians. It would certainly do away with the trouble about the children at the Chilocco school; there would no longer be temptation offered the child to leave the school by passing trains.

POLICE.

The Indian police have done good service during the year.

RELIGIOUS.

The health of the Rev. J. B. Wicks having failed, he was compelled to give up the work to which he had been appointed by the Episcopal Church, and since he left no one has been sent out to take his place. The field has not been abandoned, but a lay reader has read the service every Sabbath in the church, and as soon as it can be done another missionary will be put into the work.

The Methodist Church has, during the year, undertaken a work at the agency, and once in every month a minister has visited the agency and held services.

The Indian church, which was organized some years ago, is still in good condition, service being held every Sabbath, either in their house of worship or in the house of one of the members. The membership of this church is from the Wichitas, Caddoes, and other affiliated bands, and they are, I think, very sincere in their devotion.

CONCLUSION.

Before closing this my last report, I would beg leave to add a few words in reference to my administration of affairs at the agency during the seven and one-half years I have been in charge. When I look back upon the work and see the changes that have taken place during this time, the improved condition of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians to-day over what it was when I assumed charge in March, 1878, I feel that my labors have not been unsuccessful, and that I can at least refer with pride to the progress made by these three tribes. I suppose it will be admitted that the Kiowas and Comanches have made greater improvement in the last five years than any other tribes of blanket Indians now in charge of the Government. When I assumed charge in 1878 they had been but a few years on the reservation and under civilizing influences. Indeed, one of these years, that of 1874, they had spent at war with the whites, and about one-half of each of the others was passed out on the plains hunting and dancing, and few of them had abandoned any of their savage customs or were endeavoring to subsist themselves by tilling the soil. Much of their time was spent in counciling, and almost weekly pow-wows were held with the agent in the council-room in the agency building. Some few of the Comanches had fields situated about 15 miles from the agency, but those of the Kiowas who had commenced to till the soil all worked their patches in one field, a Government field, which was situated about 3 miles from the agency. The tribes each camped in one body, and the camping place of the Kiowas was at a point about 12 miles from the agency and 15 from the field. My first effort was to break up their large camps and get them to open individual fields. Many of the chiefs, with their bands, moved off the first year and worked the fields I had plowed for them, but in the second year there was a general movement by the heads of families in selecting locations for their fields and making rails with which to inclose them. I required in all cases that an eight-rail fence should inclose the field before I would have the sod broken. This segregation continued, until to-day there are about 150 fields scattered over the reservation. They are, for Indians, reasonably well cultivated, and are located generally on the following streams: Washita and Little Washita, North Fork of Red River, and Elk, Rainy Mountain, Walnut, Delaware, Tonkaway, Cache, West Cache, Beaver, Little Beaver, Medicine Bluff, Chandler, Otter, Wolf, and Snake Creeks. So it will be seen that the village custom of these tribes is broken up, and that they have settled down as farmers.

In 1878 the Kiowas made a raid into Texas and killed one white man in retaliation for the killing of a Kiowa a few weeks before, and the same year 35 Comanches ran off to New Mexico, but since then, I may say, not an Indian has been absent without leave. In 1878 I had one of the worst Indians arrested and put in the guard-house, and this is the only Indian that I ever placed in prison. It may be that a more rigid course would have been better, but I flatter myself that the course I chose to pursue was of itself a success. I never expect to hear of these Indians going on the war-path again. The Wichitas occupy a different grade and different reservations, and have advanced farther than the Kiowas and Comanches, have kept up a steady improvement since I have had charge of them, and I venture the assertion that they are the best Indian farmers in the Territory to-day. The Caddoes, who are affiliated with the Wichitas, have made no improvement for a number of years—indeed they have retrograded. Some years ago many of them supported themselves entirely by their own labor, and could do so again if there was a necessity for it.

But yet I know the Indians under my charge are very far from civilization or a condition of self-support, and I confess I have very little hope of their reaching this condition so long as the present state of things exist. Some of them know that the feeling among the whites against their being fed by the Government and their holding so much land is growing stronger every day, and they believe the day is not far distant when they will be left to their own resources, and their surplus land will be taken from them. But most of them do not seem to understand this, and nearly all act as if contented and as if they felt safe in the possession of their broad acres. I am satisfied that this one thing, the possession of large and extensive tracts of land, has much to do in keeping the Indian in his present condition, and not until this land is taken from them and they are left with the number of acres they can utilize will they be brought to a realizing sense of their necessities and commence to labor earnestly to better their condition. Their domain is not as extensive, of course, as it was before they were brought on their reservation, but they have yet so many thousands upon thousands of acres to roam over, their life is to them about the same that it was in the old days, and before. As it is now, they are surrounded by civilization on all sides. They cannot, it is true, any longer enjoy the chase, and this is about the only difference in his life; but his wants, once supplied in this way, are now supplied by the rations furnished him by a generous Government. Something must be done which will make him look into the future and see the necessity of exerting himself.

I have thought much upon this matter, the future of the Indian; and I have long had in my mind a theory by which I think a settlement of the question could be effected. It is first to require each head of a family to select a home and live upon it, and if, after the selections and allotments have been made, there was found to be more land than was required to locate all the Indians of the tribe, which I think on most reservations would be the case, let the Government make a proposition to purchase the surplus, and I will say, insist upon the Indians selling, but by all means dealing fairly with them. Then the money thus arising should be invested for the benefit of the Indians—not so it will become a perpetual cash annuity, for such a course will keep the tribes no better than beggars always—but divide the proceeds of the land into a reasonable number of parts, and pay it out annually through a Government agent in subsistence, farming implements, horses, &c., until exhausted. As soon as the Government completes the purchase of the surplus land from the Indians it should be thrown upon the market for actual settlers. It would soon be taken up, and these settlers would at once begin to open farms, and to set an example of thrift and self-support by the side of their Indian neighbors.

I am aware that the dividing of the land in severalty among the Indians has been before proposed; but I believe the idea has been to divide the reservation into two parts, and settling the Indians on one and selling the other to settlers. I would no longer keep the Indian cut off from the world and apart from civilization. After the selections of homes and allotments have all been made to the heads of families and each member of the tribe, every section or part of section not taken up should be sold.

The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have under their treaty about 1,000 acres per capita. An allotment of 80 acres per head is enough for all practical purposes, so that there will be left 920 acres to be sold. At \$1.25 per acre there will be a fund of \$1,150 to be set aside for each one, and all together a fund of about \$3,000,000. Now, by the time the fund shall have been expended in the way deemed best, to assist and help along the Indian farmer, he will have had his own experience, assisted by the agency farmer, but the still better schooling—that of witnessing how his white neighbor works his field, and how he has clothed and fed from the proceeds of his 160 acres of land his family of four or five children without any aid from the Government or elsewhere. At this point I would throw the Indian upon his own resources and let him "sink or swim" as he himself elects.

This arrangement, too, would settle the trouble about Indian leases of grass lands and trespassing cattle. All persons agree that the lands must be utilized, and it is

evident that the Indians themselves cannot make use of it. And if they cannot be leased by the Indians for grazing purposes, then trespassing cattle will overrun the reservation and consume the grass any way. Experience has shown that an army would be required to keep the thousands of heads of cattle held just on the border, from crossing the imaginary line and entering the reservation.

The presence of these trespassing cattle will, of course, always have a tendency to demoralize the Indians, by tempting them to depredate upon the herds under the plea that the cattle were stealing their grass. The allotment of land in severalty, as I have suggested, seems to me will solve the whole trouble, and finally settle the Indian problem, and remove a great weight and responsibility from the Government. Then we would have no more Indian wars, and the "Wild West" would be changed into a country of settlers engaged in farming and stock-raising.

I am, very respectfully,

P. B. HUNT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OSAGE AGENCY, *August 20, 1885.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I have the honor to make my seventh annual report of this agency, situated south of the State of Kansas, west of the 96th principal meridian, and east and south of the Arkansas River, comprising an area of 1,570,196 acres, and occupied by the Osage, Kaw, and part of the Quapaw Indians. The reservation was purchased of the Cherokees by the Osages, as they claim, with the specific understanding that they should have a title to the same in "fee" from the Cherokee Nation. Ten years after the land was purchased and paid for with Osage funds, through which time they were clamoring for a deed, Congress, without the knowledge of the Osages, demanded a deed to Osage lands to be made to the United States, in trust, from the Cherokee Nation, a copy of which was sent to this office. On presenting this to the Osage council they were much disappointed, and asked that the paper be returned, and a request made for a deed such as had been promised them when the land was purchased.

The Osages numbered in June 26, 1885, 1,547, of which 1,170 were full and 377 mixed blood. The full bloods mostly cling to their blanket dress, converse in their native tongue, and are indolent in their habits, the men lounging about their lodges or houses most of the time, allowing the women to do most of the work. The mixed bloods all wear citizen's dress, speak English, and are all to some extent engaged in farming and stock-raising.

The Kaws numbered 225, of which 173 were full and 52 were mixed bloods. The full bloods keep up their reputation for wandering about, visiting other Indians and the State for the purpose of trading, smoking ponies, and begging, whichever seems best to accomplish the end in view—that is, getting a living without physical exertion. When at home, they display a commendable energy in trying to raise something to subsist on.

A few of the Quapaws still remain on this reservation, living in huts and farming small patches. They also get some employment from the Osages. They are satisfied with small things; can dance, and be apparently happy if they have but one meal in the house, and that one on the table. They have never received any benefit from their own reservation, all proceeds therefrom being taken by the few who remain at Quapaw agency. They should be returned or their reservation sold and the proceeds divided per capita among them.

INDIAN FARMING.

With the full-blood Osages it is a failure, at least with the present generation, as they look upon work as degrading, and to plow and hoe only fit occupations for poor white men who have to work for a living, and they are careful to impress this idea on the minds of their children. They all manage to plant small patches of corn and vegetables, and if their duties as consistent Indians are not too pressing, with the assistance of the stronger and more energetic members of the family (the women) they manage to raise a fair crop, which they dry and otherwise prepare for winter.

The Kaws have better fields and generally raise considerable corn and vegetables. They suffer from late planting and proper care; from their ponies being poor in the spring, and inattention to cultivating at the proper time. The mixed bloods are most all farming to some extent, and many of them, with the assistance of white men, have good farms and raise large crops of corn and millet.

Stock-raising should be the business of this country, as beef can be produced here very cheaply. A number of the Indians have herds of cattle and most of them have plenty of hogs. They should take better care of them and pay more attention to keep

up the stock. All have more or less ponies, in which they take great pride. While stock will do well for eight or nine months in the year, yet more care should be taken to prepare feed for the remaining three or four months. Indians and others that have had stock in this country have suffered greatly the past year for want of sufficient feed to tide them over the cold winter. Perhaps one year in three stock will get through, but they are in poor condition to take food in the spring. The Indians are beginning to learn this, and more hay is being put up this fall than was ever known before. A large number of full bloods have purchased new machines and are cutting for themselves and neighbors.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

I have long believed that to educate the Indian was the only way to solve the much perplexed Indian problem, and am more fully convinced that, while the Government is looking after their interests in other directions, ample provision should be made for the education of every Indian child, and they be *compelled*, if necessary, to comply with such provision. If this were carried out, in one generation the Indians would be an English-speaking people, acquainted with the labors, habits, and means of our self-sustaining, self-governing race. They would then be ready for citizenship, and should be accorded the privilege of earning their own livelihood.

With the above idea in view I secured the passage of a compulsory "education law" by the Osages, penalties pertaining only to their annuity rights. In my last annual report I noticed the progress as a result of this law as far as the opening of the school September 1, 1884.

The agency school soon became overcrowded. I first sent 50 children to Carlisle, Pa., then 15 to Osage Mission Kansas, and 30 to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans. We still had more in school than could be accommodated comfortably. A day-school was then organized on Bird Creek by some of the citizens, and a number of young scholars taken out and placed there. Also 16 children were sent to Houghton, Iowa; making a total of over 120 taken from the agency school during the year, and still the school was full nearly all the time. During the entire year the results were beyond my fondest anticipations. The Indians soon learned that if they wanted a child for a few days for any special reason they must first obtain an order for it from the office.

At Kaw the regulation of the Indian office was equally as effective of good results, and I am fully convinced that if the vantage-ground is not lost, the children of this agency will practically all in ten years secure a common-school education. I cannot believe that the Government can afford to let the opportunity pass.

WATER-SUPPLY.

For years we have been trying to secure a supply of water for the schools, and at last succeeded in striking a vein of good water sufficient for all purposes near the center of the village. Having on hand a steam-pump, I erected a 500-barrel tank on a stone tower 20 feet high, on the hill or plain upon which the school buildings and agent's residence are situated, and with a system of pipes water is furnished to almost any part of these buildings; have also laid mains and placed hydrants to all the Government buildings in the village below, having about 90 feet pressure, which gives good security from fire. The steam-pump is also so arranged that it can be utilized at twenty minutes' notice, and increases the force of the water-pressure to any extent the pipes will bear. There is in all nearly three-fourths of a mile of pipe, all the work being done by agency mechanics, except the building of the tower, and at an expense not exceeding \$600.

LEASES TO CATTLEMEN.

As I stated in my last report, these leases were made by the Indians of this agency for two reasons: first, that they might derive a revenue from a portion of their reservation that they did not require for their present use; and, second, as a means of protection from the promiscuous grazing of their lands by cattle owned by parties living along the borders of the reservation that allowed their cattle to run at will. As a result of the system, the Indians have received during the past year more than ten times the amount ever received in any one year prior to the granting of these leases, and to my knowledge there is not a herd of foreign cattle on the reservation outside the pastures. Many fanatics have filled the newspapers of the country for months past with sensational articles, stating how the poor Indian was being crowded off from his range, and would-be philanthropists have expressed their sympathy with the poor Indian ponies that must suffer and die because the white man's cattle were allowed to eat up all the grass. I can assure all such troubled spirits that I can take them a week's ride over the million acres inclosed by these pastures, and reserved by the Indians for their own use, where the grass is belly-deep to horses, in which they cannot discern the trail of a pony or cow the past summer, all of which will be burned this autumn unutilized.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

Perhaps the greatest questions now before these Indians is the presence on the reservation of a large number of United States citizens under the guise of laborers, farmers, &c. There never has been a time during the history of this agency but that a few citizens have been employed by the Osages along the border to assist them in the opening of farms and caring for crops and stock. As the success of these has been witnessed by those living a little farther in the nation, they too have secured such service. A number of times during the past seven years they have been driven out by the police, only to return again and bring a friend with them. As is usually the case, there are two sides to this question, and both the members of the nation and the United States citizens are to blame for their presence, as the latter have pressed in regardless of office instructions, and the former as persistently guaranteed that all was right, in order to secure their services. It is very evident that this matter has reached that point where it must be controlled, or the Indians will soon find that they have practically lost their reservation. Many of them fully realize this, and are anxious that a system of permits be authorized where by they may secure the desired laborer and yet be freed from the pressure that is now upon them.

In general the health of the Indians the past year has been reasonably good, although the death rate far exceeds the increase, and must continue to do so so long as they cling to their present habits. They seem to fall easy victims to diseases that we are generally able to control with good nursing. The medicine men that hold an iron hand over them are a fraud, both as to the treatment of diseases and teachers of religion, which they combine.

During the year a hospital has been erected for the school, capable of accomodating from twelve to fifteen patients, and has proven a great benefit, as children have done much better removed from school building than formerly.

As I am about to leave the service, I can but reflect over the seven years spent at this agency, and while there has not been as much accomplished as I could have hoped, yet I believe there has been some progress made toward placing these Indians in a position where they can become a part of our self-sustaining, self-governing community. As a few special features of encouragement, I will mention the abandonment of the issue of rations, and free shops, which encourage idleness and profligacy; the compiling and adoption of a code of laws which provide for an elective council to represent the nation in all matters of business, thus practically overthrowing the old chief rule; and the establishment of courts for the settlement of all personal difficulties; the building for almost every family of a comfortable house on claims selected by themselves, thus breaking up the old town life; the passage of compulsory education laws, by which nearly all the children of school age have been placed in school, and many other evidences of progress, which comes very slow, however, and I am of the opinion that no marvelous revolution will be accomplished with the present generation; but much should and I believe can be accomplished with the children by keeping them in school, and as much as possible for a series of years from their parents and friends who would encourage them to keep up their Indian life. With all the cares and perplexities pertaining to the administration of an agency, I have found much to enjoy, as it has been a pleasure to notice every progress that has been made by these children of the forest, and administer to their wants.

As I retire I can but express my thanks to the Indian Bureau for their cordial support through all these years of service, to the many employes who have so cheerfully assisted in managing the agency, and above all to our kind Heavenly Father who has watched over and cared for my family and myself during our sojourn here.

Very respectfully,

L. J. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTTOE AGENCY,
August 20, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with office circular of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition and progress of the several tribes of Indians connected with this agency.

The year has been quiet and uneventful, and there is no circumstance of particular significance to record. The Indians on all the reservations have pursued the peaceful and even tenor of their way, no act of violence or breach of the peace worthy of mention having occurred either among themselves or in connection with the whites. I can repeat with added confidence the statement of my former report that no white community of equal number can show a record so clear of violence or with so few of

fenses against person or property as these Indians. Their patience and forbearance under acts of wrong and injustice to which they are sometimes subjected by a certain class of whites, who have obtained a foothold on the surrounding territory, are really surprising.

In regard, however, to another class of offenses I cannot speak so favorably. Their morals and social habits are abominable. While they acquiesce grudgingly and under protest in the necessity of doing a certain amount of work and endeavoring to provide by civilized methods for some sort of subsistence, when it comes to the regulation of their social and domestic affairs they despise the white man and his ways. In these respects I doubt if they have advanced one iota in all the years during which they have been under the training and tutelage of the superior race. They marry and unmarried at pleasure. Their daughters are held as legitimate merchandise. Polygamy, though not universally practiced, is considered perfectly proper and excites no remark. It is, indeed, practiced to a greater extent than a superficial acquaintance would lead one to suspect. The woman as a rule accepts the situation with the apathy of the race. Occasionally, however, the first wife organizes a revolt against the interloper and succeeds in driving her out; but sometimes she is driven out herself, and compelled with her brood to find lodging and subsistence as she can. Some of these are cases of extreme hardship. So long as this condition of things continues they can make no real progress; the emancipation of the woman is one of the first steps in the civilization of any people. Moral influences and the example of the whites have utterly failed to effect any change for the better in their domestic relations. I think it is high time they were placed under the restraints of law just as other people. I can see no reason why an Indian should not be sent to the penitentiary for bigamy as well as a Mormon. One or two examples would do more to break up the miserable practice than all that teachers and missionaries can do in a generation.

Aside, however, from these and kindred matters which affect their moral rather than their physical condition, these tribes have made perceptible progress in the direction of independence and self-support. Of course it has been done under constant urging. I do not believe there is any upward tendency in the Indian nation. The very moderate advance these Indians have made in the twenty-five years or more during which they have had teachers and helpers has been made under the constant pressure of those around them; if that pressure was withdrawn they would speedily relapse into utter idleness and barbarism. But the hopeful aspect of the situation is that they respond more readily and kindly to the efforts put forth in their behalf, and they will no doubt continue to do so as their muscles become inured to labor and they acquire the skill which practice alone can give in the methods and processes of civilized industry.

The statistics accompanying this report have been obtained by actual visitation from house to house, by personal inspection of the crops, and by the answers elicited from the owners as to stock and other items within their knowledge.

THE PONCAS.

The Poncas are fortunate in occupying one of the most desirable tracts of land in the Territory or anywhere else. In beauty, in fertility, and in the natural resources of a farming or grazing country it cannot be excelled. If a community of five hundred white people owned their reservation as the Indians do, they would in a few years make it blossom as the rose. The Poncas in time, no doubt, will develop its resources to an extent sufficient to meet their moderate requirements. In some respects they have this year made a gratifying advance over last year's operations.

The corn crop especially promises a much larger aggregate than that of last year. If properly gathered and taken care of, it will be sufficient to afford them a fair supply. It is unfortunate that the Poncas do not use maize in the shape of bread, as it is much easier to raise and furnishes a more wholesome diet than the sodden cakes of wheat-flour which they ordinarily use. The difficulty of getting it ground, perhaps accounts in part for their not using it, as there is no mill nearer than Arkansas City, 35 miles. I am under the impression that if they were furnished with a mill attached to the saw-mill engine, where they could have corn ground—say one day in the week—they might be induced to adopt corn bread to a considerable extent, much to their advantage.

Their wheat crop shows a falling off from last year, but the season was unfavorable for this grain. Considering the signal failure of the crop throughout the West, the Poncas have succeeded as well as any other people could have done under the circumstances. My experience and observation for the last two years have led me to the conclusion that wheat is not a profitable crop for these Indians to raise. It is too uncertain and too expensive. If they succeed in growing a crop, the various expenses connected with the harvesting and care of it eat it up. It requires about a dozen Indians to take up the grain after a reaper, and they all have to be paid. They seem,

with few exceptions, incapable of acquiring the necessary skill to operate a machine unless of the simplest kind; they constantly break down their reapers; a machine will hardly last them more than two seasons till it is entirely spoiled. But after the crop is secure, before it can be utilized it must be hauled to Arkansas City, 35 miles, and exchanged for flour at not to exceed 30 pounds to the bushel, so that in the end they get but little for their labor. Another serious drawback connected with their raising wheat is the thrashing. The Indians never could learn to run a thrashing machine; it must be done by agency teams and employés, and as they insist on having the grain thrashed as soon as it is dry, or before, it constitutes a laborious and exhausting job both for man and horses, occupying two or three weeks in the hottest part of the summer. If there had never been a reaper or thrashing machine on the reservation, and they had been taught to harvest their little crops with a cradle and tread them out with horses, as white farmers did for many years, it would have been, I think, greatly to their advantage.

I am still of the opinion that stock-raising is the true industry, not only for the Poncas, but for all the Indians connected with this agency. Their facilities for pursuing it are unsurpassed. It furnishes larger returns for the labor and is less subject to vicissitudes than ordinary farming. But in order to succeed they must make better provision for subsisting their stock during the winter than they have heretofore done. I have had all their mowing machines repaired and put in good order, and have given them every encouragement to put up this year an adequate supply of hay, and hope they will do so.

The following statistics present a summary of the present condition of the tribe and the result of their farming operations for the past year. The present population of the tribe is 574; number of births, 25; number of deaths, 11; showing a net increase of 14 over last year. They have broken 273 acres, an increase of 205 acres over the amount broken last year. They have built 2,220 rods of wire fence; they have inclosed, including the new breaking, 1,369 acres, an increase during the year of 311 acres. They have actually cultivated 976 acres, being 297 acres more than they had in cultivation in 1884. One hundred and sixty-one acres of this were sown in wheat, which produced 1,905 bushels, being 275 bushels short of the amount raised last year; but in view of the general failure of the wheat crops the present season, the shortage is much less than might have been expected. Seven hundred and fifty-four acres were in corn and will yield 18,850 bushels. From personal inspection of every field on the reserve, I am satisfied that the average of 25 bushels to the acre, at which I have placed it, is a very moderate estimate. The remaining 61 acres were planted to millet, potatoes, and a variety of field and garden vegetables, estimated to have produced 75 tons of millet, 1,375 bushels of potatoes, 525 bushels of peas, beans, tomatoes, and other garden vegetables, 3,500 melons, and 5,000 pumpkins and squashes.

I am sorry to say that the Poncas have not been so fortunate during the past year in regard to their stock as in their farming operations. The number of both horses and cattle shows a slight falling off during the year. In regard to the horses, this is accounted for by the fact that those issued some years ago are old, and many of them died last winter from the effect of the severe cold, and many of their cattle died from the same cause, together with lack of sufficient provision for so long and hard a winter. Profiting by this experience, they are making unusual exertions to secure a good supply of hay, and I estimate the amount saved at 750 tons, which with the stalk-fields and other forage will be fair provision for the stock on hand.

The Poncas determined to try the experiment of living without Government rations for the ensuing year, and agreed to exchange the subsistence usually furnished for an equal amount in horses and cattle. This was perhaps a step in the right direction, and may conduce to the general progress of the tribe, but it will bring hardship and suffering to some. There are a good many old men and women who have never made any attempt at farming, indeed are not capable of doing so. They will get no part of the stock, as they could make no use of it if given them. They have no means of subsistence whatever except weekly rations heretofore doled out to them. These simply give up their living for the benefit of the more fortunate members of the tribe. They will undoubtedly suffer the pangs of hunger, and I anticipate a higher death-rate in the tribe in consequence of the new arrangement. I very much doubt if it will show an increase of population during the coming year. This seems hard on the poor and helpless portion of the tribe; but the movement had to be made some time, and perhaps no better time is likely to arrive, as the poor they will doubtless always have with them.

The school.

The industrial boarding-school was conducted during ten months of the year with a good degree of success. The whole number of pupils in attendance at any one time, as well as the average attendance, was larger than last year, and would have been considerably larger but for the fact that about 50 of the largest and most advanced

pupils went from this school to training-schools outside—namely, to Chilocco and Lawrence.

Taking these into account, a very fair percentage of the children of school age in the tribe have been in attendance on the means of education during the year. I anticipate, however, that the coming year will make a still better showing. The abandonment of the rations system by the tribe, as one of its good results, I think will have the effect to fill up the school, and, though the motive be unworthy, the good to the children will be the same. Owing to the absence of the larger boys it was not practicable to cultivate as large a quantity of ground as last year; nevertheless the industrial teachers, with the assistance of the little boys, raised 9 acres of corn and 4 acres of potatoes, and other garden stuff, from which can be produced 300 bushels of corn, about 150 of potatoes, and an abundance of peas, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, and other vegetables for the children's table.

Police.

I have reason to be entirely satisfied with the character and efficiency of the police force on this reservation. They obey all orders with cheerfulness and alacrity, and no case of disorderly conduct or act of insubordination has occurred among them.

Sanitary.

The fact, as shown by the statistics, that the births in this tribe have exceeded the deaths, and that their number is actually increasing, contrary to the almost universal experience of Indian tribes, is of itself a sufficient evidence of a favorable sanitary condition.

While a considerable number has been under treatment at one time or another during the year for some trivial ailment, cases of severe and dangerous illness have been very rare, and I am pleased to say that no serious illness and no death has ever occurred among the children in the agency school. Notwithstanding its contiguity to streams of water and its long warm summers the reservation seems to be exceptionally healthy.

THE PAWNEES.

The Pawnees now number 1,045, showing a steady decrease in population from year to year. The deaths largely outnumber the births, and it seems only a question of time when the tribe will become extinct.

The favorable change noticed last year in the gradual breaking up of the village system has continued during the present year. Many who had previously taken allotments, but were unable to occupy them by reason of their inability to make the needed improvements, have managed to get some breaking and fencing done, and will, as soon as they can secure some kind of dwelling, make their permanent residence on their individual farms.

The Pawnees seem to be a more sprightly and enterprising race than most of the Indians of this agency, and manifest a more genuine desire to adopt habits and customs of civilized life than any of the other tribes. This is due, in part at least, to the fact that there are among them several mixed-blood families, who possess a really respectable degree of cultivation and refinement. These have made for themselves neat and comfortable homes, and surrounded them with shade trees and orchards, some of which are already in bearing. They cultivate a variety of crops and live very much as white people. Their influence and example have done much to stimulate the more intelligent and enterprising of the full-bloods to adopt a similar course of life. On account of a partial failure of the corn crop last year many of the Pawnees were reduced to distressing straits to procure the means of subsistence. In their sorest need, however, they never turned their eyes to the flesh pots of Egypt, nor expressed a desire to return to the system of Government rations; but struggled manfully through the winter, and on the opening of spring went to work with a will to plant and cultivate another crop. I am pleased to say that their efforts have been crowned with a degree of success which will afford them abundant provision for the year.

The following figures from the statistics gathered by Mr. McKenzie, the clerk in charge, will show the aggregate results of their farming operations during the past year. They had in cultivation 971 acres, from which there were produced 1,177 bushels of wheat, 35,000 bushels of corn, 969 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of potatoes, 300 bushels of pease and beans, 5,000 melons, 3,000 pumpkins, besides a variety of vegetables too tedious to mention. They have also cut and secured 300 tons of hay. In the way of stock they own 300 head of cattle, 15 mules, 100 swine, and a large number of ponies. These, however, change hands so frequently, and pass so often from the possession of the Pawnees to that of some other tribe and back again, that their number cannot be stated even approximately. They need a better class of horses to do

their work properly. If they had such I am satisfied they would not give them away as they do the ponies. They also need assistance in the way of building houses to enable them to permanently occupy their allotments. One carpenter and one apprentice to do all the work for a population of more than a thousand, find constant employment in the shop, and can do little or nothing in erecting houses on different portions of the reservations.

Agency.

The agency buildings, with the exception of that used for office and agent's residence, are in very bad condition. Built originally of cotton-wood lumber and roofed with cotton-wood shingles, they have become so rotten and dilapidated as scarcely to afford shelter from the storms. By authority of the Department I have directed the carpenter to prepare plans and estimates for the buildings needed. These are not yet ready, but this work should be pushed to completion during the coming year.

School.

The industrial boarding-school was conducted with energy and success during the school year of ten months. The children have made a steady and gratifying advance in their studies, in the understanding and use of the English language, and in skill and efficiency in the various branches of manual labor taught in the school. The Pawnees are fully awake to the importance of education. In addition to the pupils in the agency school, they have sent a large number to other schools for the benefit of more thorough training than they can secure at home. During the year a well was sunk and a tank and windmill erected to furnish the school with water. They have proved a complete success, affording an abundant supply of pure water in the building.

Missionary.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church has recently placed a missionary in this field in the person of Mrs. Gaddes, who seems in every way fitted for this important work. The society proposes to erect a building and make this a permanent missionary station. There is here a large and inviting field for this kind of work, and I anticipate the happiest results in a few years from the labors of the society among these people.

Sanitary.

The preponderance of deaths over births and the general diminution of the tribe is sufficient evidence that the sanitary condition of the people is not good. The trouble, however, is not of a local character. The acute diseases incident to the locality and climate are not particularly frequent or severe. But many of the Indians are tainted with hereditary and constitutional complaints which weaken their powers of resistance, and they succumb to attacks of pneumonia or malarial fever which a healthy constitution would easily overcome.

THE OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

I have but little to say for this tribe. Indeed I feel compelled to modify somewhat even the guardedly favorable opinion I expressed of them in my last report. They promise everything and perform nothing; they are easy and good natured, but intolerably lazy and shiftless. They are still possessed of the idea that they are rich and do not need to work. They are sharp, too. They are willing to pay a blacksmith and hunter for the mere nothings they want done, and to do all the work in their respective lines without asking the Indians to do any part of it. But they do not want to, and have made a formal demand on me to abolish the place, pretending they are not enough about farming. But the real reasons are they want his salary added to their annuity, and they don't want anybody around whose business it is to try to get them work. It seems exceedingly difficult for the Otoes and Missouriias to abandon their nomadic habits. They will leave their houses, and collecting around the reservation, or on some other part of the reservation, erect a village of tents, where they will feast and dancing until they are driven away, only to repeat the operation again during the year. While the above presents, as I think, fairly the prevailing character of the tribe, I have, nevertheless, been able to force work enough out of them to title them to their rations under the rule, and a few, notably the half-breeds, have shown a commendable degree of enterprise in cultivating their crops and extending their farms.

The following exhibits shows what the tribe has accomplished in the way of farm-

ing and improvement during the year. They have under fence 1,140 acres, 321 acres of which were in cultivation. From these were produced 3,500 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of potatoes, 50 of turnips, 25 of onions, 1,000 melons, 200 pumpkins, and 200 bushels of other vegetables. They have also made 200 rods of fencing and cut and put up 500 tons of hay.

LOWER OTOES.

That portion of the tribe which seceded some years ago, and have been living on Deep Fork, in the neighborhood of the Sac and Fox reservations, still obstinately refuse to return to their own reservation, preferring to lead a precarious and poverty-stricken existence, depending mainly upon the bounty of other Indians for subsistence, who can ill afford the draft upon their resources. The conduct of these Indians in absenting themselves from their proper home is due mostly to the influence of their chief, Medicine Horse, and it is thought that upon his death, which cannot be far distant, they will return and the tribe will be thus finally reunited.

School.

The boarding-school was conducted during the year with an exceptional degree of success. The attendance was larger than ever before, and the progress made by the pupils was very good, especially in the acquisition of the English language, many of them speaking it quite fluently.

THE NEZ PERCÉS OF JOSEPH BAND.

During the whole of the year to which this report relates the Nez Percés were agitated over the subject of removal to their former homes. They confidently expected to have gone during the fall of 1884. Failing in this they passed the winter in anticipation of a removal in the early spring, and finally left in May, 1885, a part of the band going to their old home in Idaho, and a part to Washington Territory. Under these circumstances, as was naturally to be expected, they accomplished nothing during the entire year except to put up a little hay in the fall to winter their stock. As these Indians did nothing since the date of my last report in the way of farming, building, or improvements of any kind, there is nothing of this sort to present and no statistical statements except that which relates to the school which accompanies this report. Their number and whatever is of interest in relation to their social and vital statistics will doubtless appear in connection with the reports of the respective agencies to which they were sent.

School.

The day-school was conducted as usual and with fair success up to the time Indians left the reservation, the Nez Percés through all their excitement having never faltered in its support or lost their interest in the education of their children.

THE TONKAWAS.

On the 29th of June, 1885, the Tonkawas from the neighborhood of the Sac and Fox Agency took possession of the reservation recently vacated by the Nez Percés. They number ninety-two all told, and appear from the little I have seen of them to be a degraded and inferior race of Indians, lazy, filthy, and thievish. They present in every respect a marked contrast to the high-minded, alert, and reliable Nez Percés whose place they will poorly fill. They nearly all speak English, more or less, and in that they have at some time and place had considerable intercourse with whites, but it was such intercourse as did them little good, since, to use a well-expression, they have acquired all the vices of the white man without any virtues. The Nez Percés left plenty of comfortable houses to accommodate all people, but instead of occupying them they all huddle around the agency, and in dilapidated tents or in booths made of boughs covered with a bit of canvas. Their object in this is to be handy, so that when rations day comes around they can get their grub with the least possible exertion. They are very poor, a few ponies and some worn-out tents constituting their worldly wealth. It seems the tribe never saw a wagon till they came here, and not one of them knew how to hitch up a team. Lessons, however, have been given them in matters of this kind. They have been resisted to break some of their ponies, and seem quite interested. It is possible that patience and perseverance may do something for them yet.

In conclusion, and in quitting the service, I beg leave to express my profound sense of the kindness and courtesy with which I have at all times been treated by the

partment. I desire also to say that I have been generally fortunate in the selection of my employes, and have found them, with few exceptions, faithful and efficient in the discharge of their several duties.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. SCOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, QUAPAW AGENCY,
August 26, 1885.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency. I assumed the duties of agent September 1, 1884. Having been among the Sioux Indians of Dakota two years before coming here, I found the duties here differing very materially from what I had been used to—in some particulars more pleasant, and in others not so pleasant.

Eight remnants of tribes are under the control of this agency. The Indians are all civilized and competent to earn a livelihood for themselves. Most of them speak the English language fluently, and their communities in point of intelligence compare very favorably with settlements of whites in the neighboring States. White blood is so predominant in a part of the tribes that an agent has to inquire whether they are Indian or white. The different tribes agree with each other very well, but many petty disagreements exist internally among most of the tribes, the Wyandottes, Senecas, and Modocs being the exceptions.

This agency is very poorly located. We are 4 miles from Seneca, Mo., on the flint hills of the Ozark range, with a beautiful prairie lying to the north and northwest, which lets in the winds and storms of winter, and a thick growth of brush, scrub oak, and luxuriant vegetation on the south, east, and west, which shuts off in the hot season of the year all the breeze we might otherwise enjoy. I cannot write as glowing a report of this agency as my predecessor did.

The work of the agency is too much scattered, the Seneca blacksmith-shop being 15 miles to the south, over flint hills and rocks. The Wyandotte school is 4 miles southwest, the Quapaw school 12 miles northwest, and the Miami day school still 12 miles beyond that.

Most of our Indians are well disposed.

The census of this agency this year shows the population, by tribes, to be as follows:

Quapaws	60
Confederated Peorias	149
Miamis	57
Ottawas	117
Eastern Shawnees	85
Wyandottes	251
Senecas	239
Modocs	97
Total	1,055

The buildings at this agency are good. The shops have been rebuilt during the year, and now afford plenty of room and good accommodations for all mechanical work.

The crops in this locality are fair. In the low lands a portion of the crops were destroyed by the heavy rains and high water in the month of July.

The schools of this agency deserve especial mention. The Seneca and Wyandotte boarding-school has done good work, considering the accommodation in the way of buildings. The condition of the buildings can scarcely be described. The sleeping accommodation is limited to such an extent that from thirty to forty girls sleep in one room, while from forty to fifty boys sleep in another. The buildings are very badly decayed, and consequently are very unhealthy. We have not sufficient room to keep our clothing and property belonging to the schools in the condition they should be kept in. The condition of the Quapaw boarding-school is about the same. The attendance at both these schools has been very good. The expense of maintaining these schools, for salaries alone, has been this year \$7,300. If the Department would erect a new building at this agency sufficient to accommodate all the children, it could be maintained at a cost of \$4,750 per year, resulting in a saving of \$2,550 in salaries alone every year, to say nothing of other expenses. With such a school, properly located, the boys could be employed to good advantage, both to themselves and

the service, in the work at the shops at the agency, and get the benefit of mechanical training that they cannot now enjoy.

The work of the year at this agency has been very satisfactory to me. Last November I organized the court of Indian offenses at this agency. Its work has been very commendable. Many disputes and minor difficulties have been adjusted and settled by the court in a very satisfactory manner.

I have had a very competent and agreeable force of employes during the year, with one exception, and I can say for each one of them that they have done their part to make the work of the agency successful.

The missionaries amongst us have, with commendable zeal, carried forward their part of the work, and the fruit of their labors can plentifully be seen in the houses of the Modocs and others. Hulda H. Bonwill, one of God's noble women, has worked here during a part of the year as a missionary, but failing health has compelled her to return to her home in Philadelphia. We trust that she may be restored to health, and that her people may return her to her field of labor.

We look forward to a pleasant and prosperous year, and leave the past with but few regrets.

Very respectfully,

W. M. RIDPATH.
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX INDIAN AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 10, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, dated July 1, 1885, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of Indian affairs at this agency. I deem it unnecessary to indicate in this report the boundaries of the several reservations, being a repetition of reports made for a number of years, no changes having taken place during the past year.

The number of Indians in each of the five tribes is about the same; also Indians settled among them from other tribes, as enumerated in my last report.

TONKAWA INDIANS.

On the 22d day of October, 1884, received from Lieutenant Chandler, acting Indian agent, 92 Tonkawa Indians from Fort Griffin, Texas. They were in a very destitute condition. I placed them on the Iowa reservation, in compliance with the Department instructions, where they remained until June 16, 1885, when they were moved to the Oakland Agency, Indian Territory, in compliance with instructions from your office, with all their effects, Government stores, &c., arriving at their destination June 30, 1885, after a trip of thirteen days, through rain, mud, and across exceedingly high waters. They were very loath to go to their new homes, and did not give their consent to go until after a delegation of their people had visited the reservation and reported favorably. They seemed very anxious to engage in agricultural pursuits, and if properly encouraged I think they will be an industrious people.

STATISTICS.

The statistical part of this report is approximated from best information to be had. The extent of the Territory, scattered condition of the Indians, and limited amount of help allowed at this agency for the labors to be performed, render it impossible to make an actual census and an absolutely correct statistical report.

BUILDINGS.

There have been erected at the agency during the past year three frame buildings complete, except as to painting, to wit: One carpenter's dwelling and one clerk's dwelling, each one story (10 feet), and of same dimensions, 16 by 30 feet, and L 14 by 14 feet, and one combined carpenter and blacksmith shop 18 by 40 feet with 10-foot story. All of the above-named buildings were erected by the agency carpenter, assisted by the regular employes.

There also has been erected, during the same time an addition to the Absentee Shawnee boarding-school building, 36 by 100 feet, two stories, the mechanical labor being performed by Messrs. Thompson and Collins under contract. The same parties also erected, in connection with the same property, a frame wash-house complete,

14 by 20 feet, one story, and two frame outhouses 6 by 10 feet each, under instructions and authority from your office. The addition and other buildings are well and substantially constructed.

The buildings throughout the agency that were on the ground prior to my preceding report remain the same as therein indicated, by adding to them then very dilapidated condition the decay, wear, and tear of another year, except as to the old part of the Absentee Shawnee boarding-school building, which has been repaired, and when repainted will be in first-class condition.

I renew the suggestion made in my preceding report in connection with the Sac and Fox Mission boarding-school building, "that a very beneficial outlay of money could be made in connection with this property," and I recommend that repairs be had and an addition thereto be built, as set forth in a plan, with statement of cost of material and mechanical labor, forwarded to you from this office June 23, 1885.

BEHAVIOR AND INDUSTRY.

I am pleased to report general good behavior by the Indians under my charge, and that they have made commendable progress during the past year in agricultural pursuits, enlarging farms, building houses, &c. The close of this season will find more corn and hay on the different reservations than have ever been harvested in any one year, with an increased production of garden vegetables, although serious damage was done by the "web-worm" to their corn and gardens.

I have succeeded in establishing a settlement of Sacs and Foxes on the productive lands of the North-Fork Canadian River. They have this year good crops of sod corn. More of the tribe will follow soon, and with proper encouragement and protection I think a few years will find the entire tribe, comparatively speaking, settled there engaged in agricultural pursuits, those being about the only lands of their reservation which will yield a return for labor.

SCHOOLS.

During the past year the tribes of this agency have furnished to the Chilocco, Lawrence, and other Indian schools at least 70 children, the Mexican Kickapoo tribe not furnishing any; but there is now a growing school interest among them. There are about 100 children attending school at Chilocco and the Indian schools in the States; an average school attendance during the past year at the Sac and Fox Manual Labor School of 30; at the Absentee Shawnee Manual Labor School of 32; making a total in school from the different tribes of 162.

The Sacs and Foxes have kept their school as full as accommodations would well permit, but with suitable conveniences I feel sure that they would keep at least 60 pupils in their home school.

The Absentee Shawnee school has been kept to its capacity without trouble. The buildings for that school will now accommodate 75 pupils, and so soon as school furniture is received sufficient to furnish the two new school-rooms the school can be increased to the capacity of the building.

Both schools—the Sac and Fox and Absentee Shawnee—are now being taught by young Indian men, graduates of the Hampton Normal, with prospects of good success.

These Indians, excepting the Mexican Kickapoos, are not, as a rule, averse to educating their children; but they do object to having their children taken away from them while they are so young and sent "away off" to school before they are able to properly care for themselves. This objection is surely prompted by parental love. The trouble in keeping the local schools full in the past has arisen not wholly from the Indians, but to a considerable extent from the practices of those in charge of the schools, to wit: the sending of children to the schools in the States regardless of age, and without the consent in many instances of their parents or guardians, thereby giving to the home schools the character of kidnaping institutions. With proper guarantees to the patrons these schools can be built up and made good preparatory schools, from which, at the proper period, good material can be procured for the Indian schools in the States, and good results follow.

AGENCY CATTLE.

On taking charge of this agency April 1, 1884, I receipted to my predecessor for 261 head of cattle of all ages. My property return for June 30, 1885, shows cattle of all ages 415 head; showing a net increase of 154 head. After furnishing all the beef necessary for the use of the Sac and Fox and Absentee Shawnee schools, I feel that the predictions in connection with the cattle interest, made in the annual report for 1884, have been fully verified, and the small additional expense allowed fully justified.

HORSES AND MULES.

Of the Government horses there are 4 that should be condemned and sold, they being almost wholly unserviceable from old age; also 1 mule which should be disposed of for same reason.

FENCES.

The fences at the schools were reset and repaired during the past winter and are in good shape, but the fencing around the agency buildings, on account of its decayed condition, should be removed and replaced with new material.

GOVERNMENT SCALES.

The wood-work of the four-ton scales is very much decayed, and should be replaced with new lumber.

GAMBLING.

The vice of gambling seems to be on the increase.

STEALING.

A great deal of horse-stealing has been done during the past year, not by the Indians from one another, but by a class of white and colored men, who make frequent trips through the country. I think that 100 head will not exceed the number stolen. Two of the parties (white men) who were engaged in the stealing were arrested, tried, and convicted, and are now in the penitentiary.

WHISKY SELLING.

On several occasions considerable quantities of whisky have been introduced into the Pottawatomie Reservation, and sold to the Indians by parties who challenge arrest by United States marshals, and even speak defiantly of United States soldiers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

As a remedy for these evils (stealing and whisky selling), I suggest that a United States commissioner be appointed and located at this agency, with one or more United States deputy marshals. They, with the assistance of a well-armed and well organized police force, could, I think, rid the country of the desperadoes who infest it, bidding defiance to all Government authority.

COURTS.

The rules to govern courts of Indian offenses, as suggested by the Department, have not been adopted by any of the tribes of this agency; but the Sac and Fox tribe have adopted a form of government. Their constitution and laws were forwarded to your office for approval, in whole or in part, on the 12th day of June, 1885. They have waited patiently for the action of the Department thereon, being very anxious to put their laws into force for the suppression of such crimes and offenses among themselves as are not provided for by the United States statutes. Not having received any information as to what action the Department has or will take thereon, those who favor progression are becoming somewhat discouraged, and are inclined to criticise the Department, stating "that it seems like when they do undertake to do anything to advance and better the condition of their people they are not promptly and properly sustained by the authorities, but that the whims and caprices of the non-progressive element, though largely in the minority, seem to take precedence in consideration and decision."

GRAZING PERMITS.

During the past year grazing permits have been granted to citizens of the United States by the Sac and Fox and Mexican Kickapoo tribes of Indians. On the 10th day of October, 1884, the Sac and Fox tribe, through a full and unanimous council of their chiefs and headmen, entered into contract with Messrs. Warren, Moore and Lambert, citizens of the State of Kansas, granting to them the privilege of grazing with cattle the north end of their reservation, by metes and bounds, a tract contain-

ing 200,000 acres, for a period of ten years from March 1, 1884, for the consideration of two cents per acre and the fencing of the entire tract with a four-strand barbed-wire fence, also the erection and maintenance of a four-strand barbed-wire fence on the west line of their reservation, extending from the North Fork Canadian River to the intersection at the southwest corner with the fence surrounding the land covered by said permit, with gates in all fences at all traveled roads; all fences and improvements to be the property of the tribe at the expiration of the permit. There will be about 110 miles of fence. The tribe have left for grazing and agricultural purposes about 280,000 acres. There is only one Indian family living on the lands covered by the permit, it being a section of country almost wholly unfit for agricultural purposes.

The permit was drawn up by the tribe's attorney, under the direction of and in the presence of their council. The payments are made semi-annually in advance, on the 1st days of March and September of each year, \$2,000 each. Two payments have been made, the last of which was made on the 25th day of July, which was not due until September 1, but was made in advance of the time to relieve the pressing wants of the tribe, they not having received any annuity for more than a year. The failure of crops last year from drought, and the partial destruction of their gardens this year by the "web-worm," rendered them very destitute. The money is distributed per capita by their treasurer on the enrollment of the tribe.

The Mexican Kickapoos entered into contract with Messrs. Childs & Scott, citizens of the State of Missouri, on the 8th day of July, 1885, granting to them permission to graze cattle upon their reservation for a period of five years from July 8, 1885 (reserving for agricultural and grazing purposes all lands necessary for their own use), for the consideration of \$5,000 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, and all improvements made by the lessees at the expiration of the lease to be the property of the tribe.

Messrs. Townsend & Pickett on the 24th day of July, 1885, made a payment of \$2,500 to the Iowa tribe of Indians on their grazing lease, the money being distributed per capita.

Owing to the quality of the ranges leased, I am of opinion that the Indians are receiving a fair compensation for the privileges granted. There can be no doubt but what these leases are highly beneficial to the Indians. They derive a revenue from that which has been an entire loss to them heretofore, being consumed by foreign stock without compensation, and by fire each and every year. Their interests to a certain extent are mutual with the lessees', thereby receiving considerable protection. They are brought into contact with the practical management of an industry most suitable to their country, that of stock-raising. It is a start in the direction of self-support, looking to the soil therefor, with more certainty than the chase as a means of support. It gives them business ideas and a conception of the value of their estates, thus tending to elevate them from wards to men. I believe that the Indian can be progressed rapidly by allowing him privileges in the control of his land to the greatest extent possible (except as to sale thereof), to make restricted leases to citizens for agricultural purposes under the direction and approval of their agent, for in no other way can they ever succeed in opening up farms of any extent. Without money, stock, agricultural implements, or skill, how can they? Thus they would be brought into direct contact with practical farming and in every-day communication with honest, law-abiding citizens, bringing civilization to them sure and certain, but so gradually that their prejudices would not rebel thereat. They would soon be moving with the tide of progress, cheerfully and willingly. Attempted radical changes add fuel to the fires of prejudice and superstition. The leasing system would bring the desired changes gradually, and would rid their country of thieves and gamblers, largely their present associates and advisers, a class of men who have no respect whatever for honesty, morality, Christianity, society, or good government.

CASH ANNUITIES.

If the cash annuities could be paid in installments of three or five years instead of semi-annually, good results would follow, thus providing them at one time with sufficient means to engage in profitable pursuits. Necessity would teach the profligate ones the importance of economizing their money by the time the second payment rolled around. Throw more responsibilities on to them, give them more fully the management of their business interests, more fully the personal control of their lands, and better guarantees of ownership; then the mountain of fear and prejudice will be removed.

ARABLE LAND.

The agricultural or arable lands of the different reservations composing this agency will not exceed ten per cent. thereof. I believe that seven per cent. is a liberal estimate; the remaining ninety-three per cent. being fit for grazing purposes only, and can be classed as fair summer range, being limited as to the winter grasses.

SANITARY.

The sanitary practices are not good, but are improving. A very great number are now suffering with malarial diseases, to that extent that our schools will not fill as rapidly as usual, I fear.

MISSIONARY WORK.

Relative to the missionary work, I submit herewith reports of Revs. William Hurr (an Indian missionary) and Franklin Elliott.

ADDITIONAL FARMER.

The additional farmer not being subject to, but under instructions of, the department, advisory only with the agent relative to his duties under his position and the execution thereof, renders it virtually a sinecure position.

EMPLOYÉS.

Of the twenty-two employés, agency and school, twelve are Indians. I desire to call your attention to the limited number of employés for the amount of work that should be performed to make the service efficient and effective; also to the great need of a physician for the Absent Shawnee school and the Absent Shawnee and Mexican Kickapoo tribes of Indians.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC A. TAYLOR,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
July 6, 1885.

SIR: The missionary work for the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians at this agency is in charge of the Baptist Home Mission Society, under my direction. I have been earnestly devoting my time to the work assigned to me, and zealously in my efforts to promote both the temporal and spiritual welfare of those committed to my care. Religious services are held in a neat chapel in the forenoon, and in the evening at early candle-light of each Sabbath during the year. A Sabbath school is conducted in connection with the religious services, composed principally of Indian children. I am glad that signs of progress are visible; however, the work is slow, requiring patience and zeal.

The membership is small—about eighteen. I live in the hope that the time will soon come when the Sac and Fox Indians of this agency will fully adopt civilization and Christianity, laying aside all of their old ways of living and worship.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM HURR,
Missionary.

Maj. I. A. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

SHAWNEETOWN, INDIAN TERRITORY,
July 7, 1885.

SIR: I can report a church membership at this place of about fifty, in which are represented the three races—whites, blacks, Indians; and of the latter, four tribes, mostly half-breeds, Pottawatomies, Shawnees, Ottawas, and Kickapoos. These members are very much scattered, many of them beyond the reach of pastoral care, a result of the unsettled condition and wandering disposition of many of them, which renders our organization weaker than its members would indicate.

While some by wavering lives and occasional glaring inconsistencies bring reproach upon the cause of Christianity, the greater number are worthy christians, leading consistent lives and exercising a wholesome influence over those around them.

Though we have not made as rapid progress as we should like, there has been considerable gain during the year, not the least important of which is the addition of six Indian members and the erection of a neat, commodious house of worship.

There are some hindrances to christian work which might be removed by placing the Indian in possession of all that is due him, pushing him out on his own resources, giving him to understand that he must sustain himself or perish, and making him amenable to the laws of his white brothers. Such a course would certainly prove a powerful adjunct in building up an intelligent robust Christianity among that race. A people will develop in proportion to the responsibilities that rest upon them and the extent of the civilizing influences thrown around them. The unsettled state of the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees has been a serious hindrance to christian work among them, but I am pleased to acknowledge that your policy toward them has in that respect wrought a remarkably rapid change for the better.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks for the valuable aid and encouragement which you have very courteously extended to me and the work in which I am engaged. I am also very grateful for the hearty co-operation of your employés at this place.

Sincerely,

FRANKLIN ELLIOTT,

Missionary.

Maj. I. A. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

UNION AGENCY, MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this the annual report of the Union Agency for the year ending August 31, 1885. Having taken charge only on September 11, 1885, and only learning a few days since that I would have to make the report in lieu of my predecessor and immediately, it has not been possible for me to collect the information proper to the annual report.

THE JURISDICTION

of this agency extends over the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, commonly called the "five civilized tribes." Their territory lies in the eastern portion of the Indian Territory, extending from Kansas to Texas, and lying adjacent and on the west of Southwest Missouri and Arkansas.

POPULATION.

Cherokees (native), adopted whites, Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen	about..	22,000
Choctaws (native), adopted whites, and freedmen	do	18,000
Chickasaws, natives	do	6,000
Muscogees, or Creeks	do	14,000
Seminoles	do	3,000
The whites, lawfully in the country as licensed traders, railroad and Government employés, and their families, probably number		3,000
The number of farm laborers and workmen and their families, under permit of Indian authorities, is probably		17,000
There are probably of emigrants, visitors, and pleasure-seekers, some		1,500
There are of claimants to citizenship denied by Indian people, probably		5,000
And about three or four thousand willful intruders; making a total population of over		90,000

GOVERNMENT.

The different nations composing this agency have regular constitutional governments. Their constitutions are based on that of the United States, *mutatis mutandis*. A sketch of the constitution of the Cherokees, their laws, and institutions, is given as illustrative of the others:

The constitution of the Cherokee Nation declares, first, the boundary of its lands: second, "that the lands of the Cherokee Nation shall remain common property, but the improvements made thereon and in possession of the citizens of the nation are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens respectively who made or may rightfully be in possession of them." No citizen shall dispose of such farms to United States citizens, and after two years' abandonment the farms form part of the public domain, and may be settled and taken possession of by other citizens. The property of a deceased citizen is disposed of by his will, properly recorded, or, in absence of a

will, by laws regulating inheritance. The laws make provision for administrators and executors of wills, &c., the district courts having full probate jurisdiction.

The power of the Cherokee government is divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, and no person or persons belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the cases expressly directed or permitted in the constitution. The legislative power, called the national council, consists of a senate and house of representatives, called the council. The national council exercises the usual functions of State legislatures. The supreme executive power is vested in "the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation," who has about the same authority as a governor of a State, exercising the veto power, pardoning prerogative, &c. He is elected by *visa voce* vote of the majority of the people and serves for four years. There is the treasurer and assistant treasurer, the national auditor, nine sheriffs, one for each political district, many deputy sheriffs, one district clerk for each of the nine political districts, also deputy clerks and solicitors or prosecuting attorneys for each district. The principal chief has four executive secretaries, whose salaries average about \$1,250 each per annum, and his office is thoroughly well organized. He has also an advisory board, called the executive council.

The judiciary is composed of nine district courts, three circuit courts, and 1 supreme court, the latter being a court of appeals. A motion to abate or dismiss a suit, or demurrer overruled in the circuit court, may be appealed to the supreme court. Cases involving the death penalty are in the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the supreme court. In these courts may be sued out writs of attachment, garnishment, ejectment, &c., under the provisions of the Cherokee statute.

In the Cherokee Nation the wife may hold property in her own name, and not subject to the will of her husband, and *vice versa*. The constitution further provides against *ex post facto* laws, that those accused shall have fair trial by jury, and all citizens shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions from unreasonable seizures and searches, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without good cause, supported by oath or affirmation"; that "no person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of reward and punishment, shall hold any office in the civil department of this nation." Freedom of worship is guaranteed forever. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. The trial by jury to remain inviolate, and section 9, article 11, of the constitution declares as follows:

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged in this nation.

The school system of the Cherokee Nation is quite complete. The board of education, composed of three persons of liberal literary attainments, moral and temperate, appointed by the principal chief and confirmed by the senate, has entire charge of the schools, with power to adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws for its own government, and for the government of the male and female seminaries, orphan asylum, and primary schools; to prescribe and enforce a series of uniform textbooks, &c., and they have accordingly adopted and enforced complete rules and regulations. Teachers must have proper certificate of examining board before they can be appointed, and as a class they average about as well as the teachers of adjacent States. In 1880, December 10, the national council apportioned the primary schools according to the population at that time, as follows:

District.	Number of children.	Number of schools.
Cooweescoowee	874	16
Delaware	806	15
Saline	384	7
Going Snake	735	13
Flint	420	8
Tablequah	757	14
Illinois	595	11
Sequoyah	372	7
Canadian	461	9
Total	6,204	100

The enrollment last year was over 4,000, or about 70 per cent., and the average attendance was about 2,600, or about 42 per cent. of the total school population of 1880, when the census was taken. This average is very high, considering that the children have to walk from a quarter to 4 miles to attend school, and is partly due, probably, to the fact that the law of the Cherokees in paying teachers stimulates the attendance,

as the salary is fixed at \$30 per month for an average of 15 pupils or under, and \$1 extra per month for each when the average rises above 15 till it reaches 35, when \$50 per month is paid, the maximum salary for primary schools.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum, where the nation furnishes everything—medical attendance, clothing, &c.—is a splendid and commodious building with a large farm attached. It can care for about 175 children, and does average about 150. Its course of study is from the merest elements to a high-school course of a medium order. It had last year at its June commencement a very nice display from the kindergarten department, introduced some two years ago, to the great advantage of the younger children, the small full-bloods taking hold of its lessons with great aptitude, and with much more spirit than they do with the ordinary school branches.

The male and female seminaries near Tahlequah have excellent large brick buildings, with first-rate high-school course of study, with good facilities, are beautifully situated, and in a flourishing condition. They average about 125 pupils each. The nation in each supports absolutely 50 boarders, and furnishes board, lodging, fuel, lights, washing, text-books, and instructions, for \$5 per month in national scrip. I have directed catalogues of these schools to be sent you, and desire to submit them as a part of this report, as they will give a better idea of the actual advancement of these people than many words of general comment.

The Cherokees have a national jail of sandstone rock, three stories high, under the charge of the high sheriff and his guard. It is surrounded by a close board fence about 10 feet high, and has a very well-built gallows in the inclosure, which is not the worse for wear, as the authorities incline to be very merciful. There are over twenty prisoners, who are required to work and who wear the zebra suit. There is also a national blind asylum, at which are kept and cared for the blind and infirm and also a few demented persons. This building is of brick, four stories high, and must have cost \$15,000.

The outline of the Cherokees illustrates the general condition and tendency of the five civilized tribes.

SCHOOLS.

Muscogee or Creek Nation :	National schools.
Eufaula district	9
Wewoka district	5
Deep Fork district	4
Okmulgee district	
Arkansas district	6
Coweta district	1

All these must average at least 20 children.

- Baptist University, near Muscogee.
- Howell Institute, in Muscogee.
- Kane School, near Muscogee.
- Tallahassee Mission School.
- Wealaka Mission School.
- Levering Mission School.
- Asbury Mission School.
- New Yorker Mission School.

Choctaw Nation have three large academies and many primary schools and missions, of whose names and locations, &c., I have no data at all adequate at present.

Chickasaw Nation has four large academies, a number of primary schools and mission schools, of which I have no adequate data at present.

Cherokee Nation :

- Three high schools, as stated,
- One hundred primary schools, as stated,
- The Worcester Academy, Vinita,
- The Baptist Mission, Tahlequah,
- The Presbyterian Mission, Tahlequah,
- The Moravian Mission, Oaks,
- The Presbyterian Mission, Childer's Prairie,
- Episcopalian School, Prairie City,
- Others of which I have no adequate data.

A large per cent. of the teachers are natives, and the schools are taught in English, though in full-blood settlements the teachers generally speak both languages, a very necessary accomplishment in teaching to those who speak only the Indian language.

CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the nation are composed of many classes and grades. The Cherokee Nation will illustrate the other nations. Her citizens are full-blood Cherokees; half-

blood Cherokees to one sixty-fourth Cherokees and —— white stock; Cherokee crossed on Creek, on Choctaw, on Chickasaw, &c., and on the African stock; adopted citizens of the Cherokee Nation—full-blood Shawnees, full-blood Delawares, full-blood Creeks, full-blood white men, full-blood African, and the same stock variously blended with Cherokees and with other races, including Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, Chickasaws. The much larger part of the nation is of the Cherokee blood, about 8,000 full-blood and 8,000 mixed-blood Cherokees, and about 5,000 of the other races mentioned.

The other nations are not mixed so much with other races as the Cherokees, but resemble it in degree.

There is a large class of citizens of these nations needing attention badly at the hands of the Government—those claiming to be citizens of the Indian Nations but denied by the nations. This class is not subject to United States law, because they submit affidavits that they are Indians. The Indian courts refuse to take cognizance of them, because they declare them to be citizens of the United States who are pretending fraudulently to be Indians in order to use and enjoy Indian land, timber, grass, &c., without paying tax. I have been informed that affidavits were manufactured by some of these over names as widely known as those of John Smith and George Washington, either as forgeries of these names or by parties claiming those names, and subsequently not to be found. Some of these claims are undoubtedly fraudulent and others are just and deserving of respect.

This class, however, is a serious annoyance to all parties, as they are amenable to no law, and when they complain to the agent for civil redress against an Indian citizen there is no method but to suggest compromises, arbitration, and gracefully evade all responsibility, as in view of the treaties it would seem unwarranted and arbitrary in the agent to sit as a judge in a civil case between two parties the Government views as Indian citizens, and where the treaty confers exclusive jurisdiction to local courts. Where civil cases arise between an Indian and United States citizen, and the United States citizen refuses to keep his contracts, he may be put across the line, where he may be subject to the civil law; but if the Indian is at fault, the white man is advised that he has no right to make a contract with the Indian citizen, and if he does so, does it at his risk. This seems to be a serious chasm in the operation of law. Moreover, an Indian may go into the States and get large credits, bring the merchandise into the country, and then pay or not, as he chooses. When United States citizens have married Indians, they, at least, it seems to me, ought not to be allowed such dishonorable privilege. Civil jurisdiction ought to be placed somewhere, that all parties might at least have the privilege of being heard. This privilege of refusing to pay honest debts brings discredit on the Indian country, and seriously retards and interferes with a healthy intercourse, which, of all causes, would operate most strongly to the development of its people.

The most important matter to these nations, however, is the settlement of the cases of disputed citizenship, as they are not only a fruitful source of trouble, but are increasing in a manner alarming to the Indian people. Active and continuous effort should be made to decide as speedily as possible upon some plan, acceptable to the Government and the Indian nations, to definitely determine the rights of cases now on hand and those hereafter to arise. The evils of a large class of people among the Indian people amenable to no law cannot be overestimated.

The intruders may be classed into those innocently coming into the country, not knowing that it is unlawful; those fraudulently pretending to be of Indian blood; those persistently and willfully defying and evading the authorities simply for the privilege of living in the Indian country; escaped criminals and felons from the States seeking refuge here. Along the border the intruders steal timber and coal and use the Indian grass without compunction.

Since taking charge of this agency I have suggested a plan, and am putting it in operation, of deputizing several members of the Indian police force for each nation to make the intruder question their special business, making a descriptive list of intruders, and acting under direction of this office strictly, but paid a special salary by the nations for whom they work.

The salary paid by the Government of \$8 per month is not enough to support them and their families while riding constantly on this service over a wide scope of country. It would not pay the expenses of a single week. The danger and labor must be paid for or else the men cannot be obtained. This plan is practical and will enable an element to be controlled which has not been controlled heretofore, and which has been a source of many serious difficulties and crimes.

CRIMES.

Crimes in the nations are diminishing steadily, owing largely to the efficient manner in which the court at Fort Smith, Ark. (the Federal district court for the western district of Arkansas) is conducted. There they capture, try, convict, and sentence the criminal "with neatness and dispatch." It is dreaded by the criminal class and admired by law-abiding citizens.

The efficiency of the Indian courts in punishing crime among their own citizens is gradually improving, but is as yet by no means perfect. The criminal jurisdiction of the courts, however, reaches all classes except that favored man the disputed claimant for Indian citizenship, who may kill or be killed by Indians without any court exercising jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES COURT.

This court has criminal jurisdiction over cases where a United States citizen is a party. It has no civil jurisdiction when a United States citizen is a party, which fact is taken advantage of by unscrupulous parties to come into the Territory for the evasion of their debts, and by unscrupulous Indians to make contracts with citizens of the United States, get the consideration, and then repudiate further connection with the contract, to get credit from merchants in the States and then refuse to pay their just obligations. This court should have jurisdiction in all cases of a civil nature in which a United States citizen is a party. The idea has been advanced that in levying an execution against an Indian citizen and selling him out, the improvement or farm to which he has title being sold, might be bought by a white man, and that in this manner white men would get located all over the national domain. This objection is met by the fact that nothing could be sold that the Indian did not have, and *he has not, and he did not have, the right to sell to a United States citizen, but only to a citizen of his own country or nation.* In this manner the execution would be necessarily restricted. Further, the usual homestead exemptions should be provided for. This plan would enable Indians to get credit to prosecute legitimate enterprises, and would encourage a useful and healthy intercourse, with a strong tendency to develop the Indian people and advance their material welfare. The long distances necessary for witnesses to travel now to Fort Smith, Ark., make the administration of justice very expensive both to the Government and those compelled to attend, and actually operates to prevent many crimes being reported, as witnesses cannot afford the expense of the trip to Fort Smith. If the court were located somewhere in the central part of the Indian Territory, from which its business comes, it would save the Government large sums now expended in mileage and witness fees, and be a great advantage to those summoned to the court, saving them time, trouble, and serious expense, and would encourage citizens to report all cases of crime, as their fear of the cost would not outweigh their desire to see justice done.

AGENT'S JURISDICTION.

The United States agent is kept busy trying to determine who are intruders, of the great number reported to the agency as such; then putting them out the limits of the agency; and, lastly, keeping them out with a United States Indian police force, paid \$8 a month, out of which each man must furnish his own horse, saddle, and bridle, pay his own expenses, and care for his family in a luxurious manner, if he chooses to do so. The United States is available for this purpose, but it is like using a sledgehammer to fan away the flies with—strong enough to crush the fly, but not nicely adjusted to the business.

Where men are charged with evading their just obligations by coming into or staying in the Indian Territory, he is required to put them and their effects across the line, where they may be subject to civil law. He also decides very many civil disputes arising between United States citizens alone, and between United States citizens and Indians, acting as arbitrator, and generally supervises the intercourse with the Indians agreeably to law and the regulations of the Indian Department. It is his duty further to prevent crime and assist in the arrest and delivery of criminals, to supervise the intercourse of Indians with each other, to pay out per capita where it may be due from the Government to the Indians in the limits of the agency, and conduct such investigations as may be referred to him by the honorable Secretary of the Interior Department.

The Indian police consists of 40 privates and 3 officers, who are located at different points throughout the limits of the agency, so as to make the force as efficient as possible. Were the area equally divided it would give 712 square miles to each as his circuit. This police force, despite its inadequate salary, has been of incalculable service in impressing upon the lawless the idea that the eye of the Government is on them, in preventing crime and bringing criminals to justice, recovering stolen property, &c. If their salaries could be increased it would be a wise economy in increasing and maintaining its efficiency.

MATERIAL GROWTH.

The growth of the Indian people in material wealth has been rapid during the last few years, and while during the year just closed the losses have been heavy in cattle by comparison with other years, the crops have been reasonably good, large areas of

new land have been put in cultivation, and it is only a matter of few years when the people will be a wealthy and strong community. The half-breed particularly is intelligent and progressive, surrounding himself with the comforts and refinements of life, and using all means at his control to acquire and enjoy the advantages of accumulated wealth. Leaving out his idea as to what is good for the Indian, he differs but little from his Kansas or Texas cousin. There are enormous quantities of hay put up on the prairies, and this, with the extensive grazing and great extension of farms, argues that a few seasons will remove the envious growl of the "boomer" that the Indian is not using the land.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the honor to recommend that a law be passed making the penalty of stealing timber, &c., from the Indian country, or intruding the second time, one of imprisonment. Such a law is absolutely necessary to save the Government the great annoyance and expense of ejecting the energetic and aggressive "boomer."

I would earnestly recommend that action and continuous effort be made by the Indian Department to settle cases of disputed citizenship in the Indian nations, and have a settled plan for disposing of cases that may hereafter arise, and do away with the *prima facie* cases which are becoming a serious menace.

I would further recommend the removal of a United States court from Fort Smith, Ark., to Muscogee or Fort Gibson, with same criminal jurisdiction as at present, and with jurisdiction to cover all civil cases not provided for by treaty, to the local courts of the Indian nations; the increase of pay of the Indian police, and for the payment of the principal to the Indians who receive per capita payments.

I have the honor to be your faithful and obedient servant,

ROBERT L. OWEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, TAMA CITY, IOWA,
August 10, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs of the Sac and Fox Agency in Iowa.

Our Indians, the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, disclaim any connection whatever with the Sac tribe, and claim most earnestly that they are Foxes only. Under certain treaties made with the Government over thirty years ago the Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi were removed from Iowa to Kansas. Their relations there not being as pleasant as desired they returned to their old home in Iowa and settled in Tama County, locating on both sides of the Iowa River some 2 miles west of Tama City. The main object that they had at this time in selecting this particular locality was the fact that the Indian cemetery where their ancestors, brothers, and children were buried is situated here. It seems to be a part of their religious faith to guard with fidelity and watch with care the spot where their numbers are buried, and during their stay with us, covering a period of over thirty years, it is a notable fact never have they allowed this sacred spot to be entirely unguarded.

Early after their arrival in Iowa they commenced purchasing lands, having certain portions of their annuities set aside for that purpose, until they are now the owners of some 1,340 acres, all lying together. This land is situated on the Iowa River bottoms, and is valuable for grazing purposes and agriculture, subject to the objection that in time of high water it overflows.

Under the head of civilization, it is proper to state that they have made but little progress, and very slow progress. Living in the rude huts of their ancestors, cooking their food from a fire made on the ground, the smoke escaping from an open roof, sleeping on bunks of boards arranged like bunks around the sides, wearing their blankets, painting their faces, and decorating their heads, are all relics of the Indian life of their fathers, and to which they cling with wonderful tenacity. On the other hand, they have adopted some of the civilized customs and habits of their white brothers, among which may be noted: They have to a great measure adopted our commercial plans and modes of doing business; driving good trades in the sales of such property as they wish to dispose of, scrupulously keeping their contracts for the payments of their debts, and knowing exactly the amount of the same. They have also adopted the use of improved agricultural implements, such as are used by the whites, laying aside the old Indian hoes and spuds, the scythe and sickle, and using instead improved cultivators and plows in cultivating their fields, mowers in cutting their grass, and horse-rakes in putting up their hay. They are to a large extent abandoning their old habit of "packing" or carrying their burdens on their ponies, and instead

are using wagons for this purpose, owning now fifteen wagons, which are kept for their own use and purchased with their own money. In years past they had been in the habit of letting their ponies run at large upon their lands and the commons, but the demands of civilization with which they are surrounded have compelled them to build fences, which they have done year by year, completing some one hundred and ten rods this year, so that in fact their entire reservation is now practically under fence, making a grand and commodious pasture for their stock, which is composed exclusively of ponies or horses. In their culinary department they have also made some progress, adopting, as well as their limited facilities will permit, some of the customs of their white sisters. They make very good bread and biscuits, fair pies and cakes, and most elegant soups; have a cloth laid, and dishes on their table (which is generally the ground).

In their relations with the whites they observe the Christian Sabbath, never coming to town on that day, making visits or traveling around the country.

In habits they are a quiet, peaceful, even-tempered people, naturally averse to work and inclined to idleness; but the present year they have done fairly well at work. As a rule, however, they seem at their best visiting the neighboring towns begging, or in some shady nook about their homes smoking, chatting, and playing cards. They lack thrift, industry, and a spirit of progress. They have a well-defined religion. While not what might be strictly called orthodox, it is wide apart from paganism. They believe in the living God, and seriously and devotedly worship Him, regarding Him as the giver of all their good things, and the sure avenger of their wrongs. Their religion partakes largely of the Jewish character. Feasts are held and prayers offered before their crops are planted, and another series of prayers and thanksgiving when their crops are gathered. Blessings and invocations are said when a child is born, and beautiful prayers are offered at the grave for the safe transmission of the spirit of the dead to heaven. Holy or consecrated tobacco is burned on certain occasions as incense, and they have something that profane eyes are never allowed to see, called "Me-sham," corresponding to the Jewish ark of the covenant.

The missionary work is under the charge of Presbyterian Women's Board of Foreign Missions. They have established rooms in Tama City, some two miles from the agency, which are open day times for the Indians to visit. These rooms are made attractive with books, pictures, and an organ, together with a sewing-machine, which the missionary uses to help and show the women how to sew. Last Christmas they had a Christmas tree for the Indian children, whereon about fifty dollars' worth of presents were distributed. The missionary also makes a visit of twice each week to the agency, where she does what she can to interest them in Christian work and thought. This is a good field for work, and it is to be hoped that much good work can be done.

The industrial and day school has during the year done fairly well. Miss Alice B. Busby, the teacher, has done splendidly for the chances that she has had, doing all that was in her power to interest the children also the fathers and mothers. She on last Christmas got them up a sumptuous dinner at her own expense, and quite a number of presents. In my opinion she deserves much credit for her work here. The Indians seem to have a deep-seated prejudice against education of any form, and persistently oppose the interests of the school, and it takes much persuasion of both agent and teacher to get them to let their children attend. Another difficulty in our attendance is, that our Indians live on both sides of the river, and in times of high water and bad weather it is very inconvenient for those living on the opposite side to attend. But in the main it is safe to say that during the year our school has made considerable progress; quite a number have learned to read and made some proficiency in mathematics, and acquired some knowledge of geography, and in drawing some of our pupils really excel. It is to be hoped with the new attractions added and to be added as indicated by you, our school will be a success.

The sanitary condition of our Indians is not what it should be; scrofulous and blood diseases prevail to some extent, two of our Indians dying the last year of cancer. It is my belief that their condition is owing largely to frequent intermarriages among relatives, exposure to cold, malaria arising from the bottom lands, uncleanness of habit, and the need of a good white physician to advise them and to administer to their wants.

Their crops the present year will fall short from those of the last year, while they were about the same in acreage as last year. The shortage is due solely to the heavy rains and overflow of the river on the lands. The crops on the higher lands are looking splendid and promise a bountiful yield. I estimate that the corn crop this year will be 2,000 bushels, but with a late fall and good weather it may largely exceed this. I estimate their products as follows: Potatoes, 500 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; of onions, 10 bushels; of beans, 200 bushels; of melons, pumpkins, &c., 100 wagon loads.

In regard to their present financial condition, they are in a very pinched state. Owing to the delay growing out of the apportionment of their annuities with the other branch of the tribe they have been without a payment for some time. They

have had to deal with their white neighbors entirely on credit, which credit is nearly gone. Their taxes are unpaid on their lands, and are now drawing heavy penalties, and they are in much need of their annuities, which they expect at an early date, which will greatly relieve them and put them in good financial condition.

Their population has not varied much during the year, they now amounting to 380 in number.

I believe this is all I have to report.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. H. MILLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

August 20, 1885.

SIR: As directed in circular letter dated the 1st ultimo, I herewith submit my first annual report of the condition of the Indians in this agency, consisting of the different tribes and numbers shown by the following statement:

Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	430
Kickapoo.....	235
Iowas.....	138
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	87
Chippewa and Christian, or Munsees.....	72
Total Indians present on their reserves.....	962

As these tribes occupy five different reservations in Kansas and Nebraska, they will be referred to separately, commencing with the most important tribe.

THE PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES

are located on the Diminished Pottawtomie Reservation, situated in Jackson County Kansas, containing 77,357 $\frac{5}{100}$ acres of land, a part of a tract of 576,600 acres obtained by the Pottawtomie Nation of Indians, through purchase, as their land and home forever, under provisions of the 4th article of the treaty made by those Indians June 5 and 17, 1846. Not exceeding four-tenths of the reservation is suitable for cultivation, but it is all splendidly adapted to grazing purposes, being covered with a thrifty growth of succulent grass, even on stony points; it is also well watered by two large creeks, and several small streams fed by springs of sufficient quantity, and so distributed as to furnish excellent and abundant water for stock in all parts of the reserve.

These Indians have one hundred and ten separate farms, or cultivated tracts, ranging in area from five to two hundred acres each, worked by one hundred and twenty families. All of these tracts are inclosed with hog-tight fences, generally made of rails, and very neatly and strongly built. At each farm there is a dwelling-house built of logs or lumber, and in a few cases of rock. A majority of the houses are inclosed with neat fences, and their interior arrangements evidence a desire on the part of the tenants to follow the example set by their white sisters in housekeeping, so far as the facilities afforded them and the opportunities for informing themselves will admit of.

These Indians own comparatively large numbers of horses and ponies, of which five car-loads were sold this year. These animals command liberal prices, and can be raised with less expense and care than cattle. Those who have cattle do not dispose of them, and are very anxious to increase their number. All of them wish to obtain cattle.

Owing to the heavy and long-continued rainfall last spring, corn-planting was delayed nearly four weeks later than usual, and this, added to the nearly total loss of some fields from planting bad seed, seemed to preclude the possibility of raising a good crop of corn. During the months of June and July, and to this date, however, the weather has been very favorable, and the prospects now are that an average crop will be raised. The Indians will have sufficient for themselves and stock, and some perhaps to dispose of.

The Prairie Band has about \$640,000 held in trust and invested for them by the United States, the interest of which is paid to them in annuities for support of schools, support of blacksmith and wheelwright shops, purchase of lumber, agricultural implements, &c., as provided by treaty stipulations and acts of Congress. Their annuities proper, with the number of Indians now present, amount to about forty-five dollars per annum, and a reasonable portion of it is usually expended for stoves, furniture, and other useful articles, aside from subsistence.

About two hundred and fifty Pottawatomies, now living in Wisconsin, who left here during the late war, are members of the Prairie Band, and are entitled to equal privileges with those here should they return. I understand that fifty of these people have made arrangements to return this fall, and that more are expected during the winter and spring.

These Indians are chaste, cleanly, and industrious, and would be a valuable acquisition to the Prairie Band if it were not for their intense devotion to a religious dance started among the northern Indians some years since. This dance was introduced to the Prairie Band about two years ago by the Absentee Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, and has spread throughout the tribes in the agency. They seem to have adopted the religion as a means of expressing their belief in the justice and mercy of the Great Spirit, and of their devotion to him, and are so earnest in their convictions as to its affording them eternal happiness, that I have thought it impolitic, so far, to interfere with it any further than to advise as few meetings as possible, and to discountenance it in my intercourse with the individuals practicing the religion. It is not an unmixed evil, as under its teaching drunkenness and gambling have been reduced 75 per cent., and a departure from virtue on the part of its members meets with the severest condemnation. As some tenets of revealed religion are embraced in its doctrines, I do not consider it a backward step for the Indians who have not heretofore professed belief in any Christian religion, and believe its worst features are summed up in the loss of time it occasions and the fanatical train of thought involved in the constant contemplation of the subject.

This band has an ample school fund and good educational facilities, yet the attendance is not as large as it should be. They have, without exception, expressed themselves as satisfied with the management of the school, and in council acknowledge the advantages of education; but it seems impossible to obtain and keep for any length of time as many children as the school will accommodate. The school, since its commencement in 1874, has been attended by citizen Pottawatomie Indian children, which has caused objection on the part of the Prairie Band. These children in past years have been reported as Prairie Indian children, and served to keep up the attendance at the school. Last November they were all sent to Haskell University, and the children since attending the school have a legal right to do so. I am satisfied that the attendance this year, since the month of November, of Prairie Indian children is the largest the school has ever had.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist between these Indians in regard to their business matters, they are thoroughly united on the question of retaining their present homes. Any suggestion of contrary action meets with an angry response, and they become unjustly suspicious of any attempt in that direction. Fourteen miles of fence, inclosing a tract of about 17,000 acres of the reserve leased before I assumed charge of the agency, was cut and totally destroyed by white people, and numerous depredations continue (as in years past) to be perpetrated on the grass growing on the reserve by farmers living contiguous thereto.

Intemperance among these Indians has been greatly reduced and is now of rare occurrence. They do not seek intoxicating drinks outside of the reserve, and that used by them is introduced by citizen Pottawatomies, of whom about two hundred are living on the reserve.

THE KICKAPOOS

occupy the "Diminished Kickapoo Reservation," located in Brown County, Kansas, containing 19,137 $\frac{87}{100}$ acres of land, the remainder of 150,000 acres received by those Indians, under provisions of articles 1 and 3 of their treaty with the United States, made on the 18th day of May, 1854. About three-fourths of this reservation is suitable for agricultural purposes, and the remainder affords fine grazing opportunities. The soil is richer than that of the Pottawatomie Reserve, and produces fine yields of corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and vegetables with a moderate amount of labor.

These Indians have sixty-six distinct farms, inclosed with rail, lumber, and wire fencing. A variety of seeds are planted on the farms, and they are generally well cultivated. There is a comfortable house at each farm, moderately well supplied with furniture, and about one-third of the farms have thrifty young orchards growing on them. They are economical in the use of produce or money that may come into their possession, and live comfortably.

They have strong religious convictions, and have had preachers among them for years, who expound doctrines partly Christian. The church government is strict, and exercises an elevating influence over about one-half of the tribe who conform to it. The remainder of the tribe, except those professing the Christian religion, have joined the religious dance, referred to in connection with the Prairie Band. The class last mentioned are those who have heretofore been addicted to strong drink; but they have yielded to the influences surrounding them, and now rarely use intoxicants.

They raise horses, hogs, and cattle, all of which they feed and care for properly.

These Indians have \$222,152.87 held in trust by the United States, the interest of which is paid in annuities for support of school, support of blacksmith-shop, and purchase of agricultural implements, subject to the control of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

These Indians, who hold their land in common, are greatly annoyed by that portion of their people who have become citizens under provisions of their treaty made May 28, 1863. The majority of the allottee class have squandered their property and money, and now gain a precarious livelihood by trespassing upon those who hold in common.

Several horses were stolen during the year, and the white people living on the borders of the reserve have depredated upon the grass, as usual.

These Indians seem determined to retain their present homes.

They have fair educational advantages, but failed during the year to improve them as they should. Their excuse was that a teacher whom it was inexpedient to discharge until April last was objectionable, and then the larger children were required at home to assist in farm and garden work. I have now employed a male teacher, who has succeeded in gathering twenty-two children since August 1. Several pupils from this tribe have been in attendance at Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans.

THE IOWAS AND SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI

are located on adjoining reservations in Northeastern Kansas and Southeastern Nebraska, containing, for the first-named tribe 16,000 and for the latter 8,000 acres of land. Though a considerable portion of these reserves are broken, the land is not rocky, and is of a very superior quality for farming purposes.

Nearly all of the Iowa reservation is fenced, either for farming or grazing purposes, and it is further improved by neat and in some instances commodious dwelling-houses, barns, and orchards. With the exception of about ten families, these people have adopted all the habits of practical civilization, and should not be subjected to the hardships and demoralizing influences incident upon making new homes in the Indian Territory. Yet, in view of the legislation upon the subject of their removal made by Congress last winter, it is likely that their transfer will be accomplished, and the routine work of education and civilization among them will still be in process twenty years hence. At a recent vote taken by these people, in reference to moving south, twelve persons voted to go. These represent about one-fourth of the Iowas belonging in Kansas, and constitute the blanket portion of the tribe.

They raise a surplus of hogs and horses and a number of them own cattle. A portion of them sell large quantities of corn, and the remainder have sufficient for subsistence and to feed stock. They also raise wheat, oats, and rye, successfully, and are in fact very happily situated.

The reserve of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians is about all fenced, and is principally utilized for grazing purposes, though there are a few large farms and a number of smaller ones proportionate to the population. They have some very good houses and desire to build others, but they have not heretofore taken the same interest in providing for the domestic comfort of their families that the Iowas have.

For several years whisky has been almost uninterruptedly sold to these Indians, causing death to at least two of the Sacs, and creating contention and, in a few cases, extreme poverty in both tribes. Under special instructions from the Department I recently caused the arrest of several persons charged with selling whisky to them, and this action, in connection with a close watch kept upon suspected parties, has produced a different and more hopeful state of affairs as far as intoxicants are concerned.

The Sacs and Foxes, besides receiving about \$90 per annum as annuity, have abundant funds for all other purposes that might tend to promote their civilization. Indeed, it is questionable if the possession of so great an amount of money is advantageous to them. With less they would probably exert themselves more. The Iowas receive about \$42 per annum as annuity, and have a bare sufficiency of funds for other necessary purposes.

These tribes, in common, have the finest school building in the agency, with all other buildings necessary to the accommodation of all their children of school age. No complaint can be made against them on the score of non-attendance at schools. All the children that could be expected have attended regularly, and made gratifying progress in study and in industrial pursuits. Independent of the attendance at this school, there are ten youths at Carlisle and other educational institutions for Indians from these schools.

Three blacksmith and one wheelwright shop are operated for the benefit of the Indians heretofore named. The character of the work done at these shops is the same as required in such shops in good farming communities among the whites. The mechanics employed during the year are fine workmen, of industrious habits, and their

continual efforts to please the Indians, by disposing of all the work brought to them, has had considerable influence in bringing about a condition of contentment among them.

THE CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN, OR MUNSEE INDIANS

are located in Franklin County, Kansas, on allotted lands, which they hold by certificate title. The Moravian Church has had a mission among them for a number of years, and all of them profess a belief in the doctrines of the church, if not members of it. Several young men have been educated by the church, and one of them has recently been sent to Alaska as a missionary.

They have \$42,560.36 held in trust by the United States, the interest of which is paid to them in annuities, but no funds for other purposes. They have adopted the customs of white people and are intermarrying with them. In my opinion the majority of them are prepared for the duties of citizenship.

As the result of my observations, afforded by ample opportunities, I am satisfied that the different tribes in the agency have made substantial progress in the civilized pursuits open to them, and that their assimilation to the usages of a higher civilization is being accomplished insensibly, perhaps, to themselves. After close inquiry I have not been able to learn of an Indian in the agency who disbelieves in the Creator, and their errors in religious views are the result of intense convictions, impelling them to grasp doctrines seemingly safer than those previously entertained. These convictions will continually urge them onward until, finally, they will comprehend and accept the truths of revealed religion. The best minds in the tribes are emphatically in favor of education, and with the progress already made in this direction the final result, in a reasonable time, cannot be otherwise than successful.

In addition to these favorable conditions, there is one other very important principle to be established before the full and final civilization of these Indians can be attained. Their homes must be made permanent, secure against the designs of politicians, the schemes of speculators—under the guise of actual settlers—and the perfidy of their own people. The morbid and ceaseless demand for Indian lands that forced these people from their homes fifty years ago, and since, is expected to accomplish the same purpose again, and if acceded to will continue until the Indian, without a knowledge of civilized pursuits or possessions, will illustrate in his abject condition the injustice of his treatment.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the official courtesies of those in charge of the office of Indian Affairs, and have to express my appreciation of the kind treatment extended to me by all the Indians under my charge.

Herewith forwarded, please find statistical information asked for in your letter.

Very respectfully,

I. W. PATRICK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAC AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, September 16, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to make my fourth annual report of the Mackinac Agency.

The Indians in this agency are not known or recognized by tribal relations, either by State law or treaties, are in all respects on an equality with the whites before the law, and scattered over the entire State north of the capital in small groups, no one settlement exceeding 200 souls.

They obtain a livelihood by farming in a very small way, fishing, working in the lumber, woods, and mills, berry-picking, and, to a limited extent, trapping. As a rule they are very poor, and the instances are rare where one has what would be considered a competence. Had they held the lands given them by the Government, the natural rise in their value would have made thousands of Indians comfortable, but these lands were forests and they had scarcely any facilities for clearing them. The whites crowded into their neighborhoods, bought their lands at a nominal price, and crowded the Indian to the wall. Had they been placed upon one reservation, with proper safeguards thrown about them, the Indians of Michigan might have been prosperous and happy. But it is too late to remedy the evil, and as a result the race will disappear in Michigan within fifty years.

In the mean time the Government is under treaty obligation to perhaps 3,000 of the total number. These obligations are allotments of land, sustaining schools, and payment of money. The Indians thus affected are the Chippewas of Isabella and adjoining counties, the Pottowatomies of Huron, in Calhoun County, and the Chippewas upon Lake Superior. All others have received what the Government owed them, and are entirely dependent upon their own exertions, receiving no aid in money, and hav-

ing only four Government schools. As a result, in the unequal contest these are surely losing ground, while those who are receiving aid provided for them in treaties are holding their own to better advantage.

During the year eleven schools have been maintained, with an average attendance but little below that of white schools in country neighborhoods. Because of the small salaries paid it has been my plan to engage as teachers the wives and daughters of those who are sent by religious denominations as missionary preachers among these people, if competent, save one school, where, the Indians being Catholics, I have employed a Catholic lady as teacher. Of course but a limited number of the total has thus been reached, but the schools are for the most part where, but for them, there would be no educational facilities. Upon the whole, the work of the schools has been fairly successful, and some of them are equal to any white country school in the State.

During the year I undertook to establish night schools for the adults and spelling and speaking schools for regular scholars, but the experiment was only a partial success, the grown people showing no great eagerness to accept the advantages offered, and I have decided that the results do not justify the extra work put upon the teachers.

I have made allotments of land in both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas, and there is much more land to be given. The Indians are beginning to realize the value of these lands, are more eager to get them, and retain them more tenaciously than heretofore. They are farming better, and keep a sharp lookout that the agent does not allot land to those not entitled, being anxious that it shall be saved for their children.

The extreme poverty of the Indians, their poorly-constructed homes, and this rigorous climate make sad havoc, with the children especially, causing much sorrow, for the Indian loves his children. Only one physician is employed by the Government, and it does not seem practicable to employ more, yet as a result many, especially children, die for want of medical treatment, unattainable because of the Indians' poverty.

I have also during the year distributed cattle and agricultural implements to those entitled, and \$400 cash annuity to the Pottowatomies of Huron.

As to the use of intoxicating liquors, that bane of the Indian, I am convinced that its use has decreased with those with whom I come in contact by reason of treaties. I have held several large councils each year during my term, and have strongly impressed the Indians with the necessity of keeping their lands, educating their children, and letting whisky alone. My teachers also have been very faithful in the same direction. These efforts have borne fruit, and the improvement is plainly seen.

In a test case the United States district court held that the clauses in the Michigan treaties forbidding the sale of liquor to the Indians could not be enforced, they being to all intents and purposes citizens. This decision let down the bars, and many dealers, who had heretofore refrained from selling, sought the custom of the Indians; and yet I am satisfied from careful observation that drunkenness has diminished among them. The field is so large that it is a very difficult work for an agent to do all that should be done for the Indians in Michigan. Yet my work has not been entirely fruitless, and has been supplemented by willing hearts of scores and hundreds of citizens, who are among those beginning to realize the claims these people have upon the humanity and Christian charity of the white race that has for a century wronged them.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWARD P. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
August 25, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report, for White Earth Agency, together with statistics and census of the Indians included under this agency.

By direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I reported for duty on April 1, 1885, to assume the duties incumbent on me as Indian agent. Having had some experience among these Northwestern Indians during the past twenty-five years, the situation here, was not altogether a novelty to me. During the first quarter of my administration here, I must have traveled about 1,200 miles visiting these Indians and acquainting myself with the various duties devolving upon me.

Consolidated under this agency are White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake Reservations, White Earth being the headquarters of the agency proper. White Earth Reservation is 36 miles square, possessing an acreage of 1,091,523, the number of acres tillable being 552,960. The total number of Indians residing on it, including the Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina bands, is 1,736. Of this number there are 471 between the ages of 6 and 16, or of school age. This reservation is well supplied with

wood and timber, and has also an abundance of prairie land finely adapted for stock-raising as well as raising cereals.

Red Lake Reservation is situated some 80 miles north of White Earth, and has within its boundaries 3,200,000 acres land, 1,000,000 acres of which it is estimated is tillable. The soil of this reservation is more sandy than that of White Earth, and consequently quicker to respond in agriculture. The western portion possesses much rich prairie land which will make excellent farms. The eastern portion has a more dense growth of wood and pine timber; the latter abounds in large quantity. The Indians number on this reservation 1,067. Of this number there are 234 of school age between 6 and 16 years. This band, like most other Indians, require educating and constant encouragement to habits of industry to place them upon the great highway to success and prosperity.

Leech Lake Reservation is situated nearly 100 miles east of the agency headquarters. The Indians there are known as the "Pillager" band of Chippewas. This reservation contains 414,440 acres of land, 1,000 of which is tillable. Whatever tillable land may be inundated by reason of overflow caused by the dams being built by the Government at that point can be deducted from the 1,000 acres. The population number 1,556 souls, 324 of whom are of school age. This band, while somewhat more nomadic in their habits, and subsist in the hunt and gathering wild rice, berries, &c., are peaceable and well disposed. This reservation, however, can never be utilized for farming purposes to advantage, and a change for the better should be made.

The Indians of White Oak Point, which lies southeast of Leech Lake, number 582 souls, 119 of whom are between 6 and 16 years of age. They belong to the same band (Mississippi) as those located on White Earth Reservation, and should reside there also, as there has been no effort to advance them in agriculture or to educate the coming generation that I am aware of.

The Mississippi Chippewas located at Mille Lac number 942; the number of school children included in above is 225. While this land belongs to the Government, this portion of the band have been allowed to remain during good behavior, by reason of their friendly intercession in former days when an Indian outbreak was imminent. These people also have never been assisted in agriculture, and have never enjoyed educational privileges. It is a question whether these people are retrograding or standing still. These Indians should be moved to White Earth Reservation with the remainder of their band.

INDUSTRY.

Many claim that the Indian can never be induced to become self-supporting by reason of disinclination to work. This, in a measure, may be true when applied to the full-blood Indian, whose former habits were very different from that of cultivating the soil.

I have serious doubts if white men would show any material improvement over and above these people if raised precisely under the same influences that these Indians have been raised. During the present spring I personally superintended some repairs on the roads, which consumed several days, with volunteer labor for which no remuneration was made. In this case I can truthfully say that they did some hard, honest work.

EDUCATION.

I am forcibly impressed that education is the great civilizer for these people; compulsory if need be, but educate them. While but little hope can be entertained for the older Indians in the matter of education, lasting good will be realized for the future generation who will soon take their place. There is now established on this agency four schools under Government supervision—two on White Earth and one each on Red Lake and Leech Lake Reservations. All but one are boarding and day schools. Authority has been granted for two more.

Upon my arrival here I urged upon the chiefs of the various bands the importance of education for their children, of the great effort and large expenditure of money made by the Department in their behalf for education. I asked for their co-operation in securing a full attendance, and they responded even beyond my expectation. With an average attendance of 60 scholars for the month of March, the White Earth boarding-school showed an average of 103 in May and June. Leech Lake, which showed an average attendance of 47 scholars for month of March, had an average of 62 scholars for month of June. This, to me, was a gratifying exhibit and demonstrated what could be accomplished by a little effort. The chiefs have promised me their co-operation and support in behalf of filling up the school on September 1, and from past experience I believe they will keep their promise. I have an excellent corps of teachers, who seem to appreciate the advantages which surely must follow in an effort to educate these Indian children to a higher civilization.

AGRICULTURE.

Fair progress has been made during the year past, as shown by the statistics just completed. If their advancement is not so rapid as one could wish, we should bear in mind the great transformation which an uneducated Indian goes through to abandon the tepee and the wild life incident thereto, and settle down to the realities of farming, raising his own grain and stock, and educating himself to a life to which he has been a total stranger.

Forty-five families are already cultivating lands allotted in severalty, eight allotments having been given during the past year, and greater results are expected the coming year. Seven hundred and forty-nine acres have been broken during the past year, 11,660 rods fencing built; and reckoning a yield of 12 bushels wheat per acre, which is the minimum quantity allowed, 36,600 bushels will be raised, with an estimated yield of 30,420 bushels of oats. Three-fourths of this crop, however, is raised by the mixed-blood Indians, many of whom are becoming intelligent farmers. There is probably no richer land in the Northwest than a portion of White Earth Reservation and more admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits. I am indebted to David Robinson, additional farmer, who has done good and willing service in behalf of agriculture.

LOGGING.

During the winter of 1884 and 1885 the Indians of White Earth and Red Lake Reservations were engaged in securing the dead and fallen pine timber, and selling the same, under contract, at a stipulated price per thousand feet, to white persons interested in this branch of business. This class of pine, if allowed to remain undisturbed, becomes in a very short time worm-eaten and thoroughly worthless to utilize as lumber. Many hundred thousand feet yet remain, which should be worked up into lumber, which would serve the double purpose of allowing these Indians support for hundreds of families, and at the same time keep hundreds engaged in work and inculcate in them a spirit of industry.

On White Earth Reservation 4,102,900 feet were cut and sold during the past winter, representing a money value of \$22,235.27 to be distributed among the various persons engaged in the enterprise. So far as I have been able to learn, the business of lumbering on this reservation was conducted on fair business principles and with good satisfaction to all parties concerned.

I cannot, however, report so favorably regarding the logging operations on Red Lake Reservation. Upon my assuming charge, April 1, reports constantly reached me that the Indians had been allowed and even encouraged by the farmer in immediate charge to cut certain timber which strictly did not come under the head of "dead and fallen" timber. A timber inspector was sent to examine the logs cut, and reported adversely. This resulted in the seizure by the Government of all the timber cut, some of which had reached destination, and the matter is now awaiting a judicial decision, and the accounts with the Indians remain in an unsettled state so far as Red Lake is concerned. I deem this state of affairs as being very unfortunate for the Indians, to say the least. Every precaution should have been used to avoid this complication, and with due vigilance used I am of the opinion that logging can be made as successful at Red Lake as on White Earth Reservation.

GRIST AND SAW MILLS.

I have the honor to report the bad condition of the mills at White Earth and Red Lake Reservations. The grist-mill at White Earth requires some few repairs before any grinding can be done for the Indians; the main shaft connecting with the motive power is crooked and should be removed and straightened. The dam which carries this mill, and which had been repaired during the past winter by my predecessor at a cost of \$223, had been honey-combed and rendered useless in its present condition before I assumed charge of the agency. Immediate steps should be taken to repair the same in a substantial manner to enable it to be fit for use during the coming winter. I propose to submit to the Department at an early day an estimate covering expense of such repairs.

The saw and grist mill (which is connected) at Red Lake is in a very dilapidated condition; the saw-mill especially will not last much longer, and is in a positively dangerous condition. A new saw, which had been placed in position for use, has been badly damaged by the settling of foundation. The only alternative is to build a new mill, as any repairs which may be put upon it would, in the end, be a costly experiment and money foolishly expended. I propose, also, to submit an estimate to the honorable Commissioner for a new mill.

WINNEBAGOSHISH AND LEECH LAKE DAMS.

I desire to call the earnest attention of the Department to the matter of damage done by the building of the dams at Winnebagoishish and Leech Lake by overflow. It

is estimated that 74,080 acres of land will be subject to overflow by the building of these dams. The damage arising to the rice fields, fisheries, hay-meadows, and cranberry marshes leave these Indians in a pitiable condition, and with small means at their command whereby the necessaries of life can be obtained. All effort to cut hay this year in this vicinity has proved fruitless. I very much fear that much suffering will ensue among these Indians during the coming winter unless the Government acts promptly in the matter to settle all just claims arising from damages done by overflow. This subject demands more than a passing notice from the Government, and prompt and energetic action should be taken at the earliest possible moment.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings on White Earth Reservation require nominal repairs to place them in a passable condition. The buildings at Red Lake should have new foundations, as in many cases they have settled and will eventually ruin them. I am informed that a detailed estimate was sent to the Department two years since by my predecessor, involving an expenditure of about \$1,000. The buildings at Leech Lake also require repairs inside and out. The outside could probably be whitewashed, which would improve their appearance very much. The total cost would be nominal.

INDIAN POLICE.

I refer with pleasure to the efficiency displayed by the captain of police, John G. Morrison, and those who serve under him. The captain has responded to the call of duty either night or day, and rendered valuable assistance in behalf of the schools. The men under him have been efficient in guarding the north line of the reservation against districts infected with small-pox, and have shown good services in many other instances.

I take pleasure in returning thanks to the Department for the many courtesies extended to me officially, and to the agency employes for their cordial support and hearty co-operation in the management of affairs at this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. SHEEHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONTANA,
August 15, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency:

CONDITION OF INDIANS.

The appropriation made by Congress for the support of the Indians at this agency for the year ending June 30, 1885, was not sufficient to have supported them throughout the year, and had nothing further been done there would have been great suffering, and many more would have been added to the hundreds who died of starvation the previous year. The attention of the Department was directed to this fact by the governor of the Territory, the board of trade of Helena, and myself, and additional supplies were purchased, which, with what had previously been purchased out of the regular appropriation, I was authorized to so divide as to make them last until March 31, 1885, instead of June 30, 1885. At the last session of Congress an appropriation bill was passed providing means to feed the Indians the remaining portion of the year. These extra allowances enabled me to issue such quantities of food as prevented any suffering from lack of food. As a consequence the death rate was much less than in the preceding year.

THE SCHOOLS.

In October, 1885, I perfected arrangements for opening a boarding-school, and twenty pupils were placed under the care of its teachers. The boys have been taught farming, gardening, to take care of stock, &c., while the girls have been instructed in butter-making, sewing, cooking, and general housekeeping. As a rule the pupils

appear well satisfied and perform the tasks assigned them with alacrity. A number of children have been sent to the Catholic school at St. Ignatius Mission and others to St. Peter's Mission. The managers of these institutions report fair progress on the part of the pupils. The day school at the agency, although not largely attended, has done much good and has been well managed. The Indians are scattered over a large amount of territory, the great majority of these located several miles from the agency; hence the attendance at the day school is not so large as it would be if they were settled in close proximity to the agency.

POLICE.

Since my last report was made there has been considerable improvement in the police, and the force is now much more efficient than formerly. Arrests are made promptly when ordered, and there appears to be a desire on the part of the police to preserve order, and prevent the Indians from going on horse-stealing expeditions.

AGRICULTURE.

Many of the Indians were furnished with seed in the spring, with which to plant their little patches of ground, and such aid was given as was possible with the small force of employes at the agency. As, however, there are barely enough employes allowed to perform the regular labor about the agency, there can be but little done in the way of instructing Indians in farming, and as these people are but mere children, as far as such knowledge is concerned, there can be but little accomplished in this direction until the Government shall become less parsimonious in the matter of employing men and furnishing horses and implements with which to perform the labor. Many of these Indians are willing and anxious to farm if some competent person will teach them how to do it. The crops on the agency farm have been good this year, but there is great danger that much less of grain will occur through the prevalence of the strong winds which sweep over this section in the fall, before the harvesting and thrashing are done. About eighty tons of hay has been cut and cured, and it is of excellent quality.

HORSE-STEALING.

This favorite pastime, or rather business of Indians, is the cause of great trouble to the agent. Bands of horse-thieves from other tribes come here and steal from this tribe, and, of course, the members of this tribe retaliate. This business is confined mostly to the young men who will not listen to the counsels of their fathers. On many occasions, when the Indians fail to capture horses belonging to other Indians, they steal from the whites, and thus the country is kept in a constant state of excitement, and much of the agent's time is taken up in hearing the complaints of settlers who have been robbed of their horses, and in doing what he can to assist them in recovering their property. A vast amount of this kind of stealing is done by the Indians from British America, but the blame is largely laid upon this tribe. Some horses belonging to white men have been found here, but the number is very small.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the early part of the year a slaughter-house was built and the butchering is now done in a more cleanly and systematic manner than was possible before. An additional room was also added to the boarding-school building without cost to the Government for material other than was found here. A "lock-up" was erected in which several "obstreperous" parties have been punished.

Much trouble has been caused by the straying of cattle from the reservation. If so closely herded as to be always in sight the cattle would die of starvation, as the grass is very thin upon the ground; hence it is necessary to permit them to scatter over considerable territory; then, when storms come on, especially if they occur in night, the cattle travel before the storms and are soon off the reservation and mixed with the great cattle herds of the ranges. The inability to keep them close together also enables the Indians to easily separate a single cow or steer from the herd, kill it, and get away with the hide and meat before discovered. Many cattle have been lost in that way.

Last fall the grass upon a large part of the agency range was burned, supposedly by Indians, and it was necessary to take the herd close to the mountains. Here a number succeeded in getting away from main band into the mountains, were snowed in, and starved to death. In these ways the agency stock herd has been greatly decimated.

In making purchases of stock cattle it would be well if the Department would contract for monthly deliveries during the fall and winter months.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONTANA,
September 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of affairs at this agency for the year 1885, being my fourth and last annual report:

The first thing of importance we have to report is the modification of the agreement between the Government and the Crow Indians, dated June 12, 1880. By that agreement the Government was bound to pay to the Crows annually a sum of \$30,000 for a period of twenty-five years. This amount being entirely insufficient to subsist the Crow people and to make necessary permanent improvements, such as irrigating ditches, houses for the Indians, roads and bridges, for the purchase of cattle, wagons and harness, farming implements, &c., and for the employment of a force of farmers during the summer seasons adequate to perform the great work of establishing six hundred families upon their homesteads, I, with the approval of the Hon. Commissioner, obtained the consent of the Crow tribe, on the 20th day of February last, to a change in the aforementioned agreement so that the Government may now (after this modification is approved by the Senate), pay to the Crows \$90,000 annually, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the above-mentioned purposes.

I can see no reason why the white people should be taxed to support these Indians, and believe that every expenditure of every description should be made from the moneys owing to them by the Government. The sum now due the Crow Indians and which will become due them when their large reservation is further diminished, as it should be at once, is ample, if rightly expended, to cover all expenditures needed to be made for them and leave a fund for the support of their schools for many years. I am aware that many people think the moneys due the Indian people should be carefully hoarded in the Treasury, but I am sure, from my acquaintance with these affairs, extending over my whole lifetime, that it is an injury to the Indians to pay them small sums of money for long terms of years, sums so small that they are entirely insufficient to carry on the work of civilizing the Indians and only teach them to live in idleness, looking forward from year to year to the payment of their annuities. The particular point is to see that they get full value for the moneys due them in necessary, permanent improvements at such times as they are needed. Our Government need not and ought not ever appropriate one dollar for the Crow tribe of Indians, except in payment of the sums admitted to be due them. I believe the same is true of most other tribes, consequently I believe this modification of the Crow treaty is one of the best things I have ever tried to do for these Indians, and hope it may be ratified early in the next session of the Senate.

The next matter I would wish to comment upon is the willingness of the Crows to do what is right in respect to locating their homesteads upon separate quarter-sections. If the agent here was allowed an adequate force of employes for out-of-door work (to manage and direct the Indians) he would have no difficulty in doing whatever he wished with them in this respect. In fact it seems to us that the Crows are more willing to do what is right in this particular respect than the Government is to have them, for, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of Indians have selected locations for their homesteads, planted crops on them, and hauled logs for their houses, I have not been able with my limited force of employes to show them how to put up those houses.

There have been logs for more than 125 houses cut and hauled by Indians to the places they wanted to live, but I have been unable to help them build the houses. We must have some lumber and shingles to use in building these houses. We have a good new saw-mill, but I have been unable to run it, except to saw out some cottonwood here at the agency. Timber is the one thing we lack in this country. I have made and caused to be made four trips through the mountains and valleys round about for the purpose of selecting a location for the mill, but have failed each time to find pine timber in sufficient quantities to pay for moving and setting up the mill. We now find that we shall have to move the mill about 30 miles eastwardly from the agency, over a mountainous country, and make a road over a part of the distance at an expense of several hundred dollars' worth of labor. To do all this requires a force of men and Indians. The Indians I have, plenty of them who are willing to work

for wages, but I have not been able to get authority to employ white men to work with them and manage them.

All the men I have had for out-of-door labor have been needed all season until just now to show the Indians how to work on their farms and to make them do their work at the proper times. In fact, I should have had a larger force for this work alone; and I will state for the benefit of my successor that whoever is agent here during the next two or three years should be allowed at least twenty men for out-of-door work, from April until November, in addition to his regular force of employes. If this is done every family in the Crow tribe that ever will do any good for itself can be placed upon its homestead and made nearly self-supporting. I would recommend the employment of this additional force as a measure of economy, for it is well known that more work can be obtained from say twenty men in a given time than from one man employed twenty times as long. I beg the honorable Commissioner to consider that at Fort Custer, near by, they have six or seven hundred men, whose principle occupation is to make themselves comfortable, while we, who have a great and perplexing work to do, are allowed only five men for out-of-door work—not more than one-fourth enough to do it. It is not expected that these men would work for the Indians, but they are needed to manage them and make them work.

The only complaint the Crows would have a right to make against the Government is its failure to provide a sufficient force of men to show them how to work and its failure to patent their lands to them as fast as they locate. For years the Government has expended large sums of money upon them, which it was not bound to by any treaty, but it is now doing them a wrong in the two respects mentioned. The modification of the Crow treaty, mentioned in the beginning of this report, provides for paying irregular employes from the moneys owing to the Indians, so there would seem to be no reason after it is ratified why the agent should not be allowed to employ as many farmers during the summer seasons as can be used to an advantage. And, again, in the matter of securing patents for these Indians to their homesteads, which I consider the most important thing an agent can do for his Indians—provided always the homesteads are made inalienable—I have not been able to secure any favorable replies to the two or three letters I have written to the Department upon this subject. In fact I may say I have received no encouragement whatever that would indicate that the Department contemplated doing anything in this line, so important as it is. I have repeatedly requested to be provided with the field notes of the survey of the lands in the valleys of the Big and Little Horn Rivers, but none have arrived up to this time. I venture to put my remarks upon these two points in the form of a complaint against the Government on behalf of my Indians, as I conceive it to be my duty to do as agent.

A very important matter we have to report on is our spring round-up of stock cattle belonging to the Indians. On the 8th of November, 1884, we issued to such Indians as had settled down and lived in houses, stock cattle to the number of 746, of which 41 were bulls, and the remainder cows and heifers, equally divided. These cattle were issued to 70 Indians. When the time arrived to begin the spring round-up, I issued two weeks' rations to these seventy families of Indians and ordered them to make a camp at our herders' cabin, on the Big Horn River, at the mouth of the Rotten Grass Creek, 20 miles distant from the agency. Nearly all obeyed me promptly, and I lost no time in letting the few who lagged behind know that unless they reported promptly to our herder and took their full share of the labor of the round-up I would issue the calves belonging to their cows to other Indians who had none. But, although this was the first round-up the Crows had ever been called on to assist in, we have no complaint to make because of any failure on their part. On the contrary, we cannot speak too highly of their behavior during the ten days we were riding and branding. They took the greatest interest in the round-up, and would often recognize their brands (some of which were indistinct because the irons had been made too small) before my employes would; and on one or two occasions, when we had made mistakes and branded their calves to other Indians, they were as quick to discover the mistakes as we, and demanded that the other Indian's calf should be branded to them in return. They tried to obey us in everything we asked them to do. They not only furnished plenty of young men to ride the range in company with my herders, but furnished my herders with good fresh horses every morning.

As we had such a large number of brands our round-up was a much more laborious affair than it would have been if all the cattle had belonged to one or two persons. All these cattle are branded with the individual brand of the Indian and the Government brand also. We branded on this round-up 226 calves and left 9 on the range which had just been dropped and were too young to travel and ford the streams. These 226 calves were branded to the seventy Indians to whom the mothers actually belonged. This, we think, is a very fair crop of calves considering the fact that the cattle were what is called "pilgrim" cattle (cattle for the States that had never

passed through a winter before without being housed and fed), also the fact that one-half were so young, and the further fact that there were not nearly enough bulls. It was easy to see that quite a number of cows had had calves which could not be found. The Indians had probably killed a few, and others had been killed by wild animals, while some had died.

The Indians are not allowed to have anything to do with the cattle except on the occasions of our regular spring and fall round-ups under the direction of the agency employés. At all other times employés are instructed that they must try to keep the Indians from riding through the range, but if they cannot do so, then they are to stay with them until they get through. Our cattle range is bounded by the Rotten Grass Creek, the Big Horn River, and the Big Horn range of mountains. We feel that the Indians have made a good beginning in the stock business. This is not a farming country. The principal occupation of any people who inhabit this region must be raising stock. This is the most important interest of the Crows, and should be guarded with care.

The greatest danger to the Indian herd lies in the frequent changing in the management of the same, and I would therefore suggest that it might be a good plan for the honorable Commissioner to appoint a chief herder at all agencies, who would be under bonds, and held responsible for the stock. Such an officer would be more permanent than an agent, because the white people in the surrounding country would not think that he is in some way an enemy to their interests, as they imagine an agent is, and they would not make war upon him constantly, as they do against the agent. The person selected for such a position should be an experienced stockman, and should receive a liberal salary.

We are expecting 840 more stock cattle to arrive this week from Minnesota, which we are anxious to issue to individual Indians, who are deserving, as we did last year, but have not yet been able to obtain instructions to do so. We feel certain it is the right thing to do. It is what would be done if the cattle belonged to white people, and we ought always to manage the business for the Indians the same as if they were white people, whenever we can do so.

During the four years I have been in charge of this agency no missionary work has been done on this reservation. There is a large field of labor for those persons who feel that they are called to do this particular kind of work, but I cannot say it is a very inviting field to labor in. I do not think there is any Crow Indian who feels that he needs to be saved. They think they are the chosen people. Any person coming here to engage in missionary work will meet with many discouragements. Still I think some attempt should be made to occupy the field and begin the work. Whoever is sent should be amply provided for so that he will not need to be planning all the while to make a little money wherewith to eke out a scanty allowance that will not afford his family a decent living. I may say most emphatically that I do not believe in that kind of religious or missionary work that teaches the worker to abuse himself here below and to look to the future life exclusively for his reward. The laborer is worthy of his hire in this field as in any and every other. If he is not we certainly think he ought not to be hired for this work.

The plan I would carry out if it was my own private business is as follows: By the terms of the latest agreement with the Crows the Government is bound to provide a teacher for every 30 scholars. Now let the missionary society send five workers—one who would be the principal missionary to reside at this agency and be supported exclusively by the society, except that he should be furnished a house to live in by the Government. This principal missionary would superintend the entire work on the reservation and act as pastor or chaplain for the agency proper, but have no official position. The other four missionaries should be located at different points on the reservation. One on the Big Horn River, about twenty miles below Fort Custer; one on same stream above Fort Custer, at the mouth of Rotten Grass Creek; one in the valley of the Little Horn at the mouth of Grass Lodge Creek, and one on Pryor's Creek. These four should establish day schools, and be in the employ of the Government; but the missionary society should add something to the salary they would receive from the Government, as it is certain the Government would not pay a sufficient salary to them as teachers. There is nothing to prevent any religious or benevolent society occupying this field. All are welcome to do what they can.

We have but one school for Indians on this reservation, the boarding-school at the agency. No attempt has been made to establish day schools, but it is high time there was some effort made to induce or compel the Crows to send their children to such schools. We have not wanted, and do not now want, to bring the Indian children into our boarding-school as day scholars, even if it was possible, which it is not, because the parents of none live near enough to the agency for their children to attend. But I believe the Crows would be more willing to send their children to such schools located near their homes than to a boarding-school. (The attendance at our boarding school is still small, as it was at the date of my last report. The Indians are unwill-

ing to part with their children. This is the most serious complaint I have to make against the Crows. In other respects they have done as well as I could expect any savage people to do—better, I must say, than the Government has done by them in the matter of assisting them to establish themselves upon their homesteads.

The chiefs say it is good for their children to learn to do all kinds of work, but they do not want them to go to school, and especially they do not want them taken away off to the States. The children we have are good children, and have made rapid progress in their studies. Most of them are small. Only two of the boys are of such an age that any white parent would expect them to do any real work, yet they have cut all the wood for the large dormitory building during the extreme winter weather, and during the present summer have a really good garden that has been cultivated exclusively by the school boys, under the direction of the teacher. The children have also done many other little jobs of work throughout the year which cannot be enumerated. Except in regard to numbers, I think the school has done very well.

I am convinced that if the school is filled up to its full capacity it must be done in part by compulsion. As the Government is not bound by any treaty to issue subsistence to these Indians, it would seem that it should refuse to issue rations to any child whose parents refuse to send it to school when called on to do so by the agent. I have already notified several of the chiefs that there would be no issue of annuity goods this fall until they gave us thirty children, and have appointed Friday of this week to talk to all the chiefs about the matter, as the few I talked to requested me to do when they found I was in earnest. They were particularly anxious that I should talk to all the chiefs in council before writing to the Great Father and telling him what I had resolved to do. At this writing, I believe I shall get those thirty children within ten days.

This brings our report down to the subject of farming, which may be considered the most important work we have had before us. With white people it would be second to the stock business, but with Indians it is of the first importance, for the sole reason that it teaches them to have a settled residence, which is the starting point in the work of civilizing them. In a few years the stock business will be the most important. Our farming operations extend over a distance of 50 miles along the valley of the Little Big Horn River; the same in the valley of the Big Horn, and a settlement on Pryor's Creek, 60 miles west from this agency. Indians are encouraged to select the locations they prefer for their homesteads. In some cases they request us to select locations for them, which is always done. When they have once selected a location any change of residence is discouraged by the agent, and they seldom make a change contrary to the wishes of the agent.

In two seasons we have had broken by contractors 165 separate parcels of land, averaging nearly five acres. No two pieces of broken land are on the same quarter-section. Of the 165 pieces there are not more than five that have not been cultivated in whole or in part this summer. Probably not more than one-fourth were entirely cultivated. This was owing solely to the failure of the Government to give the agent a force of men to oversee the work. With ten more white men for out-of-door work I could have got five times as much work out of the Crow people.

The Indians have broken some land for the contractor and some for themselves, being the first time any Crow Indian has attempted to break land.

The season opened very unfavorably. No rain fell until the last week in May. Many of the potatoes that had been planted burned up in the hot sandy soil before the rain came, and we began to fear we would not be able to harvest as many as we had planted. When I say *we* I mean the Indian as well as the agency farm. From the latter part of May the season has been very fair and crops grew rapidly. I believe crops mature in shorter time in this region than some other parts of the country. Considering how very unfavorable the early part of the season was, it seems rather strange that our crops could be so good as they are without irrigation. The table of statistics accompanying this report gives an approximate idea of the yield from the Indians' gardens. The settlement on Pryor's Creek is not included in this table, for the reason that I had no men I could spare to send over there to obtain data. I have not been able to send an employé over there all season, although those Indians are deserving of assistance from the Government. Many of the gardens are excellent; many are not so good, and some are very poor, same as last season. Some Indians who did splendidly last year have not done so well this summer. Others have done better. Our wheat crop is not nearly so good this season as it was last. (We had no mill to grind what the Indians raised last year, so they did not take much interest in the wheat crop this season. We have first-rate machinery for water mill, which we propose to locate at the outlet of our irrigating ditch, just completed, and it is expected that the wheat crop will be the principal crop raised after arrangements are made to grind it.)

Although I have been much perplexed, annoyed, and discouraged many times by

what seemed the shiftlessness of the Crows, yet I must say, in closing my term of office, that they have shown as good a disposition to do what was right as we could expect from any savage people. Of course they do not farm like white men, but it would be unfair to expect a people who for so long a time as they have any traditions have lived happily by the chase, and who still prefer that life, to work as well as white men. I can say that the Crows—take the good and bad together—are a good-hearted people. I know very well that many white men passing through the Indian country ridicule the idea that the Indians will ever do any real work, but I think such men expect more than they have a right to, and that they are unjust. We have seen that white men who have lived all their lives in a farming community, but who have never put their hands to the plow, are very awkward when, a little late in life, they turn their attention to farming. How then could we expect the Indians to change their life in a day, so to speak; and especially in a country that is not a farming country because it needs irrigation? It is true that some of the Indians might have done better—they should have done better even with the little assistance I have been able to give them with my limited force of employes—but when we come to survey the whole work for a twelve-month or for the past two years we are compelled to admit that they have done well.

Supposing of course that my successor will be a man who desires to do what is right, and that he has some practical ideas in regard to the management of the Indians, I hope for the good of the Crows that he may be permitted to push the work forward pretty nearly as he would if it was his own private business. I am convinced that the best results will be obtained from allowing the agent to use his discretion in these matters in most instances. If this is done and he has the support from the Department he should have, more especially in the matter of allowing him an ample force of employes for out-of-door work—he can make a wonderful change in these people in the next two years.

I feel that it would be wrong for me to close this my last report without some expression of gratitude to my employes who will, I am sure, compare favorably with the employes of any other agency, notwithstanding the few instances where I have been disappointed. I presume they have been disappointed with their agent as frequently as the agent has with them. They have had a great deal of hard and disagreeable work to do, and it was the more unsatisfactory for them because they were utterly unable to do the half that should have been done for the Indians to encourage them.

The most important permanent improvements we have completed this year are the dormitory building, a substantial structure, 40 by 70, and an irrigating ditch 8 miles long and 8 feet wide at the bottom, of sufficient capacity to irrigate 4,500 acres of land. This is more land than the Crows will cultivate for several years; yet the ditch will irrigate but few farms that are now cultivated for the reasons that they have been encouraged to spread out and occupy the whole of these two valleys, while but a small part is under this ditch. We have to plan for the future of these people, and it is not desired that such a large number of families should locate on the land covered by this ditch; there would not be sufficient to afford each man, woman, and child a homestead when the patent came to be issued. (So that while there are enough families claiming land under this ditch to occupy the whole 4,500 acres, only twenty-five farms now actually in cultivation are watered by it. Next season the number can be very much increased. A very large part of this 4,500 acres will be held for hay land, being more valuable for that purpose than for cultivation, as the military at Fort Custer require a large quantity of hay each year, and the Indians will derive a considerable revenue from this source.)

We must have many more miles of irrigating ditches. They will have to be made sooner or later, and there is no reason for delaying the work at all, as the Crows have the money to build them with. We have surveyed and had estimates prepared for two more ditches—one 14 miles long, in the valley of the Big Horn, above Fort Custer, and one 8 miles long, in the valley of the Little Big Horn, 20 miles above this agency. Both these ditches should be commenced as early next spring as the ground can be moved, and a third should be made in the valley of the Big Horn, below Fort Custer, all with the Indian moneys. The two now located will cost about \$50,000. Many Indians will be willing to work on the ditches for daily wages, and, of course, they ought to be encouraged to do so; but the greater part of it will have to be done under contract, for the simple reason, if no other, that the agent has ten times as much work on his hands now as he can do, and the Department will never allow him a force of white men sufficiently large to manage such a work. The Indians will do pretty well if they make the lateral ditches. Contractors should employ Indians as far as practicable.

I am pleased to be able to commend the Crows for being a temperate people. There are but few who are fond of strong drink. Some of the young men may be worse when absent from the reservation than they are at home, but I have only found it

necessary to punish Indians in two instances in nearly four years for being intoxicated or for having intoxicating liquors in their possession. This is not because they could not get it. They can get all they want at any time. But they have no desire for it. I have rejoiced many times that this is so, and hope they may never be accursed by acquiring a taste for it.

In the matter of buildings here at the agency I feel it my duty to say that the Government has not done and is not doing the correct thing with us. It has often seemed a mystery to me why our own Department of the Government should appear to consider that anything is good enough for the employés in the Indian service. The fact is, the employés at the front have a great work to do, if they perform their duty, and they are entitled to be made comfortable. As far as my own personal comfort is concerned I have not cared very much, but I have felt ashamed and had to apologize for the Government many times because the agent had no home—no residence where he could entertain in a decent manner the official visitors and others who, feeling an interest in our work, come to see how we were getting along. There is no building here which, either by the manner of its construction, its internal arrangement, or its location, is suitable for the agent's house. There is no building here that was intended for an agent's house at the time the agency was built; but it was expected that the Department would allow funds expressly to build such a house. There are not quarters sufficient for employés. Neither have we a school-house, chapel, or other public building, hall or room, where all the people can meet together for social amusement, worship, or business. We have had to partition off a part of the boys' dormitory for a school-room. This is not a good arrangement, but the best we could do. I have prepared estimates for these buildings more than once, which I thought and still think were not extravagant, considering the times in which we live and the fact that we were planning for the future; but they were reduced so much as to defeat the projects, or disallowed altogether, so that nothing has been done. I hope these two buildings may soon be erected, as the agency is not completed without them.

Thus far in my report I have endeavored to show how we are situated and what we have been trying to do. As this is the last opportunity I shall have to say anything officially, I desire to state what I think should be done with the Indian people, not only here with the Crows, but with all other Indians as well. I do not flatter myself that it will do any particular good for me to write upon this subject, but it appears to me that a part of my official duty in making up a report is to give the conclusions I have arrived at from actual experience in the field. And in writing the way I wish to I suspect I shall be charged with egotism by some persons who, having felt some interest in this work from a distance, as it were, have arrived at conclusions which may differ from my own, but which they feel certain are the correct solution of the Indian problem. In order, if possible, to add some weight to what I wish to say (and for no other reason), I will state that I have been familiar with the management of various tribes of Indians and their affairs from my infancy up to the present time. I have had opportunities to see where the Government has failed in its management of the Indian people, where it has been at fault, and where the failure has been due principally to the Indians themselves. I am sure that no person at my home will accuse me of proposing anything I did not think was best for the Indians.

I believe the time has arrived when there should be a decided change in the management of the Indians. I believe the Government ought never to make another treaty or agreement with any Indian tribe, but that it ought to go ahead and do what is right and best for the Indians, regardless of whether the Indians are pleased or not. They are but grown-up children, and are incompetent to enter into an agreement or to keep the agreement after they have made it. They do not know what is best for them, and are sure in most instances to want their matters arranged in a way that is not best for their future, even though it may please them at the time. There is not much hope for the Indians until the Government has determined that it will do what is right without consulting the Indians any further than to explain to them carefully what it is going to do for their good, why it is done, and what it expects them to do. After the experience of a lifetime, I give it as my candid opinion that our Government has never had a plan of managing the Indians that was worthy to be called a policy, from the fact that it has never attempted to govern them. What little control it has exercised over them has been done by coaxing, persuading, and bribing them with presents to be good, or at least not to be too bad. We have the spectacle of a great and powerful Government paying tribute to these petty little tribes. In some respects it has been too kind to the Indians. In other cases it has done them great wrongs. But the greatest of all wrongs has been in forever breaking them up and removing them to the wilderness after they had made a start to live rightly, as it has done with nearly every tribe, and in some instances two or three times.

We have an example of this at the present time in the case of the Indians at the Great Nemaha Agency, in Kansas. The Government has been laboring with those In-

dians for many years, and expended thousands of dollars upon them, until it has brought them up to a condition where they are self-supporting, and each family has a home, although the land is held in common. The only thing in the world the Government needs to do for them is to secure to each Indian his allotment of land, making it inalienable; pay them for the balance of their reservation and throw it open for settlement; bring the Indians into competition with white labor, and make them subject to the laws of the country. But instead of doing this, as any individual would who desired to do right, it is about to remove that tribe to the Indian Territory, contrary to the wishes of at least one-half the Indians—the best half—locating them alongside the wild Indians in the Territory; and in doing this it will set them back many years. Did anybody ever hear of anything more unjust or more ridiculous for a powerful Government to do with a weak people whom it called its wards?

Heretofore in patenting lands to Indians the Government has made the great mistake of not making the homesteads inalienable. It would be better to maintain reservations of limited size for the Indians forever than to give them lands in severalty without providing that they should be inalienable. This is the only protection the so-called civilized tribes require at the hands of the Government, and is the chief protection needed by the wild tribes.

In general there are but two things the Government should do for the Indians—all Indians. The first is to secure to each and every Indian in the United States a homestead immediately (even though all might not take possession at once), and in such a way that he cannot dispose of it and it cannot be taken for debt. The second is to throw open for settlement every square mile of Indian country not needed to provide homesteads for Indians, expending the money that would fairly be due them for such lands in making necessary permanent improvements, in helping the Indians to establish themselves upon their homesteads, and in the purchase of stock for them. All other questions concerning the management of the affairs of the Indians are details, I think, more or less important when considered by themselves, but very much inferior to the two things mentioned.

As to the manner of opening the reservations for settlement, in the case of those tribes which have made considerable progress, so as to be self-supporting or nearly so, I would throw open for settlement alternate sections where it can be done without disturbing any Indian who is a *bona fide* settler. In the case of less advanced tribes I would at once reduce their large reservations to such size as would contain about one and a half times the quantity of farming land required to provide homesteads for all the Indians, and as soon thereafter as possible, say within two or four years, I would make a further reduction, opening alternate sections when possible.

I expect these suggestions will meet with opposition from certain philanthropists in the East. Their intentions are undoubtedly most excellent, and are entitled to respect because they are so good, but I claim to be a better friend to the Indian people than they, because (as I believe) I know how to be a friend to them better than they. We know that there is not a single reason in the world why such immense reservations should be maintained. They are of no benefit to the Indians, and are only a source of great annoyance to the agent in charge. We know that it is a detriment to the Indians to maintain such large reservations for them, because, among other reasons, it encourages them in their wild, roving life, and makes it the more difficult to manage them, because it keeps them isolated from a civilized life and makes their country a hiding place for low characters. We know that these same philanthropists mentioned above retard the advancement of the Indians, and do them an injury instead of a kindness, by opposing practical propositions which are put forward in the first place for the good of the Indians. By doing so they intensify the ill-will that many white men living on the borders of the Indian country have for the Indians, and give them just cause for complaint against the Government, not against the Indians, although their complaints are mostly directed against the latter. This feeling of ill-will would in most instances be removed if the Government would adopt a reasonable policy in dealing with these affairs.

I am as certain as I can be of anything that it is a mistake to suppose that it requires a generation or two to bring the Indians up to the life we think they should adopt. It certainly will require that long a time, or longer, if the policy the Government has always pursued is to be continued, and even then the work will not be half done. But let the present policy be abandoned, let us treat the Indians more sensibly, more like we would if they were white people, and we shall see a wonderful change in a very short time. The Indians can learn our life easily enough when they are brought in contact with it, and understand that the Government is determined that they shall become self-supporting citizens the same as other people. Let us be fair and honest with them and do what is right; but let us also require them to do what is right and best for themselves. It may be that it would require some force to carry out these suggestions, but that is all right. Let an adequate force be provided,

if it is necessary, to carry forward these matters as they should be. It will cost less than to go on as we have been for so many years, and when it is done it will be well done.

Very respectfully,

HENRY J. ARMSTRONG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY, August, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor herewith of submitting my ninth annual report from the Flathead Indian Agency, which is situated at the head of the Jocko Valley, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and within ten miles of the southern boundary of the reservation, adjoining the county of Missoula, in the Territory of Montana. The reserve has never been surveyed, but is supposed to have an acreage of 1,300,000, and is described as follows:

Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Jocko River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Bitter Root River from those flowing into the Jocko to a point on Clarke's Fork between the Camas and Horse Prairies; thence northerly to and along the divide bounding on the west the Flathead River to a point due west from the point half-way in latitude between the northern and southern extremities of the Flathead Lake; thence on a due east course to the divide whence the Crow, the Prune, the So-ni-el-em, and the Jocko Rivers take their rise; and thence southerly along said divide to the place of beginning.

There are different classes of Indians on this reservation, composed as it is of three different tribes, the Flatheads, the Pen d'Oreilles, and the Kootenais. Some have made great strides towards civilization; others not so much, but have made a good beginning; and still a few others who are loath to change the wild freedom born of their savage nature. A large majority have advanced greatly in all the arts of peace, in matters of religion, education, agriculture, mechanism, as also in commercial pursuits. A great majority are also owners of herds of cattle and horses, and take as good care of them and have as much pride in the ownership as the average white farmer or stockman. They use their own brands and marks, have their regular "round ups" and the property of individuals is respected and protected. The attention of those Indians is turned to stock-raising, agriculture, education, and religion, and every inducement should be held out to them to continue in such pursuits. They are attached to their homes, and are beginning to learn that by pursuing a peaceful and industrious life they can surround themselves with plenty and are able to support themselves without resorting to the hunt except for recreation and sport, as in the case of our own race.

In order to give an illustration of the advancement of the tribes of this reservation, I will here cite the names of some of the prominent Indian farmers, with an estimate of their grain crops, which are now being harvested. In addition to the grain crop each farmer raised a small patch of vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, onions, &c., sufficient, perhaps, for family use.

Name.	Under fence.	Wheat and oats produced.	Name.	Under fence.	Wheat and oats produced.
JOCKO VALLEY.			JOCKO VALLEY—Continued.		
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Arlee, chief of Flatheads	160	800	Lonis Valle	160	500
Antoine, Kicking Horse	100	200	Adolph Finlay	160	800
Laasah	100	150	Espanol	160	800
Big Sam	100	200	Mary Finlay (widow)	50	200
Louison	100	300	Alex Matte	160	200
Tawa	50	150	Mat. Coture	160	(*)
Alex See	50	100	Joe Coture	160	800
Eneas Lorette	50	200	Octare Rivais	160	(*)
Partee	50	100	Joe Tuion Finlay	100	500
Alexander Morrijeau	160	1,200	Courtois Finlay	60	300
Joe Finlay	100	400	Pierre	100	,400
Charley Plant	160	1,500	Joe Barnaby	20	200
Alex Poirier	160	800	Antoine Moise	10	100
Isadore Laderoute	160	1,600	Louise (widow)	10	50
Frank Finlay	160	300	Samwell	10	100

* No crop.

JOCKO VALLEY—Continued.			MISSION VALLEY—Continued.		
Name.	Under fence.	Wheat and oats produced.	Name.	Under fence.	Wheat end oats produced.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Thomas	10	100	Dupee	200	1,000
Adolphe	10	100	Joseph Aslin	160	800
Antoine	10	100	Lorette Pablo	160	800
Eneas	10	100	Jim Michel	100	400
Michelle	10	100	Philip Iandra	60	100
Aneas	10	100	Michelle Pablo and Charles Allard	300	(*)
Antoine Partice	10	100	Slone	200	(†)
Timothy	10	100	Peter Finlay	100	100
Joseph Coolmanie	10	100	Baptiste Eneas	100	400
MISSION VALLEY.			Poison	100	200
Joseph	160	450	David Finlay	100	(‡)
Charloanie	100	500	PEND D'OREILLE RIVER, MOUTH OF JOCKO.		
Partee	100	300	Paul and Samwell	200	500
Lowman (son of Joseph)	200	400	Pe-Arlee	300	300
Vetal	100	300	Little Salmon	50	60
Petell Halks	50	150	Peter Matte	100	500
Joseph (Qui Quil-Cha)	100	200	Kiamee	100	250
Felix	160	400	Baptiste Eneas	200	200
John Solee	160	150	Spokan Jim	60	100
Deaf Louis	160	300	Pierre Paul	50	100
Francois	50	100	Adrian	50	300
Pierre Eneas	50	60	Sin-Cla Stanislaus (blind)	50	100
John	100	150	Pierre Qui-ma (blind)	50	100
Adolph	50	80	Marceal	100	150
Michael Colville	160	800	Benwa Nenema	60	50
Eneas Pierre	50	60	Antoine Rivaix	300	200
Nicholas	160	400	Isaac	100	200
Frank Camille	100	500	McSeem	160	250
Dandy Jim	160	500	Dominick Rattlesnake	50	50
Koosack Matte	100	300	Big Leo	60	150
Joe Guardapuis	100	400	Petall	50	50
Alex, the Snake	160	700	Charles Skieshen	50	60
Pierrish (See-You)	100	250	Eustah	60	40
Big John	100	400	George Chumkanee	50	60
Louie La Rose	180	600	Big Head, Chi-ka-kee	100	150
Clatch-Kee-Lasa	50	100	Norbert Seepa	200	100
Angus McDonald	800	(‡)	CAMAS PRAIRIE.		
Charley Moolman	160	300	Joseph Who-lem-too	100	100
Pierre Moolman	160	150	Benway & Son	150	300
Louie Moolman	160	300	Louie Pierre	50	100
Alexander Bonaparte	100	200	Michelle Yolt-em-mee	100	250
Red Mountain	50	60	Big Semo Sinta	100	400
Isaac Chel-Kau-Soo	50	60	Chita-masca	100	300
Philip Stel-sa-Kau	60	80	Gregoire Che-took-tah	50	100
Michelle, Chief of the Pend d'Oreilles	160	250	Nichola	150	300
Artemus Tallman	100	250	Joseph Eu-cootle-stoo	100	300
Ooyste Finlay	160	500	Joseph Morrijeau	50	100
Grand Joe	100	250			
Joseph Finlay	160	500			
Abraham Finlay	200	1,200			

* For pasture for their cattle.

† No crop.

‡ For hay only, 380 tons produced.

DAYTON CREEK.—Eneas, chief of the Kootenais, 200 acres fenced for use of tribe, about 1,000 bushels of wheat raised in common, besides potatoes, turnips, cabbage, onions, carrots, parsnips, peas, &c.

There are several other small garden patches in different portions of the reservation under cultivation, and not a few other Indians have located their farms with a view of fencing in the same the coming winter.

CHARLOS' BAND OF BITTER ROOT FLATHEADS.

The visit of Charlos, the hereditary chief of the Flathead Nation, to Washington, accompanied by myself and a party of his Indians, resulted in a failure to induce that chief to abandon the Bitter Root Valley, and remove with his tribe to the Flathead Reservation on the Joeko. In compliance with verbal instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, a full report of which I furnished the Indian Office under date of March 27, 1884, I made certain propositions to individual families to remove from the Bitter Root and settle at the Flathead Reservation, and the result was that twenty-one heads of families concluded to remove, and to them, following the views

of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, as expressed to the Indians in Washington, I promised to each (1) a choice of 160 acres of unoccupied land on the reservation; (2) the erection of a suitable house; (3) assistance in fencing and breaking up ten acres of land for each family; (4) the following gifts: two cows, a wagon, set of harness, a plow, with other agricultural implements, seed for the first year, and provisions until the first crop was harvested.

Taking into consideration the very kindly and just expressions made use of in connection with the deserts of these Indians by the President and honorable Secretary, I could have made but an unfavorable impression by offering less. I would add that even after the first year they will depend somewhat on the generosity of the Government to uphold their hands in striving for a civilized independence and a sustained well-doing. My action met with the approval of the Government, and I have been enabled to carry out every promise made to the Indians. Ten families reported at the agency, and for them I erected ten houses, fenced in their fields as agreed upon, and to-day they are harvesting their crops. Three other families followed after I sent in estimates for the first ten, and to them I assigned land, but could not fence or build, although I provided them with fields, which I plowed inside of Government and other inclosures, where they raised crops this year. These additional three families have been provided with cows, as well as the original ten for whom houses were erected. Two more families soon followed the thirteen mentioned, and this week I have been notified by three other families that they will remove here at once. I have no hesitation in saying that if the same policy is carried out in the future as in the past year, it will be only a brief matter of time until Charlos band, with exception of that chief and a few of his relatives, will be settled on the reservation.

Fears were entertained that by the issue of agricultural implements, provisions, and seed, which were supplied by the Government last year for Charlos band remaining in the Bitter Root Valley, it would be an inducement and an incentive to them to refuse to remove to the reservation. On the contrary, it has encouraged and given these poor people faith in the promises and fostering care of the Government should they leave their homes and remove to the reserve.

THE POLICE FORCE.

For several years a volunteer force of Indian police used their best energies to keep peace and good behavior among the tribes, but the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through the reservation changed the condition of affairs, and caused so much lawlessness along the line that I deemed it best to disband the old force and organize a paid force under immediate control of the agent.

The Indians now have their own judges, three in number, a code of rules governing the court of Indian offenses, and the laws are enforced by imprisonment, hard labor, and fines. The administration of the laws in all respects are borne out with good judgment and dignity. I would recommend, however, that the judges of the court be paid as well as the police, as upon them principally rests all the good that police can perform upon the reservation, and they should be encouraged. Since the organization of the paid force of police and the adoption of the rules governing Indian offenses, we have had scarcely any trouble upon the reserve, and I trust good encouragement in the way of equipments, food, and clothing, in addition to pay, will be granted them.

PAY OF INDIANS FOR "RIGHT OF WAY" THROUGH AND "TIMBER CUT" ON RESERVATION.

Early in the month of January I commenced and concluded the payment per capita to the Indians of the reserve for the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad and for timber cut on the reservation for construction purposes, involving the sum of \$21,458. The payment was entirely satisfactory to the Indians, as I took especial pains to see that no person entitled to payment was left off the list. The task was a great one, as the Indians are scattered all over the reservation, living in their farm-houses, hamlets, and lodges, and in such an inclement season, and considering the vast extent of the reservation, I feel especially elated that no complaint has yet reached me of a man, woman, or child having been forgotten or overlooked in the payment.

SANITARY.

The health of the Indians was very good during the past year, with exception of the Kootenais. A malignant disease broke out among them early in spring, which carried many of them to the grave. The sickness first visits the patient by severe pains in the body and stomach, followed by an eruption resembling chicken-pox. Where advice of the agency physician was followed the disease as a general thing

yielded to his remedies ; but the Indians of this unfortunate tribe are isolated by a distance of 70 miles from the agency, and in reaching them the Flathead Lake must be crossed by an Indian ferry-boat. It will thus be seen that medical attention from the agency physician could not have been of the most desirable character. Owing to the long distance from the agency to the settlement of the Kootenais Indians the agent cannot give the desired attention to their relief and advancement, but it is to be hoped that in the near future the agency may be removed to a more central portion of the reservation, as has been so repeatedly advocated from this office.

IRRIGATING DITCH.

The irrigation ditch authorized in letters dated, respectively, October 11 and December 8, 1884, and which was made the subject of a special report in a communication from this office dated November 21, 1884, has been excavated and nearly completed for a distance of over 5 miles, including a large amount of blasting and an estimated expenditure of 60,000 feet of lumber for fluming. With the additional amount asked for in my estimate, forwarded on the 7th instant, I am confident I can thoroughly complete the ditch, which would prove a credit anywhere, and it would be hard to estimate the advantages that can be derived from it.

EDUCATION.

Special attention is given to the subject of education, and among these people will be found separate industrial schools for boys and girls and a church that would be a credit to any community. These schools have 171 scholars, of both sexes—an increase of 71 over last year—and the Government pays \$150 annually for the board, tuition, and clothing of each scholar to the number of 150.

On the 2d day of August, of this year, the annual exhibition of these schools was given, and attended largely by citizens of Montana, who take interest in the advancement of such institutions. From the report of the editor of the Missoulian, published in that paper, I extract the appendix marked A, which will convey the news of a non-interested party concerning the schools of this reservation.

I have the honor to inclose herewith the statistics called for, and remain,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BELKNAP, August 5, 1885.

SIR: I herewith have the honor to submit my sixth annual report of the Indian service at this agency.

EXTENT OF RESERVATION.

The lands included in this reservation are large in extent and varied in character, being composed of river-bottom, high rolling prairie, and mountains. Barring the liabilities to severe droughts, it is a very good country on the river-bottoms and bordering the small streams issuing from the mountains, but the droughts are sometimes so severe that no crop can be raised, so that for individual farming I think this country will never be a real success. This whole country is specially adapted to the raising of stock, and in that branch of industry no country that I know of is more or better fitted. The reservation is large, and so large that it is unwieldy, and the best interests of all, both whites and Indians, would be well subserved if it (the reservation) could be cut down to more moderate dimensions. I am clearly of the opinion that a large part of the existing reservation should be opened to settlement at as early a day as possible. The whites of Montana are very anxious for it, and the Indians are just as anxious if they can be assured of a moderate and fair compensation.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians, as shown by census list, herewith inclosed:

Number of males above 18 years of age.....	397
Number of females above 14 years of age.....	582
Number of males between 6 and 16 years of age.....	106
Number of females between between 6 and 14 years of age.....	145

Number of males under 6 years of age	180
Number of females under 6 years of age	142
Total	1,552
By tribes:	
Gros Ventres	852
Assinaboines	700
Total	1,552

The two tribes are apparently about at stand as regards increase, there being about the same number of deaths as births. A great many die in the early summer of consumption, induced by exposure to wet and cold and by passing from a hot room in a state of profuse perspiration out into the cold air. It is a fact that an Indian has not the least idea in the world as to the laws of health, hence these exposures to cold and wet feet and to sudden changes from heat to cold. There will never be any increase in the race until they learn to take better care of themselves.

Of their morals I can say but little. There can be but little said in their favor regarding their moral standing, and for this there is no doubt but that the Government is largely to blame. When I first came here game of all kinds was plenty, and an Indian could live off the proceeds of the chase, and there was no want but what they could supply if willing to exert themselves. Then chastity was the rule rather than the exception. A few years later game was practically extinct. Then the bounty of the Government was needed, and should have been granted with no stinted measure. But instead the Government gave just sufficient to keep the wolf from the door. They had not yet commenced to depend upon the earth for its bounties. White men were in their country. The soldier had also come to stay. The Indian maiden's favors had a money value, and what wonder is it that, half clad and half starved, they bartered their honor, never very refined, for something to cover their limbs and for food for themselves and their kin.

FRIENDSHIP FOR THE WHITES.

Their connection with the whites at the agency, and at Fort Assinaboine, and also elsewhere have been pleasant, and I have seen no disposition among them towards unfriendly comments or demonstrations.

POLICE.

The police are probably as effective as at most other agencies. They always cheerfully respond to my demands; but of late there has been but little for them to do except in righting the little wrongs that arise in the different camps.

SCHOOL.

The school has been kept up during the year (except regular vacation), at an average attendance of 29½, as per report of the teacher. While the advancement has not been as great as some could wish, still I think it will compare favorably with most Indian schools under like circumstances. The school-room is not even an approach to what it should be either in size or comfort, and I hope steps will be taken without delay to provide reasonable facilities for the school. The school-room is built of cottonwood logs, and they have been in use so long (fifteen years) that they are ready to tumble down, and it is really dangerous. The room is 15 feet square, and cannot reasonably accommodate more than one-half the number that have attended school during the year.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the agency, with the exception of the horse-barn, carpenter-shop, warehouse, and some small buildings and stables for cows, &c., are hardly worthy the name of houses; in fact they are not fit or safe for stables or hog-pens. They also are of cottonwood, erected fifteen years ago, one story high, with dirt roofs, and are most assuredly unfit and unsafe to live in. My own quarters are so limited that I cannot entertain any one with decency and propriety. It seems to me that all the servants of the Government, or rather the people, are entitled to better accommodations than have ever been furnished at this agency. A good log-house is good enough for any one in this country, so that it is commodious and not liable at any time to tumble down. A few days since one of my rooms had to be shored up right in the middle of the room. Some thousands of dollars should be immediately expended here in building new quarters for the agent and his assistants.

INDIAN DANCES.

The endeavor to check their desire for dances meets with but little success. The Gros Ventres instituted a sun dance this summer, and kept it up to the neglect of their farming interests, and stern measures had to be used finally to put a stop to it. I gave them notice that if they attempted the same performance next year I would stop it if it took all the military at Fort Assinaboine to accomplish it. Their tea dances are still quite frequent, except near the agency buildings, which I prohibit; but still it is an open question whether the Indians have not the same right to enjoy themselves in their accustomed dances that the whites have in a similar direction, always barring the sun dance, which is simply barbarous.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

I can only say that nothing has been done in this direction, the whole effort being in the visit of a priest two or three times in or during the year; and for my part I do not see that very much good can accrue until they have been taught in the schools and have enough to comfortably feed them. They will hardly take much stock in the white man's religion while their stomachs are empty.

INDIAN FARMING.

In the matter of Indian farming I am pleased to note a decided improvement. They have in crops at least 400 acres, and I am much gratified with the appearance of the crops and in the advance they have made in their attention to the growing crops. They will have an abundance of corn, potatoes, turnips, and considerable oats and wheat; in fact the crop, if secured and properly housed, will go a long way towards making them comfortable. If they resolutely continue in the way upon which they are now fairly started, their future is assured, and they will in the course of years become self-sustaining. There are, however, some among them, as there are in all communities, who lag behind, but they will be ready and willing to help to eat the fruits of those who do the work. The one drawback is in the uncertainty of the seasons in this country. While there has never been an entire failure in crops since I have been here, still such seasons are liable to occur, which would tend to discourage them to some extent.

AGENCY FARMING.

Some 10 acres of land is devoted to raising corn, potatoes, and vegetables. The intent is to have seed saved from this tract of land in case the Indians, through their improvidence, fail to save seed for themselves. This crop is very fine, the best I have ever seen here. We also sow about 20 acres of oats, and this year about the same number of acres of wheat. Both are good crops. The oats are for agency stock, the wheat for seed and for Indians to eat. Next year there should be sown of wheat at least 100 acres, and the land on which it is to be sown should be fall-plowed, so that it can be put in very early. Three hundred acres of land was broken this last spring and early summer. All of it was put into crops except about 50 acres. The corn and potatoes on this land will average well with the older land, and the worth of the produce raised on it will be worth to the Indians many times more than the cost of breaking. I believe that about 100 acres should be broken every year until they have all they can till. I think that with but few exceptions wheat enough can be raised here any year to supply all their wants, or breadstuffs. Of course a mill will be needed at an early day.

STOCK.

One hundred and ninety head of two-year olds, and cows, and bulls were sent here by the Government one year ago last June. They were State raised and were a rather scrubby-looking lot when delivered here, and I had grave doubts whether they would be able to go through the winter. I was very happily disappointed. The losses were very light, and now a person would hardly know that they were the same cattle. It is simply wonderful the change they have made in a twelvemonth. I have turned over a few head of cows to some of the Indians who I was sure would take care of them, and I think they are doing nicely.

INDIAN HOUSES.

Very few families but what have a log house to live in; and while they would hardly meet the aesthetic taste of some as models of architectural skill or beauty, still they are warm and serve well to protect them from the inclemencies of the summers and winters. I find that most of them are not content with their first attempts at building, but have to try sometimes two or three times before they are satisfied with their work.

CONCLUSION.

I believe, on the whole, that these Indians have shown a commendable advance towards civilization during the past year, and while the advance is not so rapid as we could wish, still I believe it is all that could reasonably be expected. When I first came here, some years ago, they (the Indians) were nearly as wild as a people could well be. There was not a foot of land under cultivation, not a house to live in, and to ask one of them to work was considered by them as an insult. As long as game lasted they were independent, insolent, and very intractable. To-day three-fourths of them are ready at my call to work, and nearly all of them are engaged, more or less, in tilling the soil. There is about 450 acres under cultivation, of which a large proportion is tilled almost entirely by Indian labor. I think there is no doubt but that in the course of three or four years, when they have a grist or flouring mill and when they have sufficient land broken and under cultivation, that they will be nearly or quite self-sustaining, always understanding that they have proper care and judicious government. Many changes will be needed in their supervision, but care should be taken not to push or crowd them too fast. In my intercourse with them I have learned that to crowd too many innovations at once was a damage rather than a benefit. One thing at a time; and although the process seems slow, in a series of years more and better results will ensue than by the forcing process.

Grateful for the kindness shown me in the past,

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. L. LINCOLN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK AGENCY,
Poplar Creek, Mont., August 15, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency; and most respectfully state that it is located 1 mile north of the Missouri River, 60 miles west of Fort Buford and the western line of Dakota Territory, and 85 miles north of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and 65 miles south of the northern boundary of the Territory. The tribe here at Poplar Creek is known as the Yankton Sioux. Twenty-five miles west, and near the north side of the Missouri, is Wolf Point, at which place a sub or branch agency is located, where reside the Assinaboine tribe:

Whole number of Yankton Sioux.....	2,332
Number of males above 18 years.....	544
Number of females above 14 years.....	658
Number of children between 6 and 16 years.....	645
Whole number of Assinaboines.....	1,072
Number of males above 18 years.....	233
Number of females above 14 years.....	380
Number of children between 6 and 16 years.....	314

I assumed charge January 23, 1885, and found the Assinaboines in quite destitute circumstances. Their annuity goods had not yet been issued. The weather was extremely cold, and they were suffering very much for want of clothing. I at once issued their annuity goods to them, and started two large soup kettles, and had made from 80 to 160 gallons of soup from beef, rice, beans, flour, and potatoes every day until warm weather in the spring, which was given to the old, the sick, and young, which was greatly relished by all of them.

FARMING.

Farming is carried on this year at the following places, and number of acres at each place as follows: Wolf Point, 250 acres; Upper Box Alder, 4 miles west of agency, 60 acres, entirely by Indians; at Lower Box Alder, 16 miles east of agency, 50 acres, partly agency and partly Indians; at Deer Tail, 5 miles east of agency, 80 acres, by Indians; at Poplar Creek, 650 acres, mostly by Indians, some by agency; 40 acres by Industrial School; making a total of 1,090 acres of land under cultivation this year. The land in the spring was apportioned or allotted to the Indians, mainly where they chose to have the same, in from one-fourth of an acre to 5 and 6 acres each, and 754 allotments were made. Stakes were placed marking the boundaries of each, numbered correspondingly with the ration ticket of the tenant, and a general review made once each week, which was fully understood by the Indians; note made of the manner in which the allotments were cultivated, and rations liberally issued as a re-

ward for good workmanship, or partially withheld as a punishment for negligence and poorly cared-for allotments. The result was that nearly every piece would be well worked at the end of the week, and the universal verdict is that they have worked better this year than ever before. Their corn and potatoes are looking remarkably well, and should the frost hold off they will be well rewarded for their labor. Many pieces of oats and wheat have been entirely destroyed by grasshoppers, which have been very thick this season.

The Indians are very poor so far as teams are concerned, not having many ponies. I therefore aided them all in my power so to do with what agency teams I have, in plowing and preparing the ground for seed, and the agency farmer, Mr. Luke Dunn, has taken a great amount of interest in patiently and kindly showing them how to properly cultivate their little farms. The most of them have a great desire to eat their corn and potatoes and other vegetables before they get ripe, and many of them go in the night time and get their own vegetables, and then say that some one else has taken them. To prevent this I have stationed the police as much as possible at proper places to protect the crops.

CIVILIZATION.

Many Indians this summer have manifested a desire for more room and a wish to live by themselves. These I have greatly encouraged to carry out such desires, explaining that it is the way white men live, and that they will soon be as white men, and have good homes, cows, pigs, and chickens, and support themselves, and a number are now building small houses on land some miles from the agency, with an idea of having fair-sized farms of their own. There are a good many Indians willing to work, but there are ten to one that can endure lots of rest, and much prefer that to labor; yet by kind treatment and encouraging words I have been able to get considerable labor from them. The boys and young men have very noticeably become interested in labor, and many take hold like hired men. I like to take the fourteen and fifteen year old boy by the hand and speak words of praise and encouragement to him. His face will brighten up and he will take hold of work with renewed ambition and energy. I believe less in shackles and guard-house, and more in kind and humane treatment and patient and pleasant teaching, with industrious example. Taking into consideration that many of the Indians here were among the last to leave the hunt, the chase, and the war-path, and acknowledge that they were wards of the Government and largely dependent upon its magnanimity for their subsistence, they have done well, and the time is not far distant when those that are now just entering into young manhood will be self-sustaining, law-abiding, Christian people.

STOCK-RAISING.

The Indians have but a very few cattle. The Department very kindly authorized me within the last few days to issue sixty cows to deserving Indians, and some of them are actively engaged in putting up hay to feed a cow. Yet the grass fit for hay is very short and scarce this year, and to an Indian unacquainted with using a scythe it is quite difficult to cut any quantity of hay; but I have issued a number of scythes, and the farmer goes out with them and carefully instructs them how to mow, and many of them are doing well, and will undoubtedly care well for a cow.

IMPROVEMENTS.

I have had a great amount of labor performed in the way of repairing gates and fences, and a large amount of farm implements were broken and out of repair, which have been repaired; have had agency house painted—two coats outside and also inside; the barn painted, and am now having a nice picket fence put in front of the house, which it needed very much. I have had tools and wagons and machinery put under shelter that heretofore stood exposed to the weather, and remodeled the interior of the blacksmith and carpenter shops, and had a general clearing and cleaning up around the barn and corrals and other agency buildings.

IRRIGATING DITCH.

The irrigating ditches and dams built last year by my predecessor are a total failure. The dam at Wolf Point washed out, and the one on Poplar Creek was washed around so badly that it will cost considerable to repair it, and the ditches, not being laid out by an engineer, are otherwise defective. The honorable Commissioner has secured a practical civil engineer, who is expected soon to make the necessary survey and estimates for building dam and completing ditches.

HEALTH.

On the 19th day of June two cases of small-pox were discovered in the Indian camp. I at once had them removed to a remote place on the banks of Poplar Creek, and a guard stationed and quarantine established, places thoroughly disinfected, the cases carefully cared for. The two recovered, and the disease actually smothered. About the same time the measles made their appearance, and by prompt action they were confined to two Indian children, both of which recovered, and the disease is at an end here. Knowing that the diseases, or either of them, would have made sad havoc among the Indians, had they got well under way, I certainly feel well in having been so successful in preventing their spreading.

CRIME

is of rare occurrence, compared with a few years ago, and no offense of any importance has been committed. Wife-beating and larceny of small articles constitute the heft of crime committed. I usually intrust those offenses to the Indian court, which handles them very well; and if they err it is generally on the side of mercy. I occasionally sit with them and explain the manner of holding courts and punishing criminals, and they are at all times interested and desirous of learning.

POLICE.

I have a very efficient force of twenty privates and two officers. I am in hopes to have it increased to thirty. They are obedient and obliging, ever ready to go, either night or day. They could not well be dispensed with. I at times drill them a little, which appears very agreeable to them.

EDUCATION.

The school at Wolf Point is under the management of the agency, and has done well. I not only have had the boys taught in the school-room but have had them learning how to cultivate the soil. They have very nicely cultivated 6 acres of land this spring and summer, and I have had the girls learn how to cook by putting up a stove for them and issuing a small amount of rations to them, which they cooked and eat together.

There is also a school at Wolf Point, under the supervision of Rev. G. W. Wood, supported by the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, which has done good work. He also superintends a Sabbath school at that place, which is held every Sabbath, and is very well attended. There is a small school at Deer Tail's, 5 miles below (east) this place, supported by the Presbyterian Missionary Society. It is taught by Joseph Rogers, esq., an educated Indian. He teaches in the Dakota (Indian) language. There is also a school here supported by the same society, and taught by Misses Dixon and McCreight, two efficient teachers, and also a sabbath school managed by them. They teach in the Dakota language.

The greatest educational institution upon the reservation is the Industrial Boarding School, which is run, under contract, by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is in excellent condition. The scholars are well contented and happy. The school has reached a higher standard, and is more prosperous than it ever heretofore has been. The boys have cultivated 40 acres of land this year, and the corn and potatoes and garden vegetables are as nice as any in the country. They are also caring for a lot of cows, which they milk, and the girls are taught, in addition to their studies, cooking, dress-making, mending, butter-making, and general housekeeping, with all the word implies. M. L. R. Carpenter, the superintendent, manifests a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the school, and instructs the boys in the use of tools, and form of machinery, and other matters incident thereto, with a view of making them useful and beneficial to themselves and the world.

MILITARY.

There are two companies of military stationed here, which are commanded by gentlemen and obliging officers.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to say, in conclusion, that the utmost harmony prevails all over the reservation, and each school under the various organizations is striving with earnest and honest determination to advance the condition of our brethren, the red men, and that the Government is dealing kindly and liberally with this people, and that many of their supposed wrongs are imaginary and not what they seemed to be with some of

the kind-hearted people of the East. True, there may be some instances of want and suffering—so the world over—but in the main they are most liberally cared for.

Hoping that I may prove beneficial and instrumental in the hands of the Government in aiding it in civilizing and advancing this people toward a condition of self-supporting, law-abiding, intelligent Christian citizenship,

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

BURTON PARKER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 18, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my fourth annual report.

This agency is situated in Nebraska, 25 miles south of Sioux City, Iowa. The reservation is 18 by 25 miles in extent, on the west bank of the Missouri River. This land was reserved by the Omahas when they ceded to the Government what is now the State of Nebraska, and was held by them alone until the Winnebagoes were removed from Minnesota to Crow Creek, Dakota Territory, and from there they drifted down to the Omahas.

The Government later purchased the north part of the Omaha Reservation for a home for the Winnebagoes. This was not a judicious thing for the Omahas to do, as numerous differences have arisen between them because of the close proximity of the tribes, in most of which the more quiet Omahas were the victims. The most serious of these offenses was the stealing from the Omahas of near 200 ponies by the Winnebagoes. This matter has been investigated, and a bill was before Congress, recommended by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to reimburse the Omahas from the Winnebago fund for this loss, but the bill was lost for want of time and has not been renewed. I earnestly recommend that something be done in this case.

The Omahas have reduced their reservation by selling 50,000 acres, west of the Sioux City and Omaha Railroad, to actual settlers, and have taken allotments on the remainder. The work of allotting them was so faithfully done by Miss A. C. Fletcher that the Indians have gone to work in earnest to make them homes on the land which they now believe to be theirs.

More than a year ago the Omahas felt themselves competent to do their own work and attend to their own affairs. At their request all their employés were discharged and they were left to themselves. The result, which then seemed doubtful, has shown the wisdom of their choice. They have attended to their own business and paid for their own work and are more independent and manly than before because of the consciousness that they are becoming men. They purchased eight reapers themselves and saved their 2,000 acres of wheat, doing all the work and making their own plans themselves. They are justly proud of this achievement. I earnestly hope that this spirit of independence will be fostered in them and they be permitted to attend to their own affairs with an occasional visit from the agent for the purpose of giving them advice and encouragement. They are manly men and are going in the right way.

The Omahas have a mission school for girls established many years ago by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. It is a very excellent school, and is doing a noble work. The ladies in charge are deserving of highest praise for their faithful labors.

There is also a Government school in successful operation at the agency, doing good work. The children are taught farm and house work at this school, and are making good progress. One thing is unpleasant about agency schools, and that is about twice a year the brightest and best of the scholars are called for and sent to Carlisle, Hampton, Houghton, Iowa, and Genoa, Nebr.

These Omahas are in a very prosperous and healthy condition, and if left to the kindly direction of my successor, Maj. C. H. Potter, they will soon become prosperous and profitable citizens and members of society.

The Winnebagoes are bright and lively people, capable of much good or great harm. Most of them have taken allotments of land on their reservation, and are living in houses and cultivating their farms. They took their lands fourteen years ago, and the frequent changes by death, migration, &c., make it necessary that their land should be reallocated and the surplus sold to actual settlers.

Small reservations are preferable in every way for the Indians. It tends to break up that demoralizing habit, roaming, and brings them in more direct contact with white people, which is of itself a civilizing influence. If every Indian family had a thrifty white family within half a mile of them the daily object-lessons would solve the Indian problem quicker than all the theoretic plans of all those philanthropists who worship the Indian at a distance.

The Winnebagoes have a Government school in healthy condition and capable of doing great good. About fifty scholars attend, and they are as teachable and tractable as white children. The scholars cultivated 45 acres of corn and 10 acres of vegetables, and the work was done well. The most valuable part of the education of Indian children is not obtained from books. The Winnebagoes are in a hopeful condition, and if they would cease visiting and receiving visitors they would advance rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WILKINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CONSOLIDATED SANTEE, FLANDREAU, AND PONCA AGENCY,
NEBRASKA AND DAKOTA,
August 14, 1885.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with instructions, I submit this, my ninth annual report of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and, in order to comply with your request, in giving such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting my Indians a fair picture of their condition, I will have to repeat much of what I have said in former reports.

Santee Agency, Nebraska, is located on the west side of the Missouri River, townships Nos. 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west, in Knox County, Nebraska. This reserve was set apart for the use of the Santee Sioux Indians, under executive orders, by President Johnson in 1866 and 1867. The land reserved contained 115,000 acres, and this amount was held for the use of the Santees until February 9, 1885. President Arthur issued an executive order directing that land from this reserve be allotted to the Santees under the act of March 3, 1863, and the Sioux treaty of April 29, 1868, respectively. Under this authority all male Indians over the age of eighteen years who wish to start a farm were allotted 160 acres of land each under the latter part of article 6 of the Sioux treaty of 1868, and under act of March 3, 1863, I allotted 80 acres to each remaining male and female, except to the wives of those who had received 160 acres under the treaty. In this way the Santees now hold 69,100 acres; the American Missionary Association, for church and school purpose, 480 acres; the Protestant Episcopal Mission, for church use (no school), 160 acres; the Government, for school and agency use, 490 acres; the balance, about 44,770 acres, was restored to the public domain and subject to settlement and entry by white persons on and after May 15, 1885, so that now we have white settlers scattered throughout our agency, putting up buildings, breaking land, and starting to improve their land in general with a view to opening up farms. I think as a rule the surplus land has been taken by a good class of people; that their presence and example among the Santees will be of great and lasting benefit for general progress.

The treaty of 1868 granted a patent to all the male Santee Indians over eighteen years of age for 160 acres of land, provided they have made improvements thereon and continuously occupied the same as a homestead for the term of three years. It also provides that Indians receiving patents for land under these provisions shall thereby and from thenceforth become and be citizens of the United States and be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of such citizens, and shall at the same time retain all their rights to benefits accruing to Indians under the treaty. Under this authority 210 allotments have been made, and 132 have so far complied with the treaty as to entitle them to their patents and have placed their applications in the local land office. Others will apply as soon as the time expires that they are required to reside upon their land. In this way the Santees are gradually coming into civilization and citizenship. Further legislation was added covering these cases by act making appropriations for the Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, passed March 1, 1883, by which the land is made inalienable for the period of twenty-five years, and no contract made by any of the Indians creating any charge or incumbrance thereon or liability of said land for payment thereof shall be valid. We need further legislation to complete the allotments made under the act of March 3, 1863. This act of itself does not authorize the issuing of patents for the land allotted under its provisions. I believe it provides for the issuing of a certificate through the Indian Department. I think provision should be made by which patents could be issued to male and female who have and may hereafter arrive at a certain age—say 18 or 21. At present a number of women hold 80 acres of land that they have improved and resided upon for a number of years. They should be protected beyond a doubt, and the patent or certificate come through the Land Department. This would then set the Santees on a sure footing.

POPULATION.

The Santees numbered 1,350 persons when they came here from Crow Creek in 1866; there was a gradual decrease in numbers until 1877, at which time they numbered 739; since then there has been a gradual increase. They now number 827. I think the increase has been caused principally by members of the tribe returning from Minnesota, &c. According to physicians' reports the births and deaths have been about equally divided for the last few years. This year there have been 34 births and 34 deaths.

Total number of sick attended during the year, 659. The deaths have been from the following causes, viz: convulsions, 8; consumption, 5; acute diarrhea, 4; inflammation of lungs, 3; scarlet fever, 3; scrofula, 3; chronic diarrhea, 2; inflammation of brain, 2, and other causes, 4. Had quite a severe epidemic of scarlet fever during the early spring, but only lost three cases, which we think shows that more care and attention is given the sick than formerly, or a greater number would have died than did from scarlet fever.

The condition and habits of the Indians have improved, in care and cleanliness of person, dwellings, and surroundings. All wear citizens' clothing, live and act generally like white people. They are disposed to improve in morals, attend church regularly on Sunday and at such other time as it may be appointed. The character of the tribe as a body, I think, is very good; but there are a few black sheep who do not live up to the wishes of the majority of the tribe. A few persist in Indian dancing, and some who do this are members of the church. I have occasionally, at Christmas, New Year, and 4th of July, allowed a social dance; but there is one faction that slip their Indian dance clandestinely in between; but I must say that the majority of these same persons are average farmers, and are gradually progressing, keeping pace with the balance of the tribe. Sunday work is looked upon as a special violation of law, and but one case has been brought before me—that of a man for cutting oats on Sunday. Very few cases of drunkenness. One man who was brought before me claimed to have gotten drunk by tasting vinegar. That is what he said; but I find that they will not all confine themselves to the truth when it comes to giving testimony against themselves, or against what they may deem their interest. In this we need some reform. I think the Santees, as a tribe, are free from theft. During the time that I have been here I have no knowledge that any of my personal property has been stolen. Our doors and windows are often left open at night, and during our absence, and nothing has been molested by the Indians.

The work for the last year has been satisfactory; improvement and progress have been made; 3,527 acres of land have been cultivated, 1,011 acres sown to wheat, 585 to oats, 288 to flax, and 1,446 acres planted to corn, 197 acres to potatoes and other vegetables. Our crops have been good. Ninety-seven acres have been broken this year. Seed time and harvesting is past. Thrashing is now in progress. Cannot give exact figures as to quantity, but suppose about as follows, viz: 14,156 bushels of wheat, 20,492 oats, 2,845 flax, 47,627 corn, and 6,000 of potatoes—sufficient for the tribe to subsist upon and to spare.

Rations are issued to about 50 old, blind, and infirm Indians. Five years ago I issued to all the tribe. The poor must be cared for among this people as well as among other people or nations, and for this purpose some more direct plan of charity should be put in operation to cover these cases. At present the rations are given to them, taken to their homes, and eaten by the family. The food and assistance should be given in such a way that the individual for whom it is intended would get the full benefit of it. I have advocated the building of an almshouse, and the Department has recently requested me to make a report with a view to putting up a building for said purpose; but my mind is not clear upon it, and I leave it for my successor to take into consideration, hoping that he may be able to see into the future sufficiently to open up a better way for the aged and infirm of the tribe and to reduce expenses and labor at the agency.

BRASS BAND.

During last winter a few of the Santees concluded to start a brass band. Some assistance was rendered and about \$200 was expended for instruments. The band was started with 17 members. They now play very nicely. They received \$65 for playing at Niobrara, Neb., on the 4th of July. The Indians take quite an interest in music and can learn very readily.

GOVERNMENT.

The chiefs were set aside some seven years ago. The tribe now elect councilors each year as the headmen of the tribe, who serve two years. They have eight councilors; elect four each year. These eight men are supposed to act as auxiliaries

to assist the agent and give wise council to their people. We also have a police force, and the "court of Indian offenses." Their work for the year has been about as follows, viz: 6 cases trouble between man and wife; 4 cases living together not married; 3 cases drunkenness, Indians; 3 cases drunkenness, white persons; 6 cases dispute about property; 4 cases debt; 3 cases assault, and 1 case damage to property—total 30 cases. I think the court has a good influence, and is quite a help to the quiet government of the Indians. True, I think the court needs to be improved in keeping of records and preserving the dignity of itself by having its orders more strictly enforced by the police in bringing defendants and witnesses before it at the appointed time. I think the State and United States laws, together with those given by the Department, should be applied with this court so far as possible. This court, if properly conducted, will assist in educating the Indian to respect law and order before the court and among the tribe, thereby fitting them for civilization. We try to have the proceedings conducted, so far as practicable, in accordance with the white man's court. There are three judges, Antoine J. Campbell, John White, and George Redowl, who are members of the police force and get the pay allowed the regular police, \$5 per month, which has recently been increased to \$10 per month for captains and \$8 per month for privates.

THE GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL,

under the care of the agent, supported by the Government, has been well attended during the year. One of the severest trials that we had to contend with was the scarlet fever and mumps during the months of January and February; as many as thirty children sick at one time; only one death from taking cold. It was extremely cold during this time, thermometer ranging from zero to 30 degrees below; much care was taken, and good results obtained by getting through without more loss of life. Mary Lindsay, the matron, and her assistants deserve much credit for their untiring energy in waiting on these children. The school, except for this interruption, has been quite successful for the year. The average attendance has been 47; the children are more attentive; all are taught the English language, and the children, as a rule, can understand and talk considerable English, especially the girls, who have made greater progress in that direction than the boys. As among white children, the work must be continued from year to year, the seed must be sown and cultivated, and the fruit will surely come. Labor in this direction is not in vain, but will result in general good for the tribe.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION

have three churches here on the agency under the care of the Rev. William W. Fowler, in which church services are held by him and native ministers. Since the burning of Saint Mary's school here in February, 1884, they have had no school on the agency; they have two schools (Hope and Saint Mary's) at Springfield, Dak., on the opposite side of the Missouri River. They accommodate about 50 scholars, and draw Government rations from our supplies. I have been informed that Saint Mary's school is to be removed and opened this fall at Rosebud Agency under the care of Jane H. Johnston and Mary S. Francis. Hope school has been under the care of Fannie E. Howes and Maud Knight. They are good schools, and will be a lasting benefit to the tribes among whom they have and may hereafter labor. All are under the care of Bishop Hare, who has endeavored to faithfully labor among the various tribes of Indians for a number of years in building and sustaining churches, and in starting and supporting schools at various places throughout the Sioux tribes, thus performing charitable acts that will grow and last for generations.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

This mission has a large industrial school. The total number of scholars attending the school one month or more 157 (84 male, 73 female). Average attendance during the year, 114. The total amount expended during the year for mission, school work, and building purposes has been \$16,339.23; of this amount the Government has furnished for scholarships and rations \$3,399.14, leaving a balance of \$6,940.09 contributed by the association. Industries taught in the school are blacksmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, brickmaking, farming, attending to horses and cattle, also sewing, cooking, laundry work, and house-keeping in general. The work here is under the care of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, who has been in this work for a long time and knows what he is doing. He understands the Dakota language and the general nature of the Indians, which assists him to be a successful worker. To enter into the details of the good work of this mission would occupy a large space in my report, and I do not

feel that I can do justice in giving a description of the year's work of this mission. I visited the school several times during the year, and as I listened to the words and witnessed the work at the close of the school I could not but think of it all with admiration and praise. I have been here and witnessed the rise and progress of this work. But a few years ago I sat in the school and listened—could hear but not understand, because the children would speak in a very low tone of voice, and that in Dakota. The display of articles manufactured by the scholars in the several departments of the school was very creditable; also the closing exercises, consisting of singing, reading, recitations, &c., all given in English, was quite entertaining and deserving of praise. Total number of teachers employed, 26 (male 12, female 14). Number of buildings occupied by this school, 18, all owned by the mission; are now trying to finish a large boarding hall which it is supposed will cost \$20,000. For further information on this mission, I would refer you to report of Rev. A. L. Riggs herewith.

PONCAS OF DAKOTA.

These people are a part of the Ponca Indians that were removed to Indian Territory in 1877, who returned here under Standing Bear, and have settled on their old agency near where they were removed from. Their present locations are along the north bank of the Running Water in Dakota, from 3 to 10 miles from Niobrara, Nebr.; they have selected land and are getting nice farms started at their several locations. They have this year 124 acres sown to wheat, 19 of flax, 440 of corn, 21 of potatoes and other vegetables, and 151 acres broken this year. The crops we think are good, and will produce 2,000 bushels of wheat, 13,000 of corn, 1,600 of potatoes, and 133 of flax; they put the grain in their houses so that they are sometimes crowded for room. Standing Bear has recently suggested to me that I must build them houses to put their grain into or build new houses again for them to live in. I see nothing to prevent these people from making a successful living. They number 178 souls, all wear citizens' clothing, except 7 old persons; they dress as citizens in part. They have given their crops better attention this year than usual; the grain was generally sown in good season and order; corn was nicely planted, and has been well cultivated. They have shown quite an interest in plowing their corn; two of them sold ponies and bought two two-horse plows for working in their corn. I think they are commencing to understand or appreciate the value of cattle more than in former years, but they like American horses better than oxen, and with my permission have exchanged for horses and cows or young stock.

I have built during the year 20 houses for these people. I had a surveyor to go over the ground and make the locations, so that in allotting the land they would not interfere with one another, but each head of the family for whom a house was built has his or her 160 acres of land for their farm.

They have 5 agency buildings, situated on a beautiful sloping prairie, consisting of 2 dwelling-houses, 1 warehouse, 1 blacksmith-shop, and 1 school-house, in which religious services are held and a day-school taught by Rev. John E. Smith. For further information on this subject, see friend Smith's report herewith.

FLANDREAU INDIANS.

The Indians are located on the Big-Sioux River, covering a radius of 20 miles. The Government property—a school-house, doctor's office, warehouse, &c.—is located in the town of Flandreau, Moody County, Dakota. In reviewing the work for the past year we can see much for future encouragement.

During the year the school-house has been repaired, painted, and made comfortable both for teacher and pupils. The school-grounds have also been inclosed by a substantial fence, neatly painted. The grounds have been ornamented with shade-trees, which add very materially to the general appearance of the entire place, making it pleasant for the children and an ornament to the town. The school has been kept open during a term of ten months under the direction of Hosea Locke, teacher. Twelve children have learned to read in English during the term, while others have been advanced.

A marked improvement can easily be discerned, even in one year, among the Flandreau Indians. Mrs. Duigan, a Christian, missionary lady, has been laboring during the year among these people, principally teaching them sewing and how to keep their homes like white people. Farmers begin to take pride in their farming. We have 4,606 acres in homesteads and 1,252 acres under cultivation, averaging 23 acres per farmer. It seems quite necessary for some one interested to visit the Indians at their homes and encourage them to persevere in their work. There are several points of importance, such as breaking in the proper season, plowing in the fall, in order to secure a better crop, &c.

I have been requested to advocate the erection of school buildings for the purpose

of starting a boarding-school, but I do not feel clear that such a move would be for the best interests of the Indians. I think if our present day-school is continued, and some assistance is rendered in boarding the children who live at too great a distance from school to come from their homes each day, that the young people will be intelligent and useful citizens.

The Government extends a kind care over these people, employs a teacher and physician for their benefit, distributes farming implements, stock, &c., among them. They are Indians that left Santee Agency and other places, and located here by taking up land the same as white people do. They are recognized as citizens, and are generally respected by their white neighbors around them. They have been gradually decreasing in numbers, from 331 in 1879 to 243 in 1885—cause: disposing of their land and removing to Minnesota and other places; but I think they have held their land equally as well and perhaps better than the first white settlers of our western country have done. The first settlers generally dispose of their land and pass on, and the second or third class get it and hold it as their permanent home.

I fully expected one year ago, when I was writing my report, that it would be my last one, but for several causes I am here yet. My resignation has been accepted, and I see by the papers that my successor has been appointed; presume he will soon be here, and I will go to my home in Platte County, Nebraska, where I hope to enjoy the remainder of my life trying to do my duty as best I can as a quiet citizen of the United States. I have been here eight and a half years, and it appears like home to me; but I wish to leave because I wish a home for my wife and children in a civilized community, where we will be surrounded by people of our own nationality. In retiring, I extend my thanks to friends and officers of the Department for favors and kindness extended to me. I know that civilization has gradually advanced here since 1877, that our work has not been labor in vain, but as bread cast upon the waters that can be gathered, or as seed sown that has and will grow in after years. I have grown weak and sometimes been overcome along the pathway of duty, but the intention has been directed to the right end, and where the forethought has not been equal to the afterthought I ask pardon for my weakness. I wish to express my gratitude to my employes, Indian and white, without excepting any, for their faithful labor and kindness extended, some of whom have been with me during my entire service. Our work has been closely connected. Others joined us more recently, and as we have lived and labored together we have learned to know each other better, and at our close I hope and feel that we are strongly united in sympathy, friendship, and love. I can say that my best feelings will remain and go with those who are now here and those that may come after me. The last year has been one of satisfaction to me. Work has gone on smoothly, nothing direct to mar the peace and progress of the Indians. So I leave the agency and work in the hands of those who may come after me, with my best wishes for their success.

SUGGESTIONS.

That the poor, aged, infirm, and blind be provided for in some Christian, humane manner; that some means be provided to look after, to instruct, and elevate the women of the Santee and Ponca people, so that they may be made better companions to assist their husbands and the balance of their tribe in elevating their people. That some better provision be made for looking after and caring for the sick of the tribe. For these two places we need a good Christian missionary lady (like they have at Flandreau) to instruct how to care for the sick and how to make home attractive, bright, and cheerful. The \$500 appropriated for matron at Santee should be applied for this purpose. Pressure must be brought to bear so that horses and other stock is better cared for by the Indians. They must be taught to rely upon their own resources for all that they get, to consider that all things have a value, and to properly care for that which is placed in their hands.

I am thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
Santee Agency, Nebraska, August 18, 1885.

DEAR SIR: The condition of our school for the year ending June 30, 1885, has been very encouraging both in the increased number of our scholars and a better attention to study. A considerable number of our pupils are really beginning to study. During the year past we have taken up the department of drawing, with very marked success, some of our pupils developing considerable genius in that direction. Marked

advance has been made in the use of English, particularly in the line of common conversation and in declamations and recitations. The exercises in English composition are very much better than they ever were before, and are really very creditable, and I would call attention to the fact that we have reached this result without discarding the use of Dakota.

Our industrial departments have all been in good running order during the year except the shoe shop, the superintendent being away most the year, but has now returned and is at his post. The exhibit of our school at the meeting of the National Educational Association at Madison, Wis., last summer excited great interest and won high praise. Henry H. Belfield, director of Chicago Manual Training School, who visited us this last spring, says of our iron work that it is of a very superior quality, fully as good as similar articles made in any industrial school in the country.

The pressure upon our accommodations for housing scholars has been so great that we have been obliged to turn a large number away. We are hoping for some relief from this pressure when our new building is finished; but no doubt larger room will invite more students and the relief will be but temporary. The increasing hunger of the Indian for learning is most hopeful and encouraging, but it brings upon us who are working in the field a burden too heavy to be borne.

In regard to the people generally, I notice that they are becoming more calculating, which is the first step towards economy. It would seem at first as though they were becoming more selfish; but on the other hand we bear in mind that giving means more to them. The contributions of our native church during the past year, \$417.50, are a proof that the springs of liberality are not being dried up in them. Of this sum over \$215 was contributed for missionary work among other tribes. The value of such offerings in counteracting the greed of selfishness induced by the habit of civilization is of the highest importance.

One thing that would now be very helpful to this people would be some opportunity of depositing their savings. The United States now holds in trust large funds for the different tribes of Indians. It would be worth fully as much if the United States should become the guardian of the trust funds of the individual Indian and would provide some way for encouraging his individual savings.

Allow me to express here my heartfelt regret at the speedy close of your relation to this people. I can testify that you have been the firm friend of this people, and have been full of sympathy and ready to help any good word and work which has been put forth in their behalf. As the Indians say, With a sorrowful heart I shake hands with you.

Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Missionary.

Maj. ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
United States Indian Agent.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 19, 1885.

DEAR SIR: It gives me satisfaction to submit to you the following statement of the conduct and progress of the Poncas since I came among them in December. In school and religious work a beginning has been made. The school was commenced under those obstacles which are incident to each party not understanding the language of the other. A few were found who could understand a little English, but for the most part the questions and requests were answered by a blank expression of countenance. Then, again, a school was an untried experiment to them, and whether the results from such an institution would be good or bad was still doubtful, and it was a question in the minds not only of the children but of some of the older people whether the teacher would not prove a tyrant instead of a friend. But slowly these hindrances have been overcome, and some progress can be shown. Ten or twelve of those who have attended school can read a little, about an equal number have made some progress in writing, while all can print more or less legibly on a slate. Several can count as high as a hundred, a few can add small numbers, a few can say portions of the multiplication table—one girl as high as the sixes.

In the matter of punctuality and regular attendance I can see little improvement, though the older people seem to have a growing appreciation of the value of a school. While this is the day of small things—very small in most respects—yet we are going in the right direction and hope to gain headway as we go on.

We have a religious service every Sunday and a meeting of more general character on Friday evening. Both are fairly attended and good attention for the most part is paid to the things said; often various ones have expressed their appreciation of the things spoken to them. They have made considerable progress in singing, both in school and in the meetings, and many of them seem to have a real enjoyment in sing-

ing, and not only has there been improvement in school and religious matters, but from all I can learn there has been full more improvement in farming and home life.

The most of the children are quite comfortably dressed, and especially on Sundays many of the men and women are quite well dressed with well-fitting clothes. Dresses and skirts and several of the plainer articles of dress are made by themselves. The babies often have on sunbonnets and leather shoes. How well the food is cooked I cannot say, though I have seen some specimens of bread that were quite creditable. In the matter of caring for the sick they are very deficient and seem to have no conception of properly nursing one who needs such attention. A spare room to which the sick, especially sick children, could be brought and properly cared for would save them much suffering.

Many of their crops this year were well put in and carefully cared for. Many fields of corn are quite free from weeds, quite as much so as many fields of their white neighbors. In the matter of garden truck there has been some little improvement, though not much, I think. There is a growing disposition to raise stock. Two pastures have been fenced in this year and the stock restrained from running at large and destroying the crops. The people are thinking evidently more of working and of raising something than heretofore. In many letters which I have written for them to their friends in the Territory they have said that this summer they were doing nothing but work, and that they were getting along first rate. They are quite ready to hear and follow advice and directions how to work, and evidently realize that the whites have a better mode of life than theirs. Of course the old spirit often asserts itself, and indisposition to continued and persistent activity for whose results they must wait often prevents them from reaping many benefits which they might receive.

But amid all the backsets I feel that we may be very hopeful of their future.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN E. SMITH,
Missionary and Teacher.

Maj. ISAAH LIGHTNER,
Santee Agency, Nebraska.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEVADA,
August 20, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the workings of this agency, and the condition of and progress made by the Indians thereon. I assumed charge October 3, 1884; therefore cannot make as detailed a report as would be expected from one longer in the service.

RESERVATIONS AND INDIANS.

This agency consists of three reservations, viz:

Pyramid Lake, which is the headquarters, and contains, as per previous reports, 322,000 acres, including a lake covering a surface 40 miles long by 15 in width, said lake being a source of great revenue to the Indians from the large quantities of trout which they catch during the fishing season, from October to April, which they sell to the licensed traders and residents of adjoining towns, at prices ranging from 5 to 10 cents per pound. It is estimated that the catch in the lake and Truckee River during last season amounted to 80,000 pounds, and netted them \$5,600. The reservation buildings are situated 18 miles north from the town of Wadsworth, which is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Walker River Reserve, as per previous reports, contains 318,815 acres, including Walker Lake, which is about 30 miles long by 10 miles wide. This lake also abounds with trout, but of a different species, being much larger and not as marketable as those of Pyramid Lake, but valuable as food for the Indians, who catch large quantities during the fishing season and dry them. Said reserve is situated about 75 miles south across the country, or 160 miles by rail from agency headquarters, on the line of the Carson and Colorado Railroad, near Schurz Station.

Moapa River Reserve is situated about 1,075 miles by rail and private conveyance, or 650 miles by trail, across the mountains, southeast from agency headquarters, and contains, as per previous reports, 1,000 acres.

There are two tribes of Indians belonging to this agency, the Pah-Utes and Pi-Utes, the former belonging to Pyramid Lake and Walker River Reserves, and are estimated to number 3,600, of whom not more than 25 per cent. reside permanently upon said reserves. Many of them, particularly those at Walker River, find employment at the borax and salt marshes along the line of the railroad, receiving from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day for their labor, while others are employed as farm hands and herders. They are much sought after by the whites, as they are reliable, steady, and industrious

workers, very peaceably inclined, and, as a general rule, of an even, mild temperament, kind to their families, indulgent to their children, but inclined to be selfish, and not disposed to assist one another in any manner. I have constantly tried to impress upon them the necessity and the advantages that would accrue to them by being more neighborly.

PROGRESS OF THE PAH-UTES.

The Indian farmers have been very industrious, and made good progress during the past year in breaking up new land, building fences, digging irrigating ditches, and preparing the ground for seeding. Their crops this year have not been as abundant as was expected, owing to the cold, backward spring; still they will harvest sufficient hay and grain to supply the contractor with 25,000 pounds of barley, for which they receive one and one-half cents per pound at the reserve, also to supply merchants and cattlemen with at least 60,000 pounds, and then have enough left to feed their own stock through the winter. Besides this they will have about 1,800 bushels of wheat and 380 tons of hay.

Twenty-two new farms, ranging from 15 to 25 acres each, have been allotted to Indians, which they have partially fenced and cleared—eight at Pyramid Lake, and fourteen at Walker River Reserves. I have every reason to believe that many more will be taken up the coming fall and winter, and partially grubbed, so as to be in condition for plowing early in the season. More particularly at Walker River Reserve, as heretofore the Indians at that reserve have received very little encouragement; but since the large amount of supplies was sent there by the Department, which were issued to them in June, they have taken hold, and are working with renewed energy and a seeming determination to become self-sustaining at no distant day.

PI-UTES.

Of the Pi-Utes located at Moapa River Reserve very little can be said in their favor. They are naturally inclined to be indolent, and care very little for anything except eating and gambling, preferring to take matters easy and have the women do the work. Owing to the distance, and expense that would be necessarily incurred by employing freighters to transport supplies from headquarters to said reserve, and as they have no wagons with which to come after supplies, I have not furnished any to them. I visited the reserve in October last, and I find there is a marked difference between them and the Pah-Utes. From some cause their number is being reduced very fast. In last year's report it was estimated that the tribe numbered 600. At the present time, as per report from the farmer in charge, they number but 157, of which number only 24 reside upon the reservation, and the 133 at points ranging from 25 to 100 miles from the reservation, as follows, viz: At Bunkerville, 30; Saint Thomas, 35; Las Vegas, 23; Pioche and Panaca, 25; Hico, 20. On account of the small number residing upon the reserve, and there being no apparent need of having a farmer in charge, except to look after the Government cattle and other property, I have recommended that said reserve be abandoned, or segregated from this agency and that all the property be sold, or allotted to the Indians who reside there permanently.

FREIGHTERS.

The Indians of this agency, prior to last November, had always been paid in rations for hauling the supplies from Wadsworth to headquarters; since that time they have been paid in cash. They have transported from Wadsworth to Pyramid Lake Reserve, 18 miles, 101,356 pounds of various kinds of supplies including lumber and fence posts, for which they received 50 cents per 100 pounds the round trip, amounting to \$506.78. They were also paid for sixty six days' labor with their teams, at the rate of \$2 per day, \$132 for transporting heavy timbers from Wadsworth to the bank of the river, and in transporting stone a distance of 2 miles, for use on repairs to the dam. They also transported 148,644 pounds (estimated) of lumber and supplies for which they received rations and feed for teams. The Indians residing on Walker River Reserve transported from Wadsworth to said reserve, a distance of 53 miles, 8,853 pounds of supplies at the rate of \$1 per 100 pounds, \$88.53. They also transported from agency headquarters to said reserve 11,000 pounds (estimated) of supplies. Those to whom new wagons and harness were loaned, received credit for \$116.55. Total amount paid in cash for transportation, \$727.31.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés are distributed as follows: At Pyramid Lake Reserve, 1 farmer to instruct the Indians, attend to Government stock and farm, superintend all the work performed by Indian laborers, and act as blacksmith; 1 carpenter who attends to

all the necessary repairs on buildings; wagons, and agricultural implements, and is acting physician and weigh clerk; 1 farmer in charge of Walker River Reserve, and 1 farmer in charge of Moapa River Reserve. I have respectfully suggested heretofore that this agency should be allowed to employ a practical farmer, in addition to the agency farmers, who could divide his time between Pyramid Lake and Walker River Reserves, instructing Indians in the arts of seeding, irrigating, and cultivating their farms, which in my opinion would be of great benefit, and induce many to start new farms.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings at Pyramid Lake Reserve consist of 1 agency-house and office, 2 houses for employes, 1 cook-house for Indian laborers, 1 guard-house, 1 barn, 2 buildings for blacksmithing and carpenter work, 2 warehouses, 1 hen-house, 1 saw-mill, and 1 wagon-shed, all of which are in fair condition. At Walker River Reserve there is 1 board and brush stable, and 1 small building, frame, neither of which is of any value. This reserve is greatly in need of more substantial buildings, especially a store-house for storage of Government property, and grain belonging to the Indians, which they require for each succeeding season's planting, and have no secure place to keep it. The lumber for the store-house was estimated for in requisition for the current year's supplies. At Moapa Reserve there are 6 adobe buildings with rough dirt floors, and roofs of little or no value.

AGENCY FARMS.

At Pyramid Lake Reserve there are under cultivation 19 acres, 10 of which were sown in oats and cut in the milk, which yielded about 10 tons of hay; 9 acres sown in alfalfa, from which there have been two crops cut; from one field we will probably cut two more crops, and from two fields one crop each, which will aggregate about 20 tons. There are also 20 acres meadow land, from we cut about 15 tons of grass, making a total of 45 tons (estimated) of hay, which will be sufficient to feed the Government stock through the winter. There are also 30 acres of fine pasturage. Walker River Reserve has 12 acres under cultivation, sown in alfalfa, from which were cut 3 tons; this small yield was owing to the scarcity of water.

STOCK.

At Pyramid Lake there are 8 horses, 4 colts, 3 milch cows, 2 heifers, and 1 yearling bull, all in good condition. At Walker River Reserve, 2 stallions, in fine condition, and 1 mule in fair condition, but very old. At Moapa River Reserve, 68 head of cattle, some of which are very old, and 4 mules, very old.

STALLIONS.

Upon the recommendation of Inspector Gardner, 2 stallions were purchased for the benefit of the Indians of Walker River Reserve, at an expense of \$648.25. They are fine animals, 1 a dark gray, 5 years old, Norman stock; 1 a dark brown, 5 years old, Clydesdale stock, each weighing 1,400 pounds. These animals will be of great benefit to the Indians, and certainly improve their breed of horses, and in a few years, instead of having mere ponies, which are unfit for any kind of hard work, they will be possessed of fine large draft horses.

IMPROVEMENTS.

At Pyramid Lake Reserve many needed and substantial improvements have been made with the assistance of a large force of Indian laborers. Three large abutments were built to strengthen the dam on the Truckee River, which required 30,000 feet of heavy timbers, that, owing to the size, could not well be transported on wagons and had to be floated down the river from Wadsworth. The repairs also required about 800 perch of stone, which was hauled 2 miles and then boated across the river to the dam. The main irrigating ditch was cleaned out and widened the entire length, 8 miles. Twelve miles of wagon road between the reservation and Wadsworth were regraded. A number of large cottonwood trees that shaded the school farm were cut down, sawed, and split into fire-wood for use of school. Three hundred and fifty rods of old brush fence were taken down and a substantial new fence of cedar posts, barbed wire, and fencing lumber was built, also 190 rods of new line fence. The agency buildings, with the exception of the saw-mill and wagon-shed, were all white-washed outside, and a heavy coat of fire-proof paint put upon the roofs. A shed 60 by 16 feet was built for the better protection of wagons, carts, and farming imple-

ments. Sixty rods of new fence, of cedar posts and fencing lumber, were built around the stock corral, hay and barn yards, besides other improvements which are set forth under the head of schools.

At Walker River Reserve the principal improvements that have been made were in strengthening the dam and extending the irrigating ditch.

FRUIT TREES.

Having received authority to expend the sum of \$500 for the purchase of fruit trees, as it was an experiment planting them at this agency, I was desirous of obtaining the very best varieties and the largest number for said amount. After corresponding with the leading nurserymen of Nevada and California, I selected at Reno, Nev., 2,000 assorted choice trees, consisting of 1,600 apple, 100 cherry, 100 peach, 100 pear, and 100 plum, from one to four years' growth, 1,200 of which were divided among the Indian farmers at Pyramid Lake Reserve and 400 set out on the boarding-school farm; 300 were divided among the Indians at Walker River Reserve, and 100 set out for use of day-school. The experiment so far has been a success. At Pyramid Lake Reserve at least 90 per cent. of the apple trees and 60 per cent. of the others are in a healthy condition and doing well; some of the largest trees have borne fruit, but not in any great quantity. Those sent to Walker River Reserve have not done so well, owing to the scarcity of water. The Indians were delighted with the idea of having orchards of their own, and have taken great care of the trees. I hope the experiment will prove an entire success, and that a large number more may be purchased and set out next spring. If so, at no distant day the Indians will derive a large revenue from the sale of Nevada fruit.

SAW-MILL.

The building has been thoroughly repaired, new sides and roof put on. The saw and machinery cleaned, and where necessary covered with white lead and tallow. The portable engine cleaned, raised, and placed upon solid timbers. The mill which is at Pyramid Lake Reserve has not been in operation for five years, as the only kind of timber of any size on the reserve is cottonwood, and it is not suitable to cut up for any kind of building lumber or other use, except for fire-wood. The engine could be made useful if we had a good grist-mill and barley-crusher, for then the Indians could have their wheat ground into flour, which they now sell to the merchants, or haul to the mill at Reno, a distance of 53 miles, and they could sell their barley if crushed for a better price than they now receive for it whole.

POLICE AND POLICE COURTS.

The police force consists of one captain and nine privates. The captain and six privates are stationed at Pyramid Lake Reserve and three privates at Walker River Reserve. The Indians residing at this agency are very peaceably inclined, which is fully demonstrated by the fact that during my administration there have been but four arrests made, three for trivial offenses, which did not warrant any severe punishment, and the parties were discharged with a reprimand. One was for an assault upon an Indian, and, as it was defendant's first offense, he was only locked up in the guard-house for three days.

My greatest trouble is caused by the dissatisfaction of the Indian farmers as to the lines and quantity of land that has been allotted to them by former agents and in the matter of the distribution of the property and effects of deceased persons to their relations. These matters require careful thought and attention, and should have much more time devoted to them than I have been able to give, owing to the fact that this agency, with three reservations, is not allowed the services of a clerk. Therefore I have found it impracticable to establish a regular court, as set forth in regulations of the Indian Department, 1884, to whom such matters could be referred. With only two agency employes at this reservation, and the large amount of necessary work required to be attended to by them, I did not feel warranted in taking either of them from their work to act as clerk in said court. On account of this I have been compelled to resort to a method of arbitration for the adjustment of the aforementioned difficulties, which method I feel justified in saying has thus far proved quite satisfactory to all parties concerned in such matters.

SCHOOLS.

The boarding-school buildings at Pyramid Lake Reserve consist of one building 85 by 41 feet, with a wing 20 by 22 feet, which is occupied by the scholars and the employes connected with the school; one building 24 by 30 feet, which is used for the

scholars' dining-room and kitchen : one building 16 by 24 feet, which was formerly used as the school house, and one bath-house. The buildings are all frame, and built in a substantial manner, lined and ceiled with dressed matched lumber. With the exception of the old school-house, they are now being renovated, painted inside, white-washed outside, and a heavy coat of fire-proof paint put on the roofs, which, when finished, will give them a more cheerful and inviting appearance than the plain, unpainted boards inside and rough boards outside.

The school has been conducted to my entire satisfaction by the employés, consisting of teacher, matron, assistant matron, and industrial teacher, who are deserving of great credit for the faithful manner in which they have attended to their respective duties and the interest they have manifested in behalf of the scholars to have them improve in the various branches of study, household duties, sewing, farming, and in their manners and deportment. I doubt if a greater improvement could have been made in any white school of the same number of children than has been made by these Indian children during the past nine months. Their marked improvement has been the subject of comment by those who have frequently visited the school. The scholars have attended very regularly, and take much interest in learning, particularly in reading, writing, spelling, drawing, and singing. A number of them write very neat letters and draw exceedingly well. They are very fond of, and have a keen ear for, music. Many have fine voices, especially the girls, while the boys are more inclined towards instrumental music, which is readily shown by their anxiety to receive permission to practice upon the organ after school hours. Several of them can play accompaniments to the pieces during the singing exercises and at divine services, which are held once each week, weather permitting, under the auspices of Rev. J. M. Helsey of the Baptist church at Wadsworth, who has always taken a great interest in the children. The girls have made good progress in learning the various branches of household duties, and take much interest in learning to sew. Some of them are very fast and neat workers, and anxious to learn to operate on the sewing-machine. During the past nine months there have been manufactured in the school sewing-room 8 aprons, 55 dresses, 14 hoods, 13 sacques, 22 skirts, 39 undergarments, 45 boys' shirts, 4 boys' suits, 5 bed-ticks, and 12 towels; total, 217.

The boys are all well behaved, obedient, and industrious, and under the supervision of the industrial teacher, have attended promptly to all duties assigned them, such as splitting wood, scrubbing school buildings, grubbing, and clearing off school grounds, milking, planting, irrigating, and cultivating the school farm, which contains about 10 acres, and is in a thriving condition, and unless we have early frosts will produce sufficient vegetables to supply the school during the winter. Several of the large boys have small patches of ground, which they take much pleasure in cultivating after their regular work is over.

The scholars have been remarkably healthy; nothing more serious than colds, and chills, and fevers, which were attended to and cured at the school by the teacher. There has been but one death from pneumonia. As soon as the child was taken sick the parents took her away. I think if she had been allowed to remain and be properly cared for as the other sick ones were she would have recovered. I anticipate a large increase in the number of scholars during the ensuing year, and I shall use my utmost endeavors to bring about such a result.

The school buildings are now furnished with an ample supply of water for ordinary daily use and in case of fire from the irrigating ditch, which flows into the well, and is raised by a windmill and deep well pump to a 4,000 gallon capacity tank, built on heavy frame work, 35 feet above the ground. The water is then conveyed through 14-inch pipes to the kitchen and dining-room, also to the bath-house, in which there are two large bathing tanks, in separate apartments, for boys and girls. It is my intention to plant cottonwood trees and sow grass seed upon the school grounds next season, and use the overflow of water from the tank for irrigating.

Through the exertions of the ladies connected with the school, by subscription from agency employés and donations from friends, a sufficient amount was collected to have a well-laden Christmas tree for the scholars. On Christmas eve the school-room was filled with children, their parents, and friends. The exercises consisted of remarks by the agent, school employés, and others, several of the leading Indians addressing the children in their own language, singing and distribution of prizes by Santa Claus. Coming as it did so unexpected it was a surprise to all, for very few of the Indians present had ever seen a Christmas tree. All went away delighted with the entertainment and the large number of presents that the scholars received, as well as the liberal supply of fruits and candy received by the parents, and children who did not attend school.

The day-school building at Walker River Reserve is 24 by 31 feet, two stories high, and substantially built. The school has a large and regular attendance, the scholars are improving as well as could be expected, considering that many of them have been attending school but a short time. The teacher is very painstaking in her efforts to have the scholars improve in all their studies. In addition to teaching she cooks

one meal each day for the scholars. Until recently she has not been supplied with material to teach the scholars to sew. Since being supplied they have made good progress in that very necessary art, as they manufactured during the first quarter 1855 4 aprons, 11 dresses, 21 shirts, 10 skirts, and 12 undergarments; total, 58 articles.

The school building is entirely too small even for the number attending at the present time and should be enlarged, also an addition built for use as a kitchen and dining-room. I estimated for the required lumber for the addition in the requisition for current year's supplies. An assistant to the teacher is very much needed for this school.

TRESPASSERS.

Since the capture of seven boats belonging to white fishermen and the arrest of Sherman, a persistent trespasser for years upon Pyramid Lake, by Lieutenant Huntington, U. S. Army, in August, 1854, there has been no further trouble on the lake. At Walker River Reserve there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the Indians on account of trespassers on Walker Lake. As soon as I was informed of it and could procure the names of the intruders I prepared notices, warning them to remove from the lake, with their boats and appliances, which were served upon each of them in person by the farmer in charge of the reserve. These trespassers claim that the lower end of the lake is not within the lines of the reserve, and they had a survey made by a local surveyor, of which they sent me a copy, and I forwarded same to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs June 2, 1855. The town of Wadsworth, with a population of 350, is supposed to be within the lines of Pyramid Lake Reserve, also the entire river from said town to the lake; yet there are white persons who have farms and others fishing camps for a distance of 8 miles down the river from Wadsworth. Some of these farmers claim that they located their land prior to the time that the reservation was set aside for these Indians. Others claim they have purchased their lands from the State of Nevada under the school-land grant, while some of the fishermen insist that the reservation lines do not take in that portion of the river. Taking all these things into consideration, I have deemed it inexpedient to undertake to remove any of them. I think it is absolutely necessary that a

SURVEY

of the outward boundaries of Pyramid Lake and Walker River Reservations should be made and properly marked with suitable monuments, substantially erected, defining the exact lines of said reserves. I can scarcely find any two persons, either white or Indians, that agree as to where the lines run, especially of Pyramid Lake Reserve; hence it is impossible to tell whether the whites are trespassing on the reserve or not. I have been informed that in trials before courts of justice the evidence is so conflicting as to where the lines run that it is useless to try to obtain a conviction for trespassing. Some of the Indians residing on Pyramid Lake Reserve claim that the original survey of land allotted to them prior to 1865 included Winnemucca, or what is better known here as Mud Lake. If this should be the fact, and so established by a new survey, it would be of great benefit to these Indians pecuniarily, as they would then have the exclusive right to fish upon Pyramid and Mud Lakes, which are both fed by the waters of the Truckee River. As it is now, Chinamen monopolize Mud Lake and at times overstock the fish-market to the detriment of the Indians fishing on Pyramid Lake.

CONCLUSION.

In behalf of the Indians of this agency, particularly those residing at Walker River Reserve, I return my sincere thanks to the Indian Office and Department for the kind and courteous treatment received at their hands. In no instance have I been refused a request to be supplied with any article by the Department, or authority to purchase any needed supplies or make any improvements that I represented in my judgment was for the best interest of the Indians and the service.

In a separate package I forward to you a map of Pyramid Lake Reserve, showing the location of the Indian farms, the lake, Truckee River, and other points of note, which was drawn with colored lead pencils and ink by Capt. Dave Numana and his son, Bob Davidson, Indians belonging to and residing at Pyramid Lake Reserve. The drawing was made while they were collecting a portion of the statistics. It is very creditable to them from the fact of the correctness.

Herewith I transmit and submit my statistical reports as required.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

W. D. C. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEVADA, August 15, 1885.

STR: In compliance with custom and the rules of your honorable Department, I have the honor to herewith transmit my last and fourth annual report of the operations of the Indians upon this reservation for the past year for your examination, touching the improvements made by the Indians thereof in the industrial work of the farm and stock-raising.

Notwithstanding that the general health of the Indians has been good there is no increase of population, for the reason that there is a tribal tradition or superstition practiced among the Indian women that they remain apart from their families in a little house of their own, called the sick-house (*hunne gar, nec*), for a period from twelve to fifteen days in each month. They seem to have an indefinite idea of the Mosaic law and the customs among the early Israelites in the purification of the women. The Indian men could not be induced to touch or handle anything the women have used during these periods of their retirement, believing implicitly that all kind of evil results if they violate this custom of their fathers.

The total number of deaths during the past year are as follows: Males, six; females, three. The total number of births during the same period are nine.

INDIAN IMPROVEMENTS

upon the reservation are of the usual and general nature, such as repairing fences, clearing off land to be broken up, and cleaning of irrigating ditches, and the rebuilding and strengthening of the old dams. The amount of new fence built is about two miles and a half, which has added to the original tract inclosed about 250 acres, making the total amount of land inclosed from 750 to 800 acres, the most of which is used for hay and general farm purposes. Of this amount about 300 acres have been cultivated in wheat and barley. Nearly all the heads of families have planted gardens, consisting chiefly of potatoes, rutabagas, cabbage, and onions; also corn, with some other smaller vegetables. A majority of these gardens look promising. The potatoes for seed were purchased by the Indians from their own savings. Nevertheless I regret to have to report that fully one-fourth of the wheat and over two-thirds of the barley has been eaten up and destroyed by the ground-squirrels during the past spring and early part of the summer, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the Indians to destroy these pests; and they killed thousands by drowning them in their holes by cutting small ditches or water-ways from the main ditches. The tar weed has also made its appearance. Therefore, from the above causes, the Indians may not realize more than two thirds of a crop of wheat and about a half a crop of barley. By great efforts on the part of the Indian women and children they have managed to save their gardens. These same pests have totally destroyed all of the crops and gardens of the white ranches adjoining us, some 23 miles south of us, on Silver Creek and Bull Run; consequently we were very fortunate in saving what we have. Much credit is due these Indians for remaining at home and fighting these pests, as they were offered \$1 per day, and in some instances \$1.50 per day, to assist the white ranchers above referred to to kill squirrels.

These Indians raised sufficient amount of wheat last year to bread them until the present crop is gathered, so that the Government has not been at any expense for flour for this agency. I cannot at the present writing estimate with any degree of certainty the amount of wheat that the Indians may be able to realize from the present year's crop. I feel, however, warranted to say that they will have wheat enough to make flour to carry them through to the next year's crop, 1886, without calling upon the Government.

Three new log houses have been erected by the Indians and two more are under construction, while several others have made preparations by cutting and hewing the logs. These buildings are made entirely by the Indians and without any expense to the Government, excepting some lumber and nails furnished them, also windows and doors. In addition to the above they have broken up about 40 acres of new ground, and have also finished the grading of the road commenced last year, which enables them to reach a belt of timber near the top of one of the mountains south of the reservation, about 12 miles distant. They have also erected a large corral for cattle and horses on Scull Creek, which is used for rounding up and branding during the herding season, and one large corral on the west side of the river for the same purpose above mentioned. Most of the old ones have been rebuilt and strengthened.

During the past year the Indians have taken extra care of their cattle, rounding them up this spring and branding the calves, which aggregated 60 in number. Each lodge or head of family has a separate brand for his horses and cattle, with which they are branded. The agency brand is also added, which is U. S. I. D. This I have done for the better protection of the Indian cattle. They have also cut and cured some 200 tons of first-class hay. It will be seen from the above-mentioned line of work that the Western Shoshone Indians have not been idle, but, on the contrary, have been

very industrious; and all this work has been done under the supervision of two Indian farmers (of course under my instructions), Captain Charley and Captain Buck; and they have, further, set skillfully and squared the 10 horse-power with the thrasher, and threshed all of last year's crop of wheat and barley without the assistance of any person, except an occasional suggestion from myself, and this, too, without any accident or breakdown of any kind whatever. For these faithful and honest efforts to learn the arts of industry of the farm and the raising of stock they deserve the fostering and watchful care of the Government. They are doing their part, as they understand it, to become self-supporting in the near future.

SCHOOL.

The day-school was reopened on the 4th day of last April, and has continued up to the present time with an average attendance of 13 pupils. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, local geography, and spelling. Considering quite a number of the scholars were new beginners, they have made considerable progress. I hope to be able to open a boarding-school next spring, as by that time I will have sufficient pupils to warrant a boarding-school. The present building, however, is unfinished, and the upper story is unsafe, as it was erected with mortar having no lime in it, and the adobes badly laid; hence the building during high winds shakes so badly that it is unsafe.

Our police and court of Indian offenses have had no cases before it during the past year, I am pleased to say. The Shoshone Indians are a peaceable and industrious people. They have obeyed all orders, never once refusing to perform any service required of them, and what few misunderstandings take place are so insignificant that they never come within the scope of Indian offenses and are always settled by the headmen in a friendly way. Nevertheless I have thought it best to keep up the organization, as the fact of its existence has been a preventive to the commitment of any serious offense coming under its purpose.

POLICE FORCE

of this agency have been, as heretofore, very prompt in their line of duty, never failing to report the presence of strange Indians or white men on the reservation. They have been particularly watchful in preventing the trespass of cattle and other stock upon the reservation grounds. Their ever presence is a guarantee of peace and good order, and has a wholesome effect upon low white men who skulk around reservations for no good purpose, particularly what is known as the tramp element. There has not been a single case of drunkenness among the Indians of this reservation during the past year, but I regret to state that it exists to an alarming extent among the Indian men and women along the line of the railroad and in the neighboring mining camps and towns. I will again urge the importance of having these Indians, with their families, removed from these places of debauchery to their respective reservations, where the young children will be taught moral principles and industry, and become respectable men and women. This class of idle Indians are a menace to the peace of the reservations, taunting the industrious and peaceable Indians because they live on reservations and work, and often good Indians are demoralized by them. It is hoped your honorable Department will take some action at an early date to abate this growing evil.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN S. MAYHUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MESCALERO AND JICARILLA APACHE AGENCY,
South Fork, N. Mex., August 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report, together with accompanying statistics.

THE INDIANS.

There are of the Mescalero Apaches 462 persons, and of the Jicarillas 721 persons. Both tribes are of the class usually denominated "blanket Indians." They live in lodges made of canvas supplied them by the Government, and are yet in a comparatively uncivilized state. The Mescaleros, however, within the past few years have turned their attention to farming and to making good, substantial improvements in

the way of fences, and getting their lands in good condition. The reservation comprises 472,320 acres of land. Being well timbered, watered, and wooded, and being well grassed, it is a very desirable piece of land, and is one instance, at least, where the Indian has the best land when compared to that of his white neighbors.

In compliance with Circular No. 148, dated April 6, 1885, I have had a census of these Indians taken as therein directed, and herewith incorporate the same in this report: Males above 18 years of age, 266; females above 14 years of age, 415; school children between the ages of 6 and 16, 239.

There is a boarding-school at this agency and a day-school at Three Rivers, on this reservation, 35 miles distant from agency; 35 children attend the boarding-school and 10 the day-school. The latter has been opened quite recently. Mrs. Annie C. Gans superintends and teaches the boarding-school, and Mrs. Mary Grimes has charge of the day-school.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL FARMER.

MESCALERO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
South Fork, N. Mex., June 30, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of the Indian farms at this agency. At San Juan's camp of Mescaleros, on the Tularosa, they have about 225 acres under cultivation, which was plowed and planted this spring, all by their own labor and with their own horses. The principal crop is corn (Mexican and American), which is looking very fine, and is clear from weeds and grass; they also have gardens and also all kinds of vegetables.

There are about 1,000 acres under fence (barbed wire) at this farm. Nautzila's Band of Mescaleros, on the Tularosa, near the agency, have about 100 acres under the plow, and 125 acres under a wire fence. They also have principally corn, which promises very well. Nautogolinje's Band of Mescaleros are camped at Three Rivers, where, in connection with Juan Julian's Band of Jicarillas, they are cultivating about 250 acres of land and have about 650 acres under a good barbed-wire fence. They have also plowed and planted all of their land under my supervision, and have worked very hard. At this part of the reservation they raise corn, melons, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables in great abundance. Their corn is as good as any in the Territory. Augustin's Band of Jicarillas are camped on the Carizo, 14 miles from the agency. Owing to the great elevation they can raise nothing but potatoes. They have 50 acres broken and partially fenced, about 20 acres of which is planted in potatoes, with good prospects for a crop. San Pablo, the chief of the Jicarillas, is located on the Tularosa, near the agency. His farm consists of about 100 acres under fence, and about 50 acres under cultivation, making a total of 625 acres under cultivation, and 1,925 acres under fence.

Respectfully,

SCOTT GRIMES,
Principal Farmer.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent.

LIVE STOCK.

One year ago I was furnished for these Indians five hundred head of cows, which were divided equally between the Mescaleros and Jicarillas. As this was the first effort on their part in cattle-raising it was necessarily somewhat experimental. Aside from their killing cows themselves, which they were compelled to do on account of insufficiency of rations, I do not think any number of their cattle have been stolen. This is accounted for from the fact that they are members of the Lincoln County Stock Association, a powerful organization, which offers a standing reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any one stealing stock of the association brands. One thing is evident, namely, that these Indians will not take care of cattle as they will of horses. Of course this is a general rule, and does not apply to each individual Indian. I have quite a number of authenticated cases, by information from the Indians themselves, where Indians have gambled off their cows, and the Indian winning immediately killing the cow he had won. Taking it all in all, however, the experiment in raising cattle has not been a failure, as we have branded this year about two hundred and fifty calves. The Jicarillas have about four thousand head of ponies, and the Mescaleros about five hundred head. Indian-like, they cling to their ponies with a wonderful tenacity. I believe that it would not be unwise on the part of the Government to furnish them with good stallions, and thereby raise a better class of horses, which they could readily sell, and make this industry one of the means of self-support.

Surrounded as this reservation is it is impossible to prevent outside cattle from grazing on the reservation to a considerable extent. However, as the Indian horses

and cattle frequently graze off the reservation, and the best of feeling and mutual co-operation exists between the cattlemen and the Indians, it does not make so much difference after all. With reference to sheep, the Indians owning none, and they (the sheep) being so destructive to grass, the Indians are bitterly opposed to their entering or even crossing the reservation on the public road. In this they are doubtless encouraged by the neighboring cattlemen, who are as bitterly opposed to sheep as are the Indians.

CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

The peculiar custom of the mother-in-law and son-in-law never visiting each other has been mentioned by me in a former report. The origin of this excellent custom, according to Apache tradition, is that generations ago a mother-in-law and son-in-law had a quarrel which grew to such proportions that band after band took sides until it was finally determined to settle the question by war. Thereupon, as tradition runs, a great battle was fought, in which the flower of the Apache youth gave up their lives. The wise men of the tribe, to prevent forever after the reoccurrence of like trouble, enacted a law forbidding the mother-in-law to ever visit her son-in-law, and vice versa.

The Mescaleros have five gods, or great spirits. They believe that their medicine men hold direct communication with these spirits. Both the Mescaleros and Jicarillas are firm believers in witchcraft. On the 5th of July last the Mescaleros at San Juan's camp attempted to kill a harmless old Indian woman who was pronounced a witch by the medicine men. She was fired upon in the night-time and shot through the hips. I had her brought to the agency, when, by the skillful treatment of the agency physician, her life was saved. As soon as she was brought to the agency the night watchman, an Indian, and the Indian police detail on duty hurriedly left. The punishment of the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage is next to impossible, as the Indians will give no information, and it having occurred in the night-time, the poor old woman could not identify the rascals who shot her. They also continue the custom of burning up all of the personal effects and killing the live stock of deceased Indians. This, they say, prevents contention and strife among the heirs, and summarily disposes of the whole question as to who would be entitled to the property.

This being the condition of these Indians, it is not to be wondered at that there has as yet no missionary taken up his abode here, where the field is so inviting, and where it is so easy of access, being only 100 miles from the railroad at Las Cruces Station, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and this being such a delightful climate to reside in. The propagation of our Christian religion, in connection with education, can alone elevate these savages and lift them from their present miserable condition.

Father Garuier, curé of Lincoln, occasionally passes here. He is a very pious and worthy man, but his parish is so large that he has no time to devote to work here. He has, however, had occasional talks with the Indians, and from my understanding of the case I think it is the intention of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Laney to establish a missionary here at an early date. For the past year San Juan, principal chief of the Mescaleros, has frequently visited the town of Las Cruces, the home of Col. Albert J. Fountain, whose wife is a prominent Catholic lady. She has kindly interested herself, and in September next it is San Juan's intention to be baptized, at which time he (San Juan) says that he will cut off his hair, dress in white man's clothing, and forever cease his savage customs.

SCHOOLS.

A boarding-school, with thirty-five scholars in attendance, is in successful operation here at the agency. A day-school has also been opened at Three Rivers. It is all stuff and nonsense for an agent to say that schools cannot be successfully conducted at the agencies, and an agent who will not compel attendance and enforce discipline and order should be discharged the service.

The sixty Indian children who were attending the training-school at Albuquerque are now home for a two-months' vacation.

A successful Sabbath school is also in operation.

POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of one white chief of police, Indian captain and lieutenant, four sergeants, and twenty-six privates. They are prompt, reliable, and efficient. Capt. T. Branigan, who has had charge of this force for over three years, is a temperate, brave, and honorable man, whom the Indians love and respect. Peso and Mogal, captain and lieutenant, respectively, are both remarkable men, and are worthy of the greatest confidence, as they have always proved reliable, obeying every command (except in regard to ferreting out the guilty party who shot the wo-

man accused of being a witch). Indian police at an agency like this should receive not less than the regular pay and allowance of a soldier in the Army.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This branch of the service has been put in operation here with a fair degree of success. Nautzila, second chief of the Mescaleros; Charlie, subchief of the Mescaleros; and Vicenti, subchief of the Jicarillas, compose the court. There should be immediate provision made for suitable compensation for their services. They conduct the hearing of cases with dignity, and their decisions have uniformly been right and just.

THE MILITARY.

It is 35 miles from the agency to Fort Stanton, our nearest military post. Maj. J. J. Van Horn, Thirteenth Infantry, has been in command of this important post for the past three years, until recently, when he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. My relations with him have always been of the most pleasant kind; he was very much liked and respected by the Indians, who realized that he was their friend.

Some time since the Indian Office shipped me the material for a telephone line from the agency to connect with Fort Stanton. Under an arrangement I made with the military, the soldiers, under the direction of Captain Pratt, of the Thirteenth Infantry, have just completed the construction of the line.

With reference to the district military commander, General Bradley, I can say of him, as I can say of his predecessor, General Stanley, that he is a high-minded, honorable officer, who is a friend of the Indian so long as he behaves himself, and desires to see him advance and improve his condition.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The following report from Dr. Howard Thompson, agency physician, is truthful and to the point, and explains itself:

MESCALERO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
South Fork, N. Mex., July 1, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following brief statement of the sanitary condition of the Indians connected with this agency:

In the short time that I have been here I have hardly had the time necessary to acquire full knowledge of these tribes; but as I have visited every camp on the reservation, and some of them many times, I am able to call your attention to some points of sanitary interest. The most prominent fact which I noticed on my arrival here was that of the prevalence of scrofula and kindred diseases among the Mescalero Indians. Besides a large number of cases in the commencing stage, not deemed worthy of special report, I found a considerable number of children and several grown persons in whom the glands about the neck were in a horrible state of disease and even neglected. There were also a number of cases of hip-joint disease (scrofulous) in various stages of development. A number of cases were too far advanced for medical treatment to be of any avail, some of which cases have died since my arrival and some still linger. Treatment in some of the cases, I am glad to say, has been successful, and such cases have helped me very greatly in gaining the confidence of the Indians.

In looking about for the causes which have led to this condition of affairs, it seemed to me at first that the whole of it was attributable to their living in open tents in the dead of winter, and to their irregularity of eating, improper food, and insufficient clothing. I still think these are potent causes in the production of scrofula, but after close observation for a few months I find still another reason for their sickness. I refer to the constant intermarriage of near relatives. I have reason to believe, from the promiscuous way in which the Mescaleros live in married relation, that the abominable crime of incest is common among them. As young girls of a tender age of thirteen, fourteen, or fifteen are sold in marriage to men of fifty or even older, and are liable after a short time to be turned adrift, it must be extremely hard in many cases to know who is the father of this or that child, which renders incest very probable.

The Jicarillas seem to be a much healthier race of people than the Mescaleros. Both tribes live in tepees; both are filthy in person and covered with vermin; both gorge themselves on ration-day and suffer at times for lack of food before the next ration-day comes round again. In both tribes marriage before the age of sixteen is the rule, and in both women are liable to be deserted by their husbands for the most trivial reasons.

One encouraging feature among the unpleasant ones connected with this people is the fact that venereal diseases are almost unknown, and prostitution with outsiders is very unusual, especially among the Mescaleros.

In regard to the school located at this agency, it is my opinion that the buildings are rather small and need some slight changes in order that sufficient ventilation for the sleeping-rooms may be secured. It is my opinion that some kind of a hospital should be constructed here, if only a good large tent. With a reservation in which the climate is almost unequalled for healthfulness, and on which there is an abundance of pure water, this people still remain a long way removed from good sanitary living.

Respectfully,

HOWARD THOMPSON, M. D.,
Agency Physician.

W. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

From my experience and personal knowledge of these Indians, I am firmly satisfied that, notwithstanding the rapid progress they have made in the direction of civilization and self-support during the past few years, they require a still firmer and stronger management. It should not be, as some sentimental people think, what the Indian wants, but should be what is best for him. I am in favor of the entire disarmament of all wild Indian tribes, and immediate abolishment of the present agency system, the patenting of their lands to them, compulsory education and labor, and full citizenship at an early date. It is, however, useless to take their arms from them until Congress has passed a law making it a penal offense, punishable by a long term of years' imprisonment, to sell or give them arms. The Apaches, from the very nature of things, and from their years of warfare with the Spaniards and their descendants, are a restless and wily people. Their mode of warfare is the most treacherous known to the civilized world. Their rapidity of movement and cunning in warfare is without an equal, and yet it is my experience that when you have once gained their confidence and friendship their loyalty and fidelity is unsurpassed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. H. LLEWELLYN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO AGENCY, *August 31, 1885.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of affairs at this agency. Having now been here long enough to familiarize myself to some extent with the ways and customs of this tribe, as well as with their reservation and surroundings, I am able to render you a more intelligible and complete report than the one I submitted to you last year.

The year past has been a prosperous and eventful one to this tribe. They have been as a rule healthy; have been wholly exempt from any epidemic diseases. Their flocks and herds have increased as much as could have been expected. They gathered a fair crop of corn last fall, and have nothing in particular to complain of. It is true that the grasshoppers have done some damage to the crops now growing, but still few of them will suffer for food on this account. They will divide around, and those that have will share with those less fortunate.

Notwithstanding the disreputable conduct of their neighbors on either side—the Apaches on the south and the Utes on the north—the Navajoes have remained quiet and peaceable during the year. It is not even claimed by any one that a single one of them has participated in any of these acts of lawlessness. I know that they have been informed of these outbreaks, have been importuned to join in them, and I am frank to admit that good reasons could be given them for doing so, but these Indians had all the war they wanted several years ago and got too thoroughly whipped to want any more very soon. Besides, they have too much at stake. It is hard for one who has but recently become acquainted with this tribe to realize that they are the same Indians who only a few years ago terrorized and annually rounded up the whole valley of the Rio Grande from old Mexico to its bed, carried off its settlers into slavery, and took stock wholesale. The same tribe furnished much of the fighting employment for Kit Carson and his colleagues. Of course there are a few desperate men among them, who, if unrestrained by the others, would be ready for almost any enterprise; but the average Navajo of to-day is about as peaceable and non-combative as the sheep which they herd (goats not included), and about as unlikely

to ever make a general outbreak. A glance at the statistical table will show another good reason why this is so. Every sheep or goat that they own is that much of a bond for their good behavior.

During the entire past year but one crime that would rank as a felony has been committed by any member of this tribe. This was the killing of a Zuni by a young Navajo. They quarreled over some trifling affair, and, in the heat of passion, the Navajo struck the other with a garden-hoe, from the effects of which he died. The offender was arrested, and will be tried in the court of this county. When you consider the large number of this tribe, the vast area of the country over which it is scattered, that they are unrestrained by any law except the ten native police and your representative here, you must admit that they are good Indians. I do not believe there is a community of equal size anywhere that is as little governed or commits less crime. Let timid people of cultured Eastern cities, who lie in bed within hearing distance of the policeman's tramp and tremble for fear of violence or robbery, come here among the wild, ignorant, Navajos and feel safe, as they surely will, both for person and property. No one who has become acquainted with these people ever thinks of carrying arms for protection against them. They may talk you to death; will certainly beg you poor if you are generous; but that is the worst you have to fear. They are a good-natured, jolly, happy people, a little lax in their ideas of charity and cleanliness, but people who improve with long acquaintance.

They are making fair progress towards civilization. This is most noticeable in their improved manner of dress and by their desire to build themselves better places of abode. The retention of certain superstitious ideas has been a great drawback to them in this way. The most deplorable of these is a belief that they must abandon any place in which a death has occurred; must never afterwards go near it. This prevents them from fixing up any very comfortable habitations, for, as they say, some one might die there, and then I would have to lose it. This belief is not general among the younger ones, but it has a hold on the old fellows, that will never be shaken except by old Death himself. Within the last year many of the more progressive of the tribe have ignored this idea, and have built themselves small houses. I believe there are between 100 and 200 of such already built and occupied, and I believe they should be encouraged in this as far as possible. Fixed habitations, the surroundings which they will naturally bring, the consequent abandonment of their nomadic habits, will do much to hold them in the right path. At present they move many times each year from the mountains towards the valleys in the fall and back to the mountains in the spring and summer, living meanwhile in rude shelters, built of brush, stones, and sticks, or dirt, driving their sheep and horses with them, and carrying all of their furniture, &c., on a pack pony.

In some ways these people take good care of their stock. Every herd of sheep is under guard constantly night and day. This is usually done by the girls and women. The horses are cared for by the boys and men of the tribe, and although none of them are marked or branded, it is seldom that a dispute occurs as to the ownership of a horse. How they remember or identify them is a mystery to me. Their horses are small, scrubby, and degenerated, becoming worse every year; but they are very proud of them. Wealth among the Navajos, as among the communities usually, commands respect, and among these people the number of horses owned is the usual measure of financial importance. Many of the Indians rival the Mormons in the number of their wives, and they are generally courted or purchased with ponies. This seems to be about the only benefit, if it can be so called, that they derive from the possession of so many ponies. They should be induced to sell or exchange their horses for some kind of stock or property which would be more useful to them, and in obedience to your recent instructions I have used my influence in persuading them to do so.

The school here for the past year has been a success as compared to former ones; still the attendance has been much less than it should have been, considering the size of the tribe and the fact that but six boys (no girls) are at any schools in the East. There is but one Indian now living in the tribe who has ever been way to school, and he is no credit to his instructors. There has never been a single Navajo girl left here to attend any school (I mean a full-blood), and I venture to say that none ever will go voluntarily. The reasons for this are that the girls usually marry—are sold as soon as they become ten or twelve years old, until which time they are kept busy herding sheep. The boys also rush into matrimony early in life, generally becoming heads of families before they are eighteen. Until this time they must herd horses. This does not leave them much time to acquire an education. It seems impossible to awaken any interest in regard to education among any of them. I have worked hard to build up the school here; have argued, coaxed, begged, bribed, and threatened, but it has been of little avail. The school building here is a good one, and the only one on the reservation. The employés, I venture to say, are as competent as any in the service. All that is needed is the necessary number of children. All of those who attended last term were well behaved and contented and they all made considerable progress, and I believe the most of them will come back; but we should have more.

Unless they are punished, I believe some arbitrary means to compel attendance should be resorted to.

The white employes here have given general satisfaction, and have all been exemplary in their conduct, patient, willing, and industrious. There are now six families here among the employes, and I believe the employment of married men among Indians to be preferable. The observing natives draw many a practical lesson from the opportunity of seeing a well-kept home, and the presence of families always seems to purify the atmosphere and to put everybody on their good behavior.

The police force have been quite efficient and useful. During the Apache raid they kept watch of any who would be likely to join them, and by their assistance I was able to hold them all in line. I have been able to secure the services of the best and most influential young men of the tribe. They have always obeyed orders, and done their duty without fear or favor.

The public buildings at this place are now in fair condition. During the year a stone warehouse has been erected, in one end of which are rooms for office and council. This is well put up and furnished throughout. Besides a good stable, blacksmith and carpenter shop have been erected by remodeling and fixing some old abandoned walls that had stood unused for many years. All of the buildings here save two are very old adobe, inhabited by snakes and vermin, dirt roofs, leaky and shaky in wet weather; but still we all manage to get along pretty well in them. We are somewhat cramped for room, however, and I hope that you will allow us some little additions during the present year.

The dam across Benito Creek above here has been completed, and we now have water running all around the plaza and down on either side of the valley for a mile or so below. This is a great improvement, and one that cannot be fully appreciated by any one who has never lived in the dry, hot climate of Arizona. I believe now that your Department should take steps to plant fruit or shade trees along the ditches, especially around the plaza.

These Indians have always exercised the right, which they believe was given them by the terms of their treaty—that is, to go and live wherever they choose. I believe that one-half of this tribe at least habitually live outside of their reservation lines, some as far as 200 miles outside, and they are constantly coming and going. While this gives them the advantage of competition in selling their wool, it has a bad effect on them in many ways, gives them opportunities for indulging in many vices, especially of gambling and procuring whisky. The class of people with whom they come in contact outside, especially on the eastern side of the reservation, are, as a rule, not very moral, many of the Mexicans living there making a living by gambling with the Navajoes and by furnishing them whisky.

The non-confinement of these Indians to their reservation will soon be the important issue of this section, and one with which your office must deal. The country around here is fast being settled up with whites; earnest men, most of whom do not believe that an Indian has any business off of his reservation; men who have no great love for them any way, and who will be inclined to make them stand aside if they get in their way. It is impossible for these Indians to understand our land laws or the system of public surveys, and harder still for them to comply with the requirement of the homestead laws. It is one of their unaccountable customs to live at great distances from water, and the white disputant is seldom willing to concede that the occupancy of a brush shelter a mile or so from a desirable spring, even if the Indian occupant drives his sheep there daily to water, gives him the exclusive right to it. The present generation of Navajoes, in my opinion, will not derive much benefit from the beneficent act of Congress dated July 4, 1884, and passed for their benefit. They are too ignorant to comprehend the requirements. Generations of nomadic ancestors have given them natures too unstable to ever erect many homes that will be substantial enough to withstand the covetous attacks of their white competitors for choice tracts of the public domain. Especially will this be the case when they attempt to make settlements at great distances from the body of the tribe, where they will feel the sense of isolation natural to all who find themselves among a strange people, with strange language and customs, and with different interests. A desire to get back among their own people will soon overcome all others.

A year ago I did not believe that all of this tribe could subsist within the lines of this reservation, now I believe they could. It is true that it is very dry and barren, but in this respect it does not differ from the adjoining country. I have ridden for days over this reservation without seeing an Indian. Should it become necessary for them to live wholly within the reservation, they would have to improve and store the water wherever it is practicable to do so, and to reduce the number and improve the quality of their stock.

The Navajoes have long been famous for their blankets, which are handsome and used all through the West, are very durable and superior in every way to all others. They have practiced this industry longer than the oldest of them can remember. Formerly they only made plain ones with no colors, now they weave them of many bright

and beautiful colors and of elegant patterns. They card this wool by hand, spin it with a stick, and weave on a loom made by tying four poles together at the corners. Each thread after being passed through is beaten down with a hard wood stick, making the fabric very dense and fine. Most of them will hold water like rubber. A few of both sexes do the weaving, only a few are expert at it. A large fancy blanket requires weeks, often months of patient toil, and is worth from \$25 to \$100. They never use patterns or measures, consequently no two are alike. The Navajoes also knit sashes and hosiery. The trade of their fabrics with the whites, Mexicans, and neighboring Indians furnishes them a considerable revenue.

The Indians are on the right road to advancement, and are making good headway. Many changes in their customs are desirable, but time will surely bring all of these. In most ways I believe they will compare favorably with any other tribe under your control.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and all other officers of the Department for the promptness and courtesy extended to me in all of my official transactions.

Statistics are herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. BOWMAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 10, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

This agency consists of nineteen Indian pueblos or villages, scattered all over the Territory of New Mexico. The Indians being very fond of seeing their agent and having a long conference with him, prevented me from going faster than I did in order to learn their dispositions and also to notice the progress and material changes made during the year. The Pueblo Indians at this time of the year are very busy harvesting, and consequently are not to be found in their pueblos, so I had, in most instances, to wait till night to have a talk with them.

There are in this agency 7,762 Indians, of which number there are 2,149 children of school age, 2,366 men above the age of 18 years, and 2,407 females above the age of 14 years.

I collected the following statistics of stock owned by the different Pueblos, but only in one instance the stock was counted, at Laguna, where the Indians went all over their houses, some being from 15 to 20 miles apart, and had their stock counted to give the agent the true figures. The other Pueblos would not give the true figures, thinking that the agent was going to tax them, especially in Isleta, Sandia, San Felipe, Santa Ana, and Santo Domingo. Most of the pueblo grants have been taxed by assessors, and their action supported by the boards of county commissioners, and this has caused the Indians of Isleta to appoint three of their men to go to Washington to see what steps the Government takes in their favor, and the governor of Santo Domingo is going at the expense of the pueblos of San Felipe, Santa Ana, and Santo Domingo on the same errand.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Burros.	Hogs.	Wagons.	Hens.
Zuni	750	5,000	1,500	500	-----	100	30
Acoma	550	9,500	400	500	25	8	250
Laguna	2,411	14,840	839	374	72	8	550
Isleta	230	7,000	160	30	50	10	100
Sandia	100	-----	100	8	20	4	50
Santa Ana	350	1,000	200	100	-----	20	100
San Felipe	500	1,500	100	100	40	7	40
Santo Domingo	200	100	150	150	20	10	30
Jemez	700	-----	500	40	2	6	70
Zia	400	300	390	50	10	2	40
Cochiti	150	-----	125	50	50	8	100
San Ildefonso	35	-----	10	25	3	2	30
Santa Clara	30	-----	33	60	20	3	40
San Juan	200	-----	300	300	80	8	50
Taos	300	-----	600	110	40	3	60
Picuris	60	-----	11	35	11	2	50
Pojuaque	18	-----	2	7	6	2	15
Nambé	20	-----	1	53	7	-----	10
Tesuque	122	-----	17	57	4	-----	24

All the Pueblos are more or less given to the practice of their superstitious dances; in their ignorance and superstition attributing seasonable weather and abundant harvests to these dances; and living together as they do in villages, with but little to do during winter months, they devote a large part of their time to the indulgence of their dances. Sometimes during the summer, when the rain does not come they abandon their crops and stock and remain in the pueblo to indulge in the dance. The consequence is a loss of crop and stock.

The remedy would be to induce them to abandon the pueblos and live in their cultivated lands in separate houses. The Pueblos of Zuni, Acoma, and Santa Ana are special instances of this kind. These Indians have to travel from 10 to 15 miles to plant their lands, living there temporarily and returning to their pueblos after harvest. In Zuni, in the center of the pueblo, lies their old church, now half fallen, and their grave-yard, where they have been burying their dead for centuries. In front of the grave-yard there is a pool about 150 feet in circumference. The rains wash all the dirt and filth into this excavation. The water remaining one or two months pollutes and brings disease and pestilence to the inhabitants, and in some manner affects the water of their spring in the valley below.

The Acomas received last year five wagons from the Government to move their furniture, and build houses in the valley; these wagons remained a long time in the depot, and were given to them some time in the month of February, so they had very little time to do anything this year, but they have bought \$300 worth of lumber and three new wagons, and have from 7,000 to 8,000 adobes to commence buildings as soon as the harvest is over. In the mean time they have built from 8 to 10 good comfortable houses, and they promised to leave the pueblo as soon as they make houses and corrals.

I can with pleasure say, judging from what I have seen in all the pueblos of New Mexico, that the pueblo of Laguna has made great improvement in their customs, manners, habits, and way of living in the last year; they have nearly all left the pueblo, and have built good adobe houses, supplied with reasonably good furniture, abandoned their dances, and are paying much attention to cultivate their farms, and take good care of their stock, and are planting good fruit trees. This is due to the good example and counsel of the Marmon Bros., and to the present governor of the pueblo, G. H. Pradt. These people are married in the tribe and have families. There are only from twelve to thirteen families living in the pueblo proper now. A little more encouragement in the way of agricultural implements, and a proper day-school would make these Indians good citizens.

The other pueblos are not so addicted to dancing as the Zunis, but they have not improved so much as the Lagunas. The changes and progress made by the pueblos in the last year have been very good.

The Zunis bought in July last seven new wagons, plows, and harness, and through the aid of a white man they have made a reservoir of water in the Ojo Caliente, where they expect to farm from 300 to 400 acres of good farming land. If water-tanks like this in the Nutria Springs and Pescado would be built and the Indians induced to go and settle and make good houses, these Indians would have more than 4,000 acres of good farming land.

I have promised the Zunis, Acomas, and Lagunas that if I could get their Great Father to give them three large plows and scrapers I would let them know, and they are anxious to get them to build water-tanks.

The Rio Grande at Santo Domingo has done a great damage to the pueblo this year, coming within five yards of destroying their church; and to prevent the river from carrying away the church and part of their houses has kept them in hard work for one month, causing them to lose a great deal of time, which they could have devoted to their crops.

In the other pueblos very little changes have taken place during the year. They have been building only a few new houses in almost all the pueblos.

I am sorry to say that the day-schools in this agency have not done very well, partly due to the teachers themselves and partly to the parents of the children. The teachers only taught school two hours in the morning and none in the afternoon, and they have paid more attention to missionary work than to teach the Indians the rudiments of learning. The parents of the children told me, in all the pueblos where there are schools, that they, being Catholics, did not like and would not send their children to Protestant schools, and I did not see a single instance, where the schools are, where a boy could read and write. I strongly recommend these day-schools in the pueblos, but on a different plan from what they have been heretofore. The teachers should be men that may know English and Spanish thoroughly, because the latter is the general language of all the Pueblo Indians, and of the religious denomination the Indians may want, that is Catholics, because the Indians have told me plainly they will not send their children to Protestant schools, as the daily attendance of the children will prove. They should teach three and one-half hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon. Besides, the Indians should be compelled to send at least 20 children

daily to school, or else have no school, and the agent should visit in person these schools at least twice a year to see that the teachers and parents comply with their duties; and this, in my opinion, would be the only way to advance them in civilization; and from these day-schools to select the most advanced for the industrial schools. There are six day-schools at this agency, viz: At Zuni the teacher is James H. Wilson, salary \$720 per annum; at Isleta, J. R. Hawley, \$720 per annum—Helen M. Hawley, assistant, \$360 per annum; at Santa Clara, William Craig, \$900 per annum; at San Juan, T. Marcellus Marshall, \$720 per annum; at Laguna, John Menaul, \$720 per annum—Floretta Shields, assistant, \$480 per annum; at Jemez, Richard V. Leach, \$720 per annum.

The average attendance, from my personal investigation, are: At Zuñi, daily attendance, 20; Laguna, 7; San Juan, 6; Santa Clara, 10; Jemez, 7; Isleta, 12. In the pueblos of Acoma, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, and Taos they have asked me to send them teachers, with the conditions above mentioned, and they are jealous because there are schools at pueblos less populated, and I am of the opinion that if the day schools are continued in the pueblos already established that schools be also established in the aforementioned five pueblos.

I should recommend that more children be sent to Carlisle, Albuquerque, and Santa Fé, because the children coming from these schools are a pride to civilization, and they are also an inducement to other children to attend school more regularly, and would apply themselves to learn the first rudiments of learning in the primaries in order to go to the higher schools.

The Indian farming is by no means encouraging, the Indians inclined to be lazy and idle, as too many of them are, and the difficulties they have to encounter make it very hard on them, and more so to the Indians of the Rio Grande, where they have to be continually repairing ditches, because without irrigation no crops can be raised to any advantage in any of the pueblos; but if water was sure to be had when needed the crops would be much larger than what they are. How to plow, to plant, to cultivate, to sow, to harvest, to save, so as to produce the largest results, are lessons which must be taught to these Indians. Some corn and wheat fields show good tillage, while in others and most of them the weeds have been allowed to grow, the corn and wheat making an unsuccessful struggle in its efforts for supremacy against its natural enemy. The principal reasons why they do not reap the benefits of their labors are because they have been using the same seeds for centuries. They raise considerable amount of fruit, but of a very inferior quality, and the consequence is that it is entirely out of market. The grape vine is raised to some advantage in the pueblo of Isleta, and fruits of all kinds could be raised in all the pueblos if they had the means and were taught how to raise them. At Zuñi they did not raise this year the amount of wheat they generally do, because the grasshoppers destroyed their wheat fields in Pescado; and at the other pueblos they did considerable damage. What progress can the poor Indians of Zuñi make when they are one hundred or more miles from any flouring mill, when the poor women are day and night grinding their wheat and corn between two stones to support sometimes ten or twelve in a family, and where a good mill could be put up at a very moderate cost in the Ojo Caliente, Nutria Springs, or Pescado having a good deposit of water? It is in this pueblo where I saw the finest wheat fields, and where wheat can be raised more advantageously than in any other, but they have no market for it, no mill to grind it, and consequently they only plant enough for home use. Many of the men of means rather buy their flour than raise it, because it is cheaper, and the most inferior flour cannot be laid down there for less than \$8 per 100 pounds.

One Zuñi Indian was killed near the Navajo Reservation by a Navajo, but the Navajo was arrested and given to the proper authorities in Apache County, Arizona. The Navajo gave the bond required to appear before the next district court at Saint John, Arizona. Another young man of San Felipe was shot by a white man, who escaped without being arrested, and the cause is attributed to land now occupied by this white man near or between the boundary lines of San Felipe and Santo Domingo, and evidence in regard to this land case is going to be taken before the surveyor-general the 28th instant. All the Pueblos of New Mexico are troubled by white people in regard to their lands and cutting timber in their reservations, and several suits have to be brought before the district courts to recover damages and to settle all difficulties between the Indians and whites. The Indians of Picuris have sold several small patches of land to the whites, and the whites, knowing the simplicity and ignorance of the Indians, have taken advantage of these purchases to take twice as much land as they buy. There must be now in this reservation at least 150 families of white people living for a number of years. The cause of all this trouble in regard to the Indian lands is because the Indians themselves do not know exactly their boundary lines, and these boundary lines should be marked in a permanent way so as to avoid litigation and trouble; and without anybody to see that the whites are prevented from entering on their lands they could not get along well because they are timid and ignorant. The Pueblos of Laguna, Isleta, Santa Aña, Santa Clara, and

Taos made additional purchases of lands years ago. The Picuris and Taos have sold lands to the whites years ago also.

The only pueblo, the largest and the most isolated, and by far the one that needs the aid of the Government more than any other just now, is Zuni. These Indians have no patent to their lands, and these Indians are in more danger of losing their best wheat-raising lands in the Nutria Springs. The lands included in executive orders of March 16, 1877, and May 1, 1883, (and if executive order of March 3, 1885, should be revoked) this land, surveyed and patented to them, would put them on an equal footing with the other pueblos of New Mexico, as this pueblo is one of the oldest in this region.

There have been several cases of drunkenness in the pueblos, but it is very difficult to catch the offenders, as the Indians are fond of liquor and afraid to accuse those who sell it to them.

Many thanks are due the Commissioner for the uniform courtesy and kindness received during one month and five days that I have been in this agency, as also to the efficient clerk and interpreter, who are honest and competent men to discharge the duties assigned to them in this agency.

Very respectfully,

DOLORES ROMERO,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK AGENCY, *Gowanda, August 29, 1885.*

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

During the past year I have visited all the reservations in New York under my charge, with the exception of the Saint Regis, on the Canada frontier. I found the majority of the Indians on the various reservations engaged in agricultural pursuits. They will raise good crops of grain and vegetables this season. On the Cattaraugus Reservation there are several Indians who are engaged in dairying, milking from six to ten cows, and carrying milk to cheese factories. There are others who are successful market gardeners. The earliest vegetables grown in this neighborhood, and brought into market this year, were grown on the Cattaraugus Reservation by the Indians.

There are a small number of Indians engaged a part of the time in mechanical labor, to wit: carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, and mason work.

The Indian schools in New York, being under State control and having but two terms per year, their reports do not correspond with the United States quarterly reports. I would recommend that but two reports per year be called for, *i. e.*, one at the close of each term, to enable the teachers to make full reports.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum, on the Cattaraugus Reservation, is in a flourishing condition, and is doing good work for the Indians. The asylum provides for one hundred orphan children from the different reservations in the State, giving them practical instruction, and fitting them for useful members of society.

The pastors of the churches in the different reservations report a fair attendance at Christian worship and Sabbath schools. The Rev. Mr. Tripp, resident missionary of the Presbyterian board on the Cattaraugus Reservation, assisted by Joseph Turkey, a Cayuga Indian, is doing earnest Christian labor on the Seneca reservations, which I hope will be of lasting help to the Indians.

There is a great deal of cider-drinking among the Indians on all the reservations. Farmers employ Indians and pay them in part in hard cider, thereby depriving their families of the avails of their labor. The cider traffic is demoralizing and very injurious to the Indians. I would repeat my recommendation of last year, *i. e.*, that hard cider be placed by the United States statutes on the list of intoxicants not to be sold to Indians.

During the past year I have attended three terms of the United States courts at Buffalo, Auburn, and Albany in the prosecution of men who were procuring whisky for the Indians, but the prospect of suppressing the sale of whisky to Indians is not very encouraging, when, after conviction, at a probable expense of from \$150 to \$200, a United States court judge only imposes a penalty of \$25 fine, or imprisonment for twenty-five days.

I would reiterate what I said in my report of last year. The financial affairs of the Senecas, of Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, are in a bankrupt condition. The funds received from lands leased are squandered by the councillors in useless legislation, and are largely used in bribery and corruption. The nation is in debt thousands of dollars, their orders selling at 50 per cent. discount, and there is no prospect of their paying their debts, unless there is some change in the manner of collecting rents and accounting for moneys received. I would recommend that the

collecting of rents in the five villages on the Alleghany Reservation be taken out of the hands of the Indians entirely; but to do so will require additional legislation, *i. e.*, an amendment of the act of February 19, 1875, as that act makes it the duty of the treasurer of the Seneca Nation to collect rents in the villages on the Alleghany Reservation. For the same reason I would recommend that the Seneca council be not allowed to rent any more land in said village without the approval of their agent.

Very respectfully,

W. PEACOCK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Charleston, Swain County, N. C., August 25, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instruction from the Department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report for this agency. I assumed the duties of this office on the 12th day of January, 1885. My predecessor having left no data of the previous events, mine will be almost entirely from observation and experience of the past six months.

The agency is located at Charleston, county seat of Swain County, North Carolina, 10 miles from Cherokee, the capital of the Indian government.

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians possess 65,000 acres of land, 50,000 of which lie in one body and constitute what is known as "Qualla boundary" proper. The remaining 15,000 acres lie in detached portions in Swain, Jackson, Cherokee, and Graham Counties. This is of very little use to the band and ought to be sold, as the money could be used in many ways that would be far more beneficial to the band than being unoccupied, as much of it is, taxes being paid upon it and continually being depredated upon by unscrupulous whites. And while upon the subject of the lands, I will remark that there are several thousand acres of the band lands now in the possession of the whites. When the lands are surveyed and located (which I expect to do before November 1), the Government ought at once prosecute all intruders, that justice may be done this much-wronged band, and thereby teach both white and Indian that the Government intends, in spirit and in truth, to enforce the law to protect all of its wards. The lands are well adapted to the growth of all the cereal grains, all finely timbered, and well watered by beautiful mountain streams.

All the Indians of this band are civilized, living and dressing as white men. They are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and are almost as good farmers as their white neighbors. Their crop of corn this year bids fair to be a fine one; enough to support the band. Their wheat crop was an entire failure, as was their white neighbors'. All crops were a failure in this section of country last year; consequently there has been and still will be, till fall crops are ready for us, more or less suffering among the band.

They are an industrious people. Each head of family has a farm, which is well cultivated in most cases. They are a quiet, honest, law-abiding people, making good progress in education and civilization. A large number can understand and speak English, and nearly all of them read and write their own language. While they are subject to the State laws, it is a rare thing to see an Indian arraigned in court; in fact, they obey the State laws much better than the whites. They seem to be thoroughly united in purpose to elevate each other and to work together for the general good of the band.

The band is very fortunate in having for their chief a man of high moral character, a man who has his people's welfare at heart, and has their united support and confidence. In short, the great desire of the chief and his people seems to be to secure permanent improvement and good homes for their posterity.

They are very much attached to their home, their ancestors for years in the past having occupied this delightful, healthful country, where the bones of their great warriors, such as Junaluska, of Florida-war fame, consecrate the craggy heights of the Alleghany range.

I would recommend the establishment of a poor or alms house, where the old and infirm could be cared for. I think the Government ought to aid in the erection and support of this enterprise for a few years.

A physician ought to be furnished this band, as many are not able to obtain medical aid in cases of sickness.

There has been less liquor used among them for the last six months than for many years. This is owing to the enforcement of the law contained in section 2139, United States Revised Statutes. If this law is enforced scarcely any liquor will be used by the Indians. It is only necessary to prosecute vigorously the cases now in the Federal court, and let these violaters of the law know that the law shall and will be enforced. A large majority of the band are prohibitionists of the strictest sect.

The Methodists, Baptists and Friends are carrying on missionary work with good success. Many of the band are members of one of the above named churches and attend church regularly.

There are 5 day-schools that are in session 7 months during the year. Good comfortable log houses are provided for each. These are doing a good work and moderately well attended, though not as well as they ought to be; but the interest in the schools by both old and young is on a steady increase.

Besides these day-schools, during the year 29 boys have been at Trinity College, North Carolina, and 18 girls at Judson College, North Carolina, and 20 boys and 20 girls at the Cherokee training-school at Cherokee, N. C., the capital of the band. The large handsome building being erected at this place by the Government will be completed and ready for use by October 1. There is now at the training-school room and accommodations for 40 students; after the new building is completed there will be room for 80 students. I am fully convinced that the true policy is to educate the young at this school, and select from among these students the brightest and send only them off to college. There were 34 students allowed to a school at Mossy Creek, Tenn., but they have done but little for the band, as the treatment of the students was such that none would stay but a short time.

In the day and training schools here I have religious teachers, who make the moral advancement of the children a special work. The instruction is general and not sectarian. In these schools very little running away has occurred during the year. There is a steady increase in the use of the English language. At the training-school the boys have exhibited great interest in the farm work, being always ready to work, and seem to be pleased at the prospect of a fine crop from their labor. The girls also take great interest in the household duties, such as sewing, cooking, chamber-work, &c. All seem happy and contented with their work and studies. This school, as well as the day-school, is most fortunate in having a most excellent Christian gentleman as superintendent, and most excellent teachers, that are perfectly devoted to the work. I should be much pleased to see the present number (40 increased to 80) and the 18 girls continued at Judson College, thus giving the band 68 students in training-schools.

Upon the whole the prospects for this band are very bright, and, with a good live agent, nothing can prevent a sufficient advancement in education and civilization to make this band in a short time fully competent to discharge all the duties of citizenship of this great Government.

Permit me to return my thanks to the Department for the kindness shown me in the discharge of my official duties.

There is much work for an agent to do, and I hope ere time to make another annual report to have accomplished much of this work.

Most respectfully,

J. L. HOLMES,

U. S. Indian Agent, Eastern Cherokee Agency.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, OREGON,

August 15, 1885.

SIR: In conformity with instructions from your office I have the honor to submit this my fourteenth annual report.

AGENCY.

The operations at this agency for the year 1885 have consisted, in addition to the usual quantity and character of agency work, of the manufacturing of some 120,000 feet of saw-logs into lumber and using the same in the thorough repairs of the agency saw and grist mills and the repair of other agency buildings requiring it; also the construction and finishing of two new buildings, one for the use of the physician and clerk as a dwelling, the other for a dwelling for the carpenter. The repairs made upon the mills were, on account of the great increase in the demand made upon their capacity and from old and decayed timbers, very much needed, and has rendered them much more substantial, and their capacity, by reason of the repairs made, is at least 25 per cent. greater than formerly. These mills are now equal to any demand that the necessities of these Indians will make upon them for either lumber or grinding for some years to come.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

For the last fourteen years local civil officers have been elected bi-annually by the Indians of this agency, who have executed such local laws as were enacted by the Leg-

islative assembly, which were likewise elected by the Indians. The Indians had become thoroughly accustomed to the operations of the local laws and proceedings of their own court officers. Owing to this state of affairs I had much trouble in inducing the Indians to accept the judges of the court of Indian offenses and the rules governing the court. But during the year I nominated a police force of five men, one a lieutenant and chief judge of the court, two privates and associate judges, two other privates, one to act as sheriff, the other prosecuting attorney; and by using much time and patience I have succeeded in getting this police force in good working order and the Indians to adopt this court in lieu of their old court.

By the aid of my police force I am able to suppress one of the most potent evils that these Indians are subjected to—the introduction of whisky on the reservation. But for my police force I could not so perfectly prevent its introduction by white men.

The Indians of this agency during the year have been peaceable and in the main industrious and prosperous. They have increased the area of their farms by fencing some new land, which they have plowed and sown to grain, either wheat or oats. The prospect for a good crop is much better at this time of the year than I have ever seen these Indians have. The quality of the growing grain and meadows will compare favorably with any average community of white farmers. These Indians are all farmers, but a few of them successfully combine, on a small scale, stock raising with their agricultural pursuits. But few men know the monetary value of horses or cattle better than these Indians do.

In addition to building new fences, inclosing and plowing some additional fields of new land, many of them have built new houses, barns, and sheds, which will render themselves and families more comfortable through the winter, and also enable them to take better care of their live stock.

In this connection I would urge the speedy surveying of the land embraced in this reservation and the allotting the same to the Indians of this agency in lots of 160 acres to heads of families and 80 acres to single men over twenty-one years of age, and then, as soon after as may be practicable, issue to each a patent deed, with a qualifying clause that they be not allowed to sell or otherwise encumber the same for such a period of time as, in the judgment of the honorable Secretary of the Interior and honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, may be deemed proper.

There has been no visitation of epidemic, contagious, or other serious diseases among the Indians during the year. The character of sickness afflicting them has been uniformly amenable to treatment. The few deaths that have occurred among them have been among the old ones.

It is very noticeable that the confidence of the Indians is increasing from year to year in the power of the agency physician and efficacy of the medicine prescribed by him for the relief of the sick. It is their practice to notify the agency physician promptly when there occurs a case of sickness among them. I am informed by the agency physician that the Indians make very commendable efforts to follow his directions in the treatment of their sick, and that such directions of a hygienic nature as are given to them are obeyed to the letter. The influence of the native Indian doctor has nearly, if not entirely, ceased at this agency.

As an act of assistance to these Indians in their efforts to become self-supporting and qualify themselves to assume the responsible position of citizenship, I most respectfully recommend that the Department will continue to allow them a miller and sawyer and a blacksmith, and a reasonable quantity of suitable iron and steel, a carpenter or wheelwright, and a suitable quantity of material for his use in making such repairs as may be necessary, in order that their agricultural implements may be serviceable, and provide subsistence, clothing, &c., and teachers for schools; and a physician, with a sufficient quantity and quality of medicine, will deprive the Indians of an excuse to employ the native Indian doctor.

The Indians who reside at the mouth of Salmon River, though on territory claimed to belong to Siletz Agency, by reason of the fact that they have a good wagon road from this agency to the ocean beach at the mouth of Salmon River, come here, more or less of them every week, for the purpose of obtaining medicine and medical aid for their sick and such jobs of blacksmith and wood-work done for them as their necessities require. They also are compelled to pass through this agency, which is only 18 or 20 miles from their homes, to reach any store at which they can barter their fish, furs, hides, berries, &c., for groceries and other supplies that they may need. They also have their wheat ground into flour here. There is no other route that they can travel on horseback or in wagons to the outside country than through this agency. The Indians mentioned have come to this agency so frequently of late for the purposes stated that I deemed it but an act of justice to the Indians rightfully entitled to the services of the physician, blacksmith, and other mechanics at this agency to call the attention of the Department to the matter, and I requested the late honorable Commissioner to instruct me whether or not they were entitled to the benefits that they had been in the habit of obtaining at this agency. To my inquiries I have received no

answer as yet; so the condition of things mentioned above continues from week to week without instructions.

The agency has been visited during the year by Inspector Newell, Archbishop Gross, and several other men of note, all of whom spoke in terms of praise of the efforts being made by the Indians to make a living by their own industry.

The boarding-school at this agency has been during the year under the supervision of the same Order of Sisters (Catholic) that had the supervision of the school last year. Progress made in the school during the year has been in every particular satisfactory.

The missionary work at this agency is still, as it has been for the last twenty-four years, under the supervision of the Reverend Father Croquet. The reverend father is an old pioneer priest, who has spent all his time without compensation, and frequently without food or shelter, other than that furnished him by the Indians, while making his annual pastoral visits to the people of his faith, many of whom reside on the Siletz Agency and at other points on the coast.

Statistics herewith.

Most respectfully submitted.

T. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
August 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my seventh annual report of Indian affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

The Indians on this reservation have made remarkable progress during the year in civilization, in Christianity, and in all the elements that tend to make them an industrious, peaceable, and self-supporting community. They seem in a remarkable degree to possess the faculty of adapting themselves to the requirements of civilization. They are proud of the achievements they have made, and are constantly impelled by it to renewed efforts to reach a higher state of life. Life and property are much more safe among them than in most of the white communities of the States, and they are rapidly becoming a law-abiding people. This is so apparent to the people visiting the reservation that it is a source of constant remark.

STOCK-RAISING.

The Indians have evinced commendable energy in stock-raising. The abundance of nutritious grasses, the springs of good water that abound through the mountains and valleys, and the cool dry climate make the reservation one of the most favored localities for stock-raising on the Pacific slope. Cattle raised here grow to a much larger size than in the surrounding regions, and take on fat to a remarkable degree. Most of these Indians possess small bands of cattle, and a few of the most progressive have become quite wealthy in stock. Two of these bands of cattle have been increased this year by 63 calves, and now number 250 head each. The Indians guard their stock interests carefully. They herd their cattle during the summer and provide hay for them in the winter, especially caring for their young stock.

Four mowing-machines and four sulky-rakes have been purchased by them during the year from the proceeds of sales of their beef cattle, and with these, in addition to those heretofore issued to them by the Department, nearly all the grass on the reservation available for hay will be cut during the hay harvest now in progress.

The ten young stallions issued to the Indians last fall have been well cared for, and will eventually be of great benefit to them in improving their breed of horses. Several good American stallions have also been secured by the Indians in exchange for ponies or by purchase, so that in a few years they will be able to obtain quite a revenue from the sale of half-breed horses.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the high altitude of these mountain valleys, the frequent recurrence of frosts during the summer months, and the dryness of the climate the efforts of the Indians in raising grain and vegetables have not been successful except in a few favored localities. They are anxious to become farmers, and have been experimenting in a small way for several years. With irrigation several localities would produce good crops. There is a tract of about two thousand acres of good land, sheltered by mountains on the east and facing the lake south and west, which is less frosty

than other portions of the reservation, and if irrigated would produce excellent crops of grain, vegetables, and fruit. This tract could be irrigated from Sprague River by constructing a ditch about six miles in length. I made a full report of the matter to the Department, and funds were sent me to construct this ditch. This scheme, I am sorry to say, was not approved by Inspector Newell, who probably reported his views to the Department, which resulted in withdrawing the funds sent to be used in its construction.

It is the opinion of all the best agriculturists of this portion of the country that this scheme is entirely feasible, and that it would be of great practical benefit to the Indians in enabling them to raise large quantities of grain, vegetables, and fruits. Of such benefit is irrigation in this dry climate, that large ditches are being constructed at heavy expense in the valleys adjacent to the reservation, and the best results have been obtained by the free use of water. The Indians at Yainax have several small irrigation ditches in operation, and thereby have been enabled to raise large crops from otherwise worthless parcels of ground. It is still my opinion that the construction of the ditch from Sprague River would be of great benefit to the Indians, in enabling them to produce most of the grain, vegetables, and fruits needed on the reservation.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The work of Christian civilization has progressed with unusual interest and remarkable success. Under the labors of Rev. T. F. Royal, assisted by Rev. W. T. Leeke, at Yainax, and two native Klamath local preachers, a great work has been accomplished in bringing these Indians under the saving influence of the gospel. The result has been manifest in a more rapid advancement in civilization than in any previous year of their history. The following brief report from the missionary, and a quotation from a published report of the presiding elder of the district, Rev. I. D. Driver, of the Oregon Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, will be of interest:

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY.

Preaching has been kept up regularly every Sabbath at the agency at Williamson's River church, at Yainax, and at the council-house, ten miles above. At the latter point services have been held most of the time by Rev. Jesse Kirk, and at Williamson River church half of the time by Rev. David Hill, both of whom are full-blood Klamath Indians. They have the entire confidence of their people, and have labored with great zeal and acceptability. Sunday-schools have been prosperous, both here at the agency and at Yainax. One has also been organized and has progressed with much interest at Williamson River church during the summer. This school is mostly composed of adult Indians, their children being in the schools. There have been about two hundred and forty accessions to the church this year, and two hundred baptisms. Nearly all are proving faithful, and many are making great progress in their struggle for a better life.

From the report of the presiding elder:

I must now tell you of our Indian work on the Klamath mission. God is doing a wonderful work there. Their camp-meeting near the agency was one of the most refreshing scenes in my life. The Indians came in their wagons and buggies drawn by fine horses, and the grove contained many new clean tents. Tables were spread with clean white lin-n and damask cloths, and covered with good tableware, with glassware and casters, making everything look equal to our own homes. I saw but one barefooted child on the ground, and that was a white child; and not a human being in Indian clothes, but men, women, and children in clothing fit for our village churches. At the Sabbath morning "love-feast" a vast multitude testified to the saving power of Jesus as Savior. After the morning service I baptized eighty-three persons, and their plate collection amounted to \$44.85, and I am unable to say who was the most benefited, these children of the forest or the presiding elder.

EDUCATIONAL.

So great is the thirst for knowledge among even the adult Indians that they organized a school for themselves in one neighborhood and employed a young man who had been several years in our school to teach them three hours per day. They are anxious to learn to read and write that they may be able to conduct business for themselves, and also that they may read the Bible and use the hymns in religious service. They are clamorous for books, especially for those of a primary nature. I would respectfully recommend that the Department make a small appropriation for two day-schools for adult persons, who have not time to attend the regular schools. The Indians would pay at least half of the expense of employing two good, experienced teachers to teach them a few hours each day, and then instruct them at their homes in the various domestic and business pursuits. One of these teachers would be profitably employed at the settlement on Williamson River and one at Yainax, thirty-five miles distant.

The two industrial boarding-schools have made unprecedented progress this year in all the several departments. Faithful, efficient Christian teachers have devoted their entire energies to the physical, mental, and moral training of the youth under their care. Such has been the kindness and yet firmness of discipline that the most refractory pupils in these schools have been reformed and subjected to cheerful and

affectionate obedience. There has not been a single expulsion from the schools during the year. Five of the pupils have died of the prevailing consumption.

Nineteen pupils, six from Yainax and thirteen from the agency school, were sent to Forest Grove Indian training school. Dr. W. V. Coffin, superintendent of that school, in a communication relative to those children, said: "I have to say that we are well pleased with all the children, and they certainly do credit to your agency schools." Two of these pupils have been returned to their homes on account of ill health, and one of them has since died of quick consumption. We fear the change from this dry, cold climate and great altitude to the low valley and damp climate of the Willamette Valley will prove disastrous to the health of these children; yet they are much pleased with the school and surroundings.

During the fall and winter the west wing of the Yainax school building was erected and so far completed that accommodations were afforded for twenty additional pupils. February 1st the school was increased to sixty pupils and an assistant teacher employed. Funds are needed to complete the school building, so that eighty pupils may be accommodated.

THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

has been well conducted, and much improvement in its working has been manifest. It has been of much benefit to the Indians and an important factor in their advancement in civilization. Offenses against morality are becoming less frequent, and a due respect for the law has been carefully enforced. The judges have become more efficient with practice, and try the cases appearing before them with deliberation and prudence.

THE POLICE

have been efficient and faithful, and are vigilant and active in detecting offenders against the laws. Although poorly paid, and obliged to work a portion of the time to support their families, they have always been ready for duty.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians have done a large amount of freighting this year. They earned last year about \$5,500. During the present year their earnings have been at least \$13,200. This has contributed largely to their support and has enabled them to obtain many of the comforts of civilized life.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is fair, and, with the exception of certain hereditary diseases, namely, pulmonary and syphilitic troubles, they are as healthy as any community of whites. This climate is invigorating, the air is dry and light, and the water pure. The out-door life which they lead during the summer strengthens and fortifies their systems against the depressing effects of the long, dreary winters, during which they are of necessity closely housed.

The school children, being under the care of intelligent and conscientious teachers, are kept under strict sanitary rules, and are consequently quite healthy. Those of the school children who are taken sick cannot be properly taken care of in the boarding-schools, owing to their crowded condition. Suitable buildings should be fitted up near the schools, to accommodate six or eight patients each, where the sick could be properly cared for and be away from the noise and confusion which is unavoidable about a building where so many children are kept.

As these Indians are rapidly advancing in other directions toward a higher civilization, so in the matter of treating and caring for the sick they are attaining to the ideas of the white race. No longer do they look upon disease as the working of an evil spirit, to appease the wrath of which they are required to torture themselves by scarifications or long fastings. No longer are the nights made hideous with the wild songs and weird incantations of their medicine-men. No longer do they look upon death as the dawning of a life in that mysterious land toward the setting sun, where all day long the dead lie as bleaching skeletons and when night comes are invested with life and dance the whole night through, only again as morning dawns to dot the sandy plains with their ghastly bones. No longer is the sky to them a brazen wall echoing back the thunderbolts of heaven; but on the contrary disease is divested of its mysteries, death of its uncertainties; the grave is the resting-place of the body whose spirit has gone to dwell with the God who made it; the heavens is an azure vault, up to which the spirit of man may rise in adoration of the author of light and life. Their superstitious ideas of sickness and its treatment have almost entirely been given

up, and they rely upon the white man's medicine and their doctors to cure them. As they are constantly advancing in this direction, the physician's duties and responsibilities become greater and greater, and woe to him who neglects this duty or betrays their trust.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, allow me to briefly review the progress of these Indians during nearly seven years that I have been agent. I found them just emerging from their savage state, many of them imbued with the idea that it was impossible for them to advance much farther. They had but few wagons, harness, or farm machinery. They had but few cattle, and no horses but their small Indian ponies. They were held in almost absolute control by their native medicine-men, and looked upon civilization and Christianity with distrust and as something beyond their reach and comprehension. They obtained their meager subsistence principally by hunting and fishing and the roots, seeds, and berries from the swamps and mountains. Their ideas of morality were vicious in the extreme, and but few of them could comprehend why they should control their natural desires. Their deity was a spirit possessing their own vicious natures without redeeming qualities. Their women were considered little better than slaves, and had no rights that the men were bound to respect. Polygamy was common, and wife-beating was of daily occurrence. They were inveterate beggars and persistent in annoying all whites with whom they came in contact. They had but few houses other than Indian lodges, and what little fencing had been made by them was of the most primitive description. A boarding-school was in operation, with an attendance of twenty-two pupils, but the Indians were mainly opposed to the education of their children.

Now they are fairly supplied with wagons and harness, many of which have been purchased with their own earnings. They own quite a number of mowing machines and sulky rakes. They have many small brands of cattle, and there are many American and half-breed horses owned by them. They are no longer controlled by the Indian doctors. Even the doctors themselves have become Christianized and are trying to earn an honest living. There are now no beggars among them. It is a rare thing for one of these Indians to ask a white person for articles they do not intend to pay for. Nearly all the adult Indians and most of the children of proper age are church members, and are striving to lead a higher and better life. Virtue and morality are no longer unknown among them; and the treatment of their women conforms to their new ideas of civilization and Christianity. They now obtain their principal subsistence from the proceeds of their labor and the sales of their beef-cattle and horses. Most of them have comfortable houses, well and neatly kept. Instead of invoking the vicious Indian deity, the morning and evening prayer and hymns of praise arise from their hearthstones to their Father in heaven. Their funerals are conducted with decorum and order, and appointments that would be creditable to any white community. Now they are anxious for the education of their children, and our schools are crowded to their fullest capacity, while many are refused admittance for want of room.

Having resigned my position to take effect September 30, 1885, I feel happy in the knowledge of the fact that a man has been appointed as my successor who is worthy of the confidence of the Government and is fully qualified to take charge of the Indians and agency. I shall leave this work with the consciousness of having endeavored to fully do my duty, and as having succeeded in nearly every respect.

Very respectfully,

LINUS M. NICKERSON,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
August 10, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with regulations of the Department, I hasten to forward my report for the year 1885.

INTRODUCTORY.

According to instructions, I am very anxious to make this report so plain that all who read it may see for themselves just how matters are here. I would love to make such a picture that you and all interested might see as though you were here on the ground. I will not give you any "rose-colored" report.

This has been a good season, so far as weather is concerned, and this people generally have tried to improve it. But one thing has dampened their ardor and kept

them from going ahead as much as they otherwise would have done: the low price of grain last year and its low ruling all through the year. They felt as though it was working for nothing.

AGRICULTURE.

An improvement is discernible—not in larger acreage, not in extended farms, but in better crops on the same amount of land, a desire to know what there is in rotation of crops, summer fallowing, &c. A few have tried a small piece of wheat and are pleased with the results. Could I make this report a month later I would give you the exact result. I think the average yield of wheat will be $32\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The oat crop is very much better than last year. Here again may be seen the improvement—deeper plowing and better and more harrowing. I am very sure the average of oats will be 40 bushels. Potatoes we cannot tell anything about so early in the season. The present outlook indicates about the same yield as last year; maybe somewhat less. No one can understand as well as we that are constantly with this people when, where, and how they improve. I can tell it always. I see it in the way the family come to church, in the way my friend sits while in the office, in the way his fences look, in the way he takes care of his crop, &c., &c. There is more grain this year than last. Oh, how I fear that rains will come before we can get it thrashed. We need one more machine; we need it badly. The loss last year of about five thousand bushels of grain for the want of a thrasher has had a very demoralizing effect. We have tried to encourage them by hoping that we would have less rain this harvest.

SURVEYING.

The work of re-marking the lines, resetting the corners, and plotting the same has been completed so far as is needed for some years to come. I now have in my office a map of the settled portions of this reserve, showing every man's land, where and how his lines run. It is a source of great satisfaction to the Indians as well as to myself. I have no more land troubles. If I do they are soon settled. There is also a surveying party on our border surveying the boundary of the reserve, which will enable us to settle without difficulty any collisions between the settlers and the Indians.

SCHOOL WORK.

We have had an attendance of $66\frac{1}{2}$ in school this year. We have taken up some scholars who could not speak a word of English and in five months we have them reading in the second reader. My scholars have studied and worked and worked and studied until I feel that they are entitled to great credit. My school has grown up from an average of 38 to 66, and we have everything in readiness to increase the number to at least 75. The year coming I shall be disappointed if I do not reach that figure. The boys in the school have cleared about four acres of land right from the solid forest, some of the stumps leaving an excavation large enough for a cellar for a good-sized house. On the school farm we have built nearly, if not quite, 2 miles of plank fencing and cleared out logs and stumps for place for more fence. On the agency farm the boys have built about 80 rods of fence. These children are not alone learning to make fence, but everything that we have to do in the whole machinery of running this institution, wherever I can place one of the boys to advance him. I do the same with the girls. I sometimes take one of the girls and send them out to take care of the sick for a week or two in the best families, so that they may become familiar with all the little details of life.

I sent last fall six of my boys and girls to the Forest Grove school; five of them have done exceedingly well; one has been sick nearly all the time and has come home most probably to die. I am so well pleased with the result of sending those children to that school that I am trying to induce some more to go. The parents of those that have gone are very much pleased. The Department have kindly advanced the wages of my teachers, so that we feel encouraged to go ahead. We have constant, earnest work from them.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This I have instituted since my last report. I am well pleased with its workings. I have not had to reverse a decision made. The judges try in every case to do the right thing, tempering justice with mercy. They solve questions oftentimes quickly that are knotty for me.

POLICE.

This is in much better condition. The force is reduced and better wages given. This enables us to get better men. They feel more like men, more like doing their work, and respect themselves to a greater degree.

BUILDINGS.

I have no complaints to make on this subject. My requests have been granted by a generous Department. It is true, my estimates were cut down some; but we have, by pushing and economizing in every possible way, got a good barn, a good house for the agent, good shops, and a good woodshed and tool-room for the boarding-house, all the work of the last fiscal year. We are not yet done painting, as I have to do most of that with my own hands, there being no funds for that purpose, as it took all we had to get the buildings up. The work is all done (saving the painting) with one little exception; we ran out of lime, and one room in the house lacks one coat of plaster—a small matter of about five or six dollars.

While on this subject I wish also to speak of Indian buildings. Many of this people are building new houses. I have manufactured and issued to them over a hundred thousand feet of lumber. I have sent into the Salmon River country the first lumber that ever went there, except some fence, bridge, or house washed down the river. Some of the people came up to the agency and went into the woods, cut the logs, took the Government oxen and hauled them to the mill; and out of the money allowed me to make lumber, I hired an engineer and sawyer, the Indians going into the mill to work, and cut out some forty-odd thousand feet and put it into the water, ran it down to the ocean, then hauled it to their homes along the coast. These Indians want homes like the whites, and are (the majority of them) doing all they can to make them. The brush and mud hovel is a thing of the past.

SANITARY.

I have had my sympathies aroused many times during the year past and gone because of our having no resident physician, having only funds enough to have a visit from Dr. Carter once a month; and the pleadings for a doctor have come to me in such a way that I could not but feel that they were right. They argued that if there was not money enough for a doctor and a farmer that they ought to have the former. They had been taught farming, but not medicine, and if we meant civilization we must give them a white medicine man, as their sick must be attended to; and if we did not doctor them our way they would do it their way—they would go back to the old way, the way of their fathers. I could but acknowledge the justice of their claim. So sad is it to stand by the side of the open grave and see this doomed people put away their dead, seeming to comprehend the fact that their race in a few years will be extinct. My interpreter, a good Christian man, has this summer lost two bright children. The health of the reservation is better now than at any time since I assumed charge. Our physician will reside here this year, so as to be on hand at once when needed. Births and deaths are nearly in the same ratio.

LANDS.

Congress should this coming winter pass a law similar to the bill of Hon. J. N. Dolph's, allotting their lands to them and giving them titles. My Indians deserve to know that their homes are their own. We shall have to take care of the old and the young; but a long step will be taken toward self-support when the American people can be just enough to give the Indian a piece of land for his own, so that he will know it is his.

CONCLUSION.

While there are some publications sent out from Washington to the different agencies and among the Indians purporting to be in the interest of the service, yet giving us to understand that we cannot keep straight with the Department unless we fee an agent there, and making us feel generally uncomfortable, I have to acknowledge the receipt of many kindnesses from the Department. When we have made mistakes they have been kindly pointed out, and when corrected we have had full credit. While our work has been hard we have felt that we had the sympathy of the Department in all we were trying to do, and to that Department we feel deeply grateful.

Very respectfully,

F. M. WADSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON,
August 15, 1885.

SIR: In accordance with your circular of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

This reservation consists of about 28,000 acres of land, situated in Umatilla County, in the eastern part of the State of Oregon, and through which flows the Umatilla River, a beautiful stream abounding in fish of nearly every variety. The reservation is also watered by numerous streams and creeks, tributaries of the Umatilla, such as Wild Horse, Birch, Butter, Cottouwood, Meachem, and McKay Creeks, and numerous springs of the purest water, and in those portions of the reserve where these streams are not convenient, irrigation can be easily obtained with but little labor.

About one-fourth of this land consists of timber for building and fuel purposes, and the supply of the latter is ample for many years to come; but the trees suitable for building purposes where the Government saw and shingle-mills are situated (mouth of Meachem Creek) are getting scarce, and will scarcely last this season; so that the saw-mill will have to be removed to some other part of the reserve where timber is abundant and will last a long time. In this connection, I some time ago recommended the purchase of a steam engine (with the consent of the Indians), to run the mill, which could be easily moved at any time, and to be paid for from funds now due these Indians at the United States Treasury.

About one-fourth of the land here is used for pasture and the balance is composed of about the finest agricultural land in Oregon, or indeed in any other State in the Union. It is no wonder that the whites surrounding this reserve on all sides should look with longing eyes here, the more so as they well know the number of Indians here cannot and most certainly do not cultivate one-half of the land.

The Indians located here consist of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, numbering in all 730. There are also 166 mixed bloods on the reserve, principally of the Walla-Walla tribe—or who claim to be, at least—making a total number of 896. As those mixed-bloods are nearly all white and have been raised in a civilized manner like whites, they are in one sense a good acquisition, as they show to the full-bloods what can be done with good land, such as there is here, and how easy it is to make a good living entirely independent of everything.

These people have greatly improved in work and in the cultivation of their farms within the past year. The wheat crop alone will amount to 130,000 bushels, 80,000 of which was raised by the mixed-bloods. This is a vast and most gratifying showing for all concerned. In addition they have raised large amounts of barley, corn, oats, melons, and vegetables of all kinds, and will have an ample amount of seeds for next year's planting.

In accordance with office instructions of March 31, last, on the 6th of May, Special Indian Agent C. H. Dickson, specially detailed for the purpose, held a council of the Indians here on the subject of taking their lands in severalty and disposing of the balance in accordance with terms of what is known as the "Slater bill," approved March 3, 1885. The provisions of this most excellent, fair, and just bill were ably and intelligently explained and interpreted to the Indians by Mr. Dickson and others, and, as I believe, were fully understood by them at that time as well as at the present. They however, after some speaking and deliberation on the matter, asked through their chiefs and head men for some little time to deliberate on the matter among themselves, which was granted, and Mr. Dickson left for Spokane Falls, Wyo., where he had some official business to attend to, and stated he would return here whenever they (the Indians) were ready to give their answer to the proposition made them.

Ex-Senator Slater and Judge La Dow, of Pendleton, having been appointed under date of June 11 and 13 by the Indian Office as commissioners to hold a council with the Indians on the above matter, it was decided by all concerned to hold another council on the 13th of July, 1885, which council was accordingly held on that day, ex-Senator Slater and Judge La Dow present, and many other prominent citizens were also present—a large number of Indians also. The whole matter was again fully and ably explained to them by the Senator, Judge La Dow, myself, and others, and although they well understood the whole matter, yet they were not prepared to give an answer. The council then adjourned until the 18th of July, when on that day the whole matter was again discussed by all concerned. But the Indians again asked for time, and stated as a reason that they were now busily engaged with their farms, and when their work was done, all of the Indians could easily be assembled and each person's opinion taken. It was then decided to hold another council in about three months, when all work would be completed and their final answer given.

From the general tenor of all the proceedings, I am of the opinion that they (the Indians) will not agree on this matter, and for the reason that a very strong pressure is brought to bear on them against this most excellent bill by the mixed-bloods here (or rather the whites who are the husbands of them); also by a number of stockmen

and some others, equally interested in keeping the reservation as it is. The true reason for the hostility of the mixed-bloods is, that their tenure on the land they occupy at present is rather uncertain, as they are here only on instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs of July 21, 1881, to my predecessor, wherein it is stated that any person with any portion of Indian blood in them are to all intents and purposes recognized as "Indians." This, however, is not law, although it may be so hereafter, and these mixed-bloods are afraid that if this bill goes through, their stay here (or a good many of them, at least) would be rather short. The Indians here, although intelligent, and as well civilized as ever they will be, are yet subject to such influences as those I have mentioned; and although of course it is possible that in the next council the matter may, and I hope will be, satisfactorily arranged, yet it is doubtful in my opinion.

On or about the 12th of June last the dead body of a white man named Hilton was found at a place called the Toll-House, near Sommersville, a town a short distance from here. From all the facts that can be ascertained in the premises, there is no doubt but what a murder was committed, and by Indians, two of whom were staying there a short time previous. One of these Indians, named Quas-i as, or Joe, the principal, belongs here; the other, the accessory, is supposed to be a Flathead Indian belonging to Montana. They both fled. I have written to all the Indian agents in the country giving a full description of the Indian, and have received answers that they will watch and arrest one or both if possible; but notwithstanding all our vigilance, together with all the sheriffs and police, these fellows have not yet been found, or no trace of them. It seems a mystery where they could have gone without being recognized, and the only supposition is that they might have got lost in the mountain, as there was a large amount of snow there at the time.

My employés have put up six houses for the Indians during the year in addition to their regular work repairing wagons, plows, &c., and have also cut, cured, and stacked 25 tons of fine wheat hay raised on the agency farm; this, together with 25 tons more raised on the school farm, gives 50 tons, which gives an ample supply for this fiscal year of both hay and straw, and no appropriation for this purpose will be required.

Under authority of April 2, 1885, I expended \$750 for the repair of the agency grist-mill. This, however, was not sufficient, and an estimate has been sent in for \$300 more to build a new dam and mill-race, &c., when the mill will be in good running order, and will be of great benefit to the Indians in grinding their grain as well as supplying the boarding school with flour at merely the cost of the wheat. I trust this amount will be allowed for this purpose.

My employés are at present at the saw-mill sawing lumber for agency use, and my carpenter will remain there for some time for the purpose of sawing lumber for a good many Indians who want houses. They pay for the logs and furnish all material, and all I can do with my limited number of employés (3) is to put them up and saw the lumber for them.

The status of these Indians is good, they are quiet and inoffensive, as a general rule, and most of them, especially within the past year, are good workers and cultivate about 15,000 acres now, and, for Indians, they are doing remarkably well and are improving all the time.

The boarding school established here in 1882 is progressing well. At the exercises held on June 26 last, at which Bishop Grose, the archbishop of Oregon, and all the prominent persons in Pendleton and vicinity were present, every one expressed themselves as not only highly pleased but astonished at the progress made by the pupils. There are now 75 pupils who attend, all of them well fed, clothed, and well taken care of in all respects, owing to the more than liberal munificence of the Government; the buildings, outhouses, and grounds belonging to the school are kept in excellent order, and the teachers and other employés are all that can be desired. The school farm contains about 65 acres, and the industrial teacher, with the help of the older boys, had cut and stacked 25 tons of as fine wheat hay as any in the country; in addition an ample supply of vegetables of all kinds has been raised on the farm, and sufficient seeds are saved for planting purposes next season. The school is a credit to the Government and all concerned; the scholars are all well behaved and love (as they have good reason) their teachers. The health of the pupils so far has been good, and, no doubt, will continue so; this state of things is, no doubt, owing to the sanitary measures adopted and rigidly enforced.

The police have done good service and still continue to be attentive and zealous in the performance of their duty.

I am pleased to be able to state that the use of whisky is on the wane; there have been only a few cases during the past year, and nearly always the same persons, and for the past few months I have had no cases or trouble of any kind with them. There are occasionally some local cases, but they are all satisfactorily settled by the police court without any interference on my part. This institution has done excellent service since its organization and still so continues.

We have had some few deaths, the most prominent of which was Young Chief, a

head man of the Cayuses, and a most excellent Indian. He left quite a large property, which has been properly inherited by his family exclusively in accordance with law.

On the whole the progress of these Indians during the past year has been extremely satisfactory; they are (with few exceptions among the old people) well off and many of them quite wealthy. They all have ponies, but in addition many own some fine horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, and every family has poultry.

The sanitary condition of the reservation is good.

With my thanks for many official courtesies from the officers of the Department, as well as from the United States district attorney and other officers connected with my official duties (statistics herewith),

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 E. J. SOMMERVILLE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, August 28, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with request contained in your circular of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report.

CONDITION AND HABITS OF INDIANS.

The condition of the Indians on this reservation as a rule is fair and their habits reasonably good; there is but little theft, and only two Indians have been intoxicated while on the reservation to my knowledge since my last report. The Indians are steadily growing into habits of industry, less lounging and loafing around than there was a year ago, fewer councils and consequently more work. Their besetting sins are, as they always have been, gambling and polygamy, of which I will speak hereafter.

CIVILIZATION.

Just where to place them in the scale of civilization is no easy thing to do. There is danger of placing them too low, and very great danger of putting them up on rather too high a plane, as it is natural for the agent to want to make things look well for himself and Indian people; hence the progress of civilization is too frequently overestimated or overdrawn. A careful reading of former reports concerning this agency would lead one to think that the civilization of the people here had been placed too far up the plane; but it is evident that the Indians of this reservation are progressing slowly but surely, and have been for many years past. Especially is this true of the Wasco and Tenino tribes. The Warm Springs and John Day's tribes have been occupying the northern part of the reservation, being quite distant from the agency, and the hand of civilization has not laid very heavily upon them. They have been neglected until the last three years, so they are not as far advanced as they should be; but time will I presume reclaim them as well as the others from all their uncivilized habits and superstitions. I am aware that there is a great deal of sentiment abroad in the land about what should be done with the Indian; how he should be treated; his many wrongs should be righted. Each and every self-styled philanthropist talks of what is being done, what has been done, and what should be done; but after all sentiment accomplishes but little. When an agent takes hold of an agency in a practical business way he finds that the vaporing philanthropist and missionary who never saw an Indian do not know all that is required to educate, civilize, and Christianize the Indians. Many of these theories are good, I presume, if others are permitted to put them in practice. An agent to succeed must be practical, and take hold of his work as he would his own business—using that amount of diligence and tact that is necessary to succeed in any other business.

POPULATION.

I have just had completed the census of the Indians occupying this reservation. I find there is now 831 Indians, divided as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Warm Springs	164	232	396
Wascoes	113	122	235
Teninoes	29	41	70
John Day's	25	36	61
Piutes	39	30	69
Total	370	461	831

The number perhaps would be greater if a thorough census could be taken; but as it had to be made by some of the regular employés at odd times it is possible a few of the Indians were overlooked. Perhaps there are a few Indians who were off the reservation at the time when the work was being done who were not included in the list. As you are aware, there has been two things steadily going on since I came in charge of this agency. One of these is the reduction of the amount of money allowed for paying employés, until it now reaches one-fourth less, while much more labor has been exacted of the agent; hence it is not always possible to have things done just as promptly as they should be.

AGRICULTURE.

The harvest as a rule has been good, the acreage planted exceeding any previous year; the yield better than has been for years. Those who sowed reaped. As is the case in all communities, there is a class who do not work, hence they are dependent on others for a living. There has been enough grain and vegetables raised this season to supply all with food, if equally divided, and yet leave a surplus for market.

While this is one among the best fruit-growing portions of the State, there is none raised from the fact that there never has been any orchards planted until this season. The trees that were set out this year are doing well, so far as I can learn, and it will be but a few years until fruit will be plentiful if the trees now growing are properly cared for.

A look at the old and poor fences, foul ground, and other things around here, is sufficient evidence to convince any one that the Indians have advanced but little, if any, for the last twenty years in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. There has been plenty of money furnished and used if it had been properly applied to have furnished the Indians with good agricultural implements. A few years back the employés were paid good salaries, and there was a sufficient number of them to do the Department work in a workmanlike manner, especially when there was no repairing done to the Government property. With this state of affairs why it was that the Indians were not taught farming and made to fix up and enlarge their farms is a matter not very easily accounted for; for a few years ago the Government was as profligate here as it is penurious now.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The Indians have added several new houses and barns to the reservation, most of which were built from lumber sawed at the mill; but not unfrequently the log-cabin and barn may be seen. Some new fences have been made, enlarging the area of their fields, and in few instances new lands have been taken up. I have had built a good, substantial barn at the agency; also one on the department farm, and a small barn at Sinemasho, as well as repairing buildings and making new fences. The carpenter is now at work building an addition to the agency school building. There is much more that must be done in the way of repairs and improvements, as the Government property here needs repairing very much. The condition in which I found the Government buildings and farm was certainly a disgrace to the Government, especially the school buildings. Whose fault that things were allowed to get in that condition I will leave for others to judge.

NOTABLE EVENTS AND CHANGES.

As you require a brief summary of all notable events and changes that have occurred during the year, I will say that there has occurred two events which I deem worthy of especial notice. First was the change of administration, and the second was the hurling of an "offensive" cyclone, like the thunder-bolt of Jupiter, moving everything movable before it, a little puff of which struck this agency when the thermometer marked 100° in the shade, and landed the present incumbent in the "sea of despondency." But the gentle rain of June will come again and the progress of the Indian will go on about as it has for the last 300 years.

LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

As I have called attention to the necessity of allotting to the Indians their lands in severalty by letter, I deem it not out of place to allude to the matter in this report. Those who negotiated the original treaty with these Indians intended that the Indians should have land in his own individual right, not collectively, as it is now held. If each Indian entitled to land had the land allotted to him, and given to understand that it should be his and his heirs for all time to come, it would unquestionably be a great stimulus for him to improve and cultivate the land. Permanent improvements would take the place of temporary ones, and a stopping place would be converted into a home. I do not wish to be understood as advocating the abandonment of the res-

ervation system at this time. I do not think the people have advanced far enough to admit the withdrawal of the protection of the Government from them, but keep what land is not needed for allotment for their common use for the present, and in time they will be ready to do without it, and it can be disposed of in a way most beneficial to the Indians, but it should not be disposed of until the Indian is prepared for it. He must be educated up to that point, so that a small tract of land will suffice to yield him a living. I am informed that Ex-Inspector Newell has advocated the abandonment of the reservation system entirely, giving the Indian a small tract of land and let him take care of it himself. If he cannot live, let him starve. This may be a correct policy, a humane method, a just treatment of the semi-civilized races; but I do not think so. * * * *

RELIGION.

The religious work has been under the supervision of Rev. R. W. McBride, sent here by the U. P. Church. There have been some accessions to the church, which have been about offset by deaths and other causes, so that the church membership remains about the same as a year ago. For about a year or more previous to Mr. McBride's advent to this mission the religious work was successfully carried on by the late acting agent and clerk, Mr. C. H. Walker, who seemed to be especially adapted to the missionary work. I fear if Mr. Walker had not lent his help to the cause here I should be compelled to report the religious work as waning.

SCHOOLS.

As I have frequently called your attention to the almost total lack of school facilities here, and have as yet received no assistance in the way of providing suitable buildings; as it was a year ago, after the summer vacation, so it will be this year—the same apology for the school buildings. I am now having an addition made to the agency school building 20 by 32 feet, two stories high, for dining-room below and girls' dormitory on upper floor. The new building will be nearly ready to occupy by the time the fall term of school begins, and by a little improvement at the Sinemasho school there will be ample accommodations (such as it is) at both schools for at least 100 children, and by crowding, as I have had to do the year just passed, 130 children can be provided for. The number in school should be more rather than less, as there are now, per recent census, 216 children from six to sixteen years of age.

There were enrolled and attended school here, exclusive of the 21 children at Forest Grove Indian training-school, at agency school 71 children, and at the Sinemasho school 50, making a total of 121 children, of which number 78 were boys. Many of the Indians do not regard their girls as worth educating. The average attendance at the agency school for the year was $41\frac{3}{4}$; largest average attendance for one month was $50\frac{3}{4}$. At Sinemasho the average attendance was (for the year) $31\frac{1}{2}$. The largest average attendance for one month was $37\frac{1}{4}$.

The progress made in the studies taught in school was fair. A lazy and indolent lot of boys at the agency school were taught to work, and at the close of the school year they were as industrious as one could expect or wish. There was a very marked improvement in the industrial school at Sinemasho before it closed for the summer vacation.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE NEEDED.

As I have many times previous to this urged upon you the necessity of a new school-building here, I hope you will pardon me for once more alluding to the matter. The treaty stipulates among other things that the Indians of this reservation shall have a suitable building erected for school purposes, which has never been done; but allow me to offer as an excuse for the Government's failure to fulfill its obligations here to the Indians, that it is a fact that has become notorious that the Government never has dealt with any of the Indian tribes in the past as agreed upon. All who have given the education of the Indian proper thought, or a thorough investigation of education among Indians, know that to educate a few of the Indian youths is nothing more than educated cruelty, for when the youths of the Indians have undergone a thorough education and training for years they fully realize their true condition in their semi-civilized state, and it is very humiliating and unpleasant for them to go back to their old ways of living among their people. Yet they must go back, or nearly so, or be ostracized among their tribes, and they cannot go among the whites. I again repeat it, that to educate a few of the children and turn them out into the world poor and without anything to do, as is now being universally done, is educated cruelty. The Department sends out circulars to the agents, requiring them to put every child in school, yet when urged to make some provision for properly caring for the children, it is utterly impossible to get their ear. Congress makes liberal appropriations for schools and school-buildings among the Indians, but nothing can be had here. I have

been unable to elicit any response to my letters and reports about school-buildings needed here for several months past. The Indians have been ready to furnish the lumber for building a school-house large enough to accommodate the 213 school children, but nothing can be done for them, it seems. When the Piutes were murdering the defenseless settlers and keeping the soldiers at bay, the Government called on the Warm Springs for help, and it came. When the Modocs held the lava-beds and there were graves of over 190 soldiers slain in the futile attempt to dislodge them from their stronghold, the Government turned imploringly to the people here for help, promising them if killed in battle or wounded they would be pensioned (which agreement was never complied with); help came quickly, and the result is known everywhere. And yet, when the people here or their agent ask for what they were promised and what they should have, the Government is as silent as the grave. I have done my duty in this matter, both to the Indians and the Government. I have repeatedly urged upon the Department to begin preparations to carry on the educational work here, and I have pointed out to the Indians the beneficial results to them to have all their children educated, especially in the industrial part of the school-work. My purpose has not been to deceive but to give the facts regarding schools here, which I can truthfully say I have frequently done in the past. I think if the Commissioner would visit all the agencies there might be much good grown out of it; he might see what difficulties agents have to encounter in the educational part of their work, and be prepared to give the public a much more intelligent report of Indian affairs. * * * I ask what of right belongs to these people and nothing more.

MEDICINE MEN.

The medicine man still keeps his hold upon the Indians, and always will so long as the Indian remains in such an ignorant and superstitious state. There are none here but what believe in him except possibly two or three individuals. The Indian doctor is doctor as well as priest. Doctoring among the Indians is not confined to men alone, but the women are possessed with the power to heal as well as the men. The "Te-man-i-mus" is free to all who can catch it. When one becomes very sick among them, always from one to three doctors are called in to attend to the patient—to administer to his temporal as well as his spiritual wants. The minister may be called to administer his blessing to the dying man, and they may go through with the religious service with apparent sincerity and fervency, but their superstitious fears prompt them always to indulge in their own religious rites either before or after death; nothing else would satisfy their friends. The man or woman who possesses the "Te-man-i-mus" must be consulted; their blessings must be had. It is needless for me to say that, as a rule, the medicine man as a class, like the women here, is extremely conservative; he is opposed to anything that would advance his people; he opposes schools, good morals, and the observance of the laws. I would say, however, there are some three or four doctors who are apparently friendly to schools and the progression of their people. If they are sincere, what the motives are that impel them to such a course I have been unable to learn.

AGENCY PHYSICIANS.

There should, in my judgment, be some different system in securing a suitable agency physician; for each agency should have a competent doctor both for the white employes and the Indians. Unless the Indians can be supplied with a physician who is both suitable and competent for the place, they will never give up their old medicine men. If Congress would appropriate a special fund for medical aid as they do in other matters, and such an amount as would justify a competent person to accept the position of physician, it would be much better, for it is not reasonable to suppose that a competent physician can be had for \$900 or \$1,000 per year, at least he would not be an Esculapius.

POLYGAMY AND OTHER VICES.

Polygamy is found to be very prevalent among the Warm Springs tribe here. They nearly all believe in it, and practiced it without fear or molestation when I came here. I have succeeded partially in breaking it up in the last year. While the custom has received a serious check, and if properly dealt with will soon disappear among them, the belief in it being right will remain probably for a generation to come. I would add here that I find among all the people of this reservation no veneration for the marriage relations. Perhaps there is not an old or middle-aged man on the reservation but what has had from two to five women during his life. I have required the people since I came here to get a divorce (when they wished one) in a regular way by a trial in the court, and when granted a divorce, have always taken a just propor-

tion of the property and given it to the woman, either real or personal property. I find less divorces as a consequence. Men are not so eager to put away their old wives and take younger ones if a division of the property must take place before a divorce can be granted.

Gambling is another vice much indulged in by nearly all the Indians here. Young and old, men and women, are given to the vice; but professional gamblers are not very numerous.

THE RENEGADES.

There are a great many Indians who are not on any reservation. They live in huts mostly along the banks of the Columbia River; their principal residences are at the Cascade Locks—the Dalles—Celilo, and Tumwater. They are nearly all a worthless, ignorant, and superstitious lot of people; as much so as they possibly can be. They prostitute their women, and are a nuisance to the community in which they live. It is a regular "Gretna Green"—an asylum for the law-breakers of this and other reservations to go to when guilty of offences punishable by law. There should be something done to rid the community of this nuisance and the agents of the annoyance of having such a class in so close proximity to his own people, for the influences that come from there are all bad. I am aware that there has been special agents or inspectors sent out to these people to try and induce them to take up land in severalty upon the public domain. While the inspectors receive many promises from the Indians that they would take lands and improve them, yet there is not one of them today who is complying with the law, nor will they unless compelled to. Their religion prevents them taking up land and cultivating it for a living. * * *

THE POLICE COURT.

I consider the results growing out of the establishment of a police court here as satisfactory. The policemen are efficient.

INDIAN TRAINING-SCHOOL AT SALEM, OREG.

This school has recently graduated quite a number of Indian children, six of whom are of this reservation, viz, Misses Sallie and Lillie Pitt, Lizzie Olney, Emma Parker, Etta Holliquilla, and Mr. George Meacham. They are certainly a credit to the institution, as well as themselves. The school will doubtless do much better at Salem than at its former location, as in its new quarters they have many more advantages than at the old, as it is much healthier at Salem than at the old location. There could hardly have been found a better locality for the school in the State than where it is now located.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would say that of necessity I have omitted to mention many things that properly come under the head of an annual report. To undertake to correctly portray to you the condition of things here is more than I can do. Just think of a lot of unsightly buildings that had been built over 20 years ago, during which time there had been no repairs made; weather-boarding off in patches, window glass and sash broken, the underpinning rotted, and buildings about to fall down; horses reeled as they walked, caused from starvation; scarcely a pound of feed of any kind for feeding teams. What hay that was used to feed the teams was bought or had to be purchased of the Indians. You bought one pound and paid for two. The hay-scales were in a box leaning up against the commissary, neither ornamental nor useful. The school-houses were dingy, without ventilation, and of necessity unhealthy. No provision or any attempt to care for the old or indigent who were unable to care for themselves; only the men of influence were looked after; if the old and wornout lived, it was all right, of course. That may be humanity and Christianity, but it is not the kind I believe in. Stock were left to care for themselves during the winter, property was scattered, the strong imposed upon the weak; favoritism was prevalent.

Such was the state of affairs eighteen months ago, and I have not told half of it; and of course to remedy these abuses was not an easy task. There was not a foot of lumber or any other suitable material on hand to begin repairs with. Material had to be provided before anything in the way of repairs or improvements could be done. My labors have been many. The mills have been repaired, school-buildings improved, new barns and fences made. The Indians had to learn that the agent was at the head of affairs here; places held by incompetent employes had to be supplied with competent persons; some of the white settlers in close proximity to the reservation had to be taught a lesson that they could not trespass with perfect impunity upon the lands of the reservation; the flour contractor had to learn that he could not expect 50 cents more per barrel for flour than it could be purchased for in the market; he found it made a

difference who the agent was. The schools had to be reorganized and habits of industry inculcated to take the place of laziness that had been fostered among the children; the leading men (so-called) had to learn that the agent did not require their assistance any more as an educational board; that the teachers, under the direction of the agent, would manage the school affairs of the agency. The constant interfering and meddling with the schools and school children by the parents had to be abolished. All these things and much more the agent had to contend with.

Evil persons residing on or near the Tygh adjacent to the reservation have tried to make the Indians dissatisfied with the way things have been conducted here recently. They have misrepresented things to the Indians. The two most prominent persons in the last interference were * * * who wanted to be agent here, and who, the Indians say, promised them that if they would indorse him for agent, that in case of his appointment he would permit them to drink all the whisky they wanted, to marry all the women they desired, and to do as they pleased about sending their children to school, (but yet, after all these fair promises, he found that a large majority of the Indians did not want a change in the present system); and * * * who owns a flouring-mill on the Tygh, and has wanted the contract to furnish flour here, and who had such contract prior to my assuming charge, at a rate above what it could be had of others had competition been invited. I only mention this instance of interference with the affairs of the agency, that some steps can be taken to protect the agent from the attacks of designing persons; for unless my successor lends his aid to these outside schemes he will have trouble with them; they will be swift to circulate reports not true of him.

With the expenditure of a few hundred dollars and the help and material I now have at my disposal, this agency in a very short time could be put in a very good condition.

You asked me to give facts and to omit all rose-colored reports of things here. What I have said I think will convince you that I have complied with your request. Very respectfully submitted.

ALONZO GESNER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OURAY AGENCY, UTAH,
August 12, 1835.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my second annual report. Although during the year very many occurrences have arisen somewhat annoying, I feel I can make a favorable report, and express much gratification for favors received from the Department during your administration.

This agency has occupied the present site scarcely one year, and though the buildings had undergone a moderate form of refitting before occupancy, I find a great deal of work to be done—enough to more than employ what help is allowed me in getting everything in good working order. In fact, I have to divide my help between looking after the wants of the Indians and keeping the Government property in shape, so that neither receives the attention demanded.

The employes who have assisted me have performed their labors well and faithfully, and much, very much, of the success accomplished at this agency is due to their efforts

AGRICULTURE

There is not the number of acres under cultivation this year as last, owing to the high water which flooded and entirely destroyed the very best prospects of crops in 1834, which discouraged many. But a better system of cultivation has been advanced, and the yield per acre will be better. The farms are small, many of them mere patches, but I am well satisfied to see an Indian take some interest in small matters. The farming lands are scattered along the river bottoms for a distance of 15 miles on either side of the agency, and some have not received the attention they should, as one farmer cannot be in two places at a time. I would recommend the employment of two additional farmers for six months in the year, to be allowed to assist in putting in their crops and harvesting the same. The gratuitous action of the Government, in distributing agricultural implements to the Indians, is commendable, and will, I think, be fully appreciated in time by the tribe, as it now is by a few.

The agency farmer resigned July 31, and the carpenter and blacksmith resigned August 8, which leaves the agency in bad shape for help. The Indians' crops are now ready to cut, and I have no one to assist them. The pay is inadequate to the employment of good men, as one who is worth anything at all can demand and secure a better compensation nearer civilization, and the "hangers on," infatuated with Government positions, are of no account, usually, and a good man is hard to get.

There are about 70 acres of land under cultivation this year by Indians, 65 of which were newly broken, as the lands flooded last year were abandoned. One hundred and ten acres are under fence; 870 rods of wire fence have been put up during the year. My farmer estimates the yield will be: Corn, 100 bushels; oats, 580 bushels; potatoes, 650 bushels; and vegetables and garden truck, 3,000 pounds. The Indians have supplied the agency with considerable of the latter, for which they have received good prices. The distribution of seeds is also commendable in the Department; but the Ute cannot be made to understand the philosophy of saving seed—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," being the motto. They are using grain-cradles to cut grain instead of hand-sickles, and, though awkward, cause the "harvest moon" to smile. No wheat was sown, owing to not getting seed wheat in time, and the slow advance of the season.

STOCK.

It is a hard matter to explain away any unfavorable circumstances or impressions which may arise concerning stock at this agency. I have been visited by two inspectors, and neither of them would take the trouble to examine the stock or the range on which they grazed. Reports were made, however, and I am left to infer they were the result of hearsay. The range is extensive, the grazing light and scattering, which necessitates the dividing of the herd. The better grazing is in the northeast part of the reserve, next to the Colorado line, some 40 miles from the agency.

Mr. Minnis, whom I succeeded, received a herd of stock cattle in 1883, which were very thin and poor when turned over to me: so much so, that there being no water on the range in the winter, they kept traveling between the range and the river, and many of them were drowned breaking through the ice, and mired in the quick-sands, too poor and weak to extricate themselves. The exact number which were lost in this manner, I have never been able to fully ascertain. During the month of June I was with my herders having the bunch rounded-up for rebranding and to brand the calves. I branded from that herd 100 calves, and considered the yield remarkably good for the vicissitudes the herd had undergone.

In July 450 more cows and heifers and 22 graded bulls were received, which were fully up to the requirements of the contract and in splendid condition. This stock was branded and turned upon a range on the west side of Green River, about 15 miles north of the agency.

There are now 1,255 head of stock-cattle on the reservation, and it is a hard matter to find grazing for them, and requires the constant attendance of at least two competent herders. I would recommend no more stock-cattle be put on this reservation, as there is not the feed for more, but if possible divide the present stock among the Indians or such ones as will properly care for them. Several of my Indians own a few head of cattle, and I would recommend they be not allowed to sell or dispose of the cows and heifers, and thus train them in one direction towards self-support. I would also recommend the Department offer to purchase steers and beef-cattle of them, instead of by contract, as an encouragement to pursue stock-raising.

The stallions purchased for these Indians two years ago have been of no service for the purpose intended. The Indians are much opposed to having them run with their horses and but few ever call them into use. The fact is the stallions are unappreciated.

STATISTICS.

The census taken prior to June 30 shows an increase of 2 over 1884.

Total number of Indians.....	1,252
Number of males.....	644
Number of females.....	608
Number of males over fifteen years.....	270
Number of females over fourteen years.....	369
Number between six and sixteen years.....	453
Deaths during the year.....	15
Treated by the agency physician.....	108
Births.....	10

The incantations of the "medicine man" is still adhered to by them in severe sickness, and while I do not think they will ever lose faith in their own cures, many apply to the physician for ordinary ills. Others are suspicious of the physician's remedies, and the chief, Sappovonaro, nor any of his family have ever applied for medical treatment at the agency.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report the agency has been moved to the west bank of Green River to the site once occupied by Fort Thornburgh, prior to the removal of the troops to Ashby Fork. The new quarters, though far superior in many ways to those

vacated, lack considerable of being comfortable and inviting. Eleven buildings, stockade-built, round logs, and dirt roofs, were repaired by special agent Leuders, and turned over to me for occupancy. They answer the purpose very well in dry weather, but in the rainy season are untenable; in fact, the dwellings for employes, the shops, and the stables are comparable compartments. During the year I received authority and have built an agent's dwelling, frame, 28 by 44 feet, lathed and plastered, at a cost of \$1,994.54, of which I am proud, and if properly cared for will make a pleasant and comfortable habitation for years to come.

A frame school-house has also been built, size 16 by 30 feet, at a cost of \$800, which is lathed and ready for plastering.

The agency scales have also been moved across the river and fitted up in the corrals adjoining the stables. A new invoice of stock-cattle being ordered for delivery at this agency, the corrals were torn down and rebuilt, as having no chutes for branding necessitated the throwing of every head of stock for the branding iron.

The plaza around which the agency buildings are situated comprises about 4 acres of ground and when vacated by the troops the embankments around the tents were left standing, the removal of which has occupied all the spare time for six months. The plaza is sown to grass seed, but perhaps too late to be of use.

An extensive shed has also been arranged in which to keep wagons and farm machinery. I would recommend the dirt roofs be removed from the stable and employe dwellings, office and commissary, and good shingled roofs be substituted. This change would necessitate an expense of \$1,000, but should by all means be done.

A well 30 feet deep, with good iron pump and wind-mill, has also been added this season.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the year a school-house of capacity to accommodate thirty day-scholars has been built—a frame structure, at a cost of \$800.

This tribe has never had much benefit of a school, and I am led to suppose the chief reason is because Sappovonaro and the most of the sub-chiefs and head men most strenuously oppose schools. However, I engaged the services of Stanley Stokes, of Boulder, Colorado, in April, to open the school as an experiment. Sappovonaro, Shavanaux, and others were solicited to influence the children to attend, but no efforts were made by them whatever. Occasionally a few, prompted by curiosity, slipped into the school-room, and some of them were interested enough to return again, and showed considerable aptitude in copying blackboard exercises. The warm weather coming on, in June, the families living near the agency moved away to the mountains, and there was not a family with children living nearer than seven miles of the agency. This, of course, broke up the school.

The distance at which the families are scattered from the agency is disadvantageous to a day-school, even in the winter months. There are no families nearer than three to five miles, and therefore impossible for the children to attend; and I have no hesitancy in saying if a good lodging and boarding house were erected a very good attendance could be assured. The Indians understand the impracticability of the situation, and also that at some other agencies the pupils have the advantage of board and lodging. There are 453 children of school age on the reservation, and the establishment of a boarding-school would be a civilizer even if the children did not acquire much knowledge from school-books, as it would act as an organizer and bring the rising generation under training and control, which in later years would be effective and an established feature of civilization and progress.

CIVILIZATION.

The Ute Indians adhere strongly to the customs and superstitions which have been handed down from generation to generation, and cling to them with superstitious fidelity. Improvements are looked upon with suspicion. They are not surprised at anything which the white man may produce, and regard it neither with favor nor otherwise unless calculated for direct contact with their antecedency.

This agency being as yet new, only one Indian family as yet occupy houses. Henry James, employed as laborer, has fixed up one of the log buildings vacated by the troops into a neat comfortable home and makes excellent progress in adopting the white man's mode of living, and manifests considerable pride in the same. He and his wife dress in citizen's clothing, and she is far neater in household work than very many white people in civilized communities.

My Indians have been promised houses and continually remind me of the unfulfilled expectations. Late Special Agent Leuders did have the authority to build ten houses, and had delivered on the ground a portion of the material when removed by the Department. I have written the Department regarding the matter some months since, being anxious to have the buildings erected before the September and October storms begin, and to stop the continued inquiries by the Indians regarding the "Washington houses." And one of the severest penalties imposed upon an agent is to temper the

wants and expectations of the Indians under his care to the too frequent lassitude of the Government in carrying out the treaty obligations. Many Indians have selected their farms and live on them the majority of the time. If good comfortable houses were erected on the farms of those who have located, it would be an inducement for others to settle in fixed habitations.

Usually they do not take to citizen's dress readily. Very few wear the annuity goods longer than a few weeks after issue but the old men, the poor, and the shiftless. The more industrious, intelligent, and independent, as Indian independence goes, dress partially in civilized clothing and invariably stick to the blanket, leggins, and gee-string. I have noticed that those families who have lived among white people, and can converse in English well, and would be supposed to have learned something, are not as tidy, show less pride in appearance, and exhibit more filth, with one exception, than the most uncultivated Ute in the tribe. Unquestionably, paint, feathers, and pride make an Indian appear to as good advantage as a metropolitan belle.

One disadvantage to promoting civilization is the lack of help or employés. At this agency I am allowed but four employés, and, there being so much work to be done, no one has any time to instruct Indians. Were a boarding-school established, the effect would be productive of good results.

MISSIONARY WORK.

There has been no missionary work done among these Indians since the establishment of the agency, excepting by the Mormons. How much influence has been acquired by them I know not, for their missions are clandestine, notwithstanding my repeated instructions to the Indians to have them report at this agency. The only religious observances I have detected was the form of saying grace, when, at one time, Sappovonaro, Shavanaux, and other head men were taking dinner at the mess house. The Indians visit the Mormons a great deal off the reservation, and I think secure alcohol from some of them.

This agency is under the control of the Unitarian religious society, who have never done any work among the Indians owing to the lack of accommodations for a missionary.

CRIMES.

No crimes have been committed during the year on the reservation; an Indian named Marf was, however, murdered a few miles south of the reservation while returning with a trading party from Blake City, Utah. Red Moon, to whose band he belonged, immediately reported the matter, but it was during a temporary absence from the agency, and when I returned and made efforts to have the offender brought in the chiefs and head men nearly all opposed it, on the ground that Marf was a "medicine man" and had on one occasion placed poison in the trail of a very good Indian—Yammen—who died, and later, blowed poison into a very good girl, who also died, and his demise was a just retribution, and they refused to deliver up the murderer, who escaped and went to the Southern Utes.

Augustine also killed a Mexican herder for stealing some 24 horses belonging to his camp; this occurred also off the reservation in Colorado. Augustine was acquainted with the Mexican, and knew him to be a hard character. Having missed a part of his band of horses, and having seen the Mexican in the neighborhood a day or two before, he took the tracks of the stolen band, and had only proceeded a few miles when he found a spur, belonging, as he recognized, to the Mexican. Further on, he found the Mexican's coat, and later in the day came upon him at his cabin and shot him. At the cabin, other parties had been waiting who took the stock and were intercepted at Alma by a United States deputy marshal in response to a telegram I had sent. Augustine immediately reported the matter, but I did nothing beyond helping him to regain a part of his stock, as I considered he was justified in shooting the Mexican, who was an outlaw anyway.

A police force has not been organized here. I have mentioned and urged the matter considerably, and my reply has always been: "What's matter? Uncompahgres all good boys; want no police." Feeling the force of this, and realizing how untempting the compensation, I have allowed the matter to rest. The only trouble I have is their very successful attempts at securing alcohol, which I think is given them by the Mormons, or at least comes from the Mormon settlements.

During the Indian troubles at other agencies during the summer my Indians have acted honorably, and have been very solicitous regarding the good opinion of the Department, and have requested me to write letters to such Indians as were disturbed to settle down to quietude at once. Sappovonaro is an exceedingly friendly Indian, has respect for the Department, and is in mortal fear of soldiers. I think if they were entirely free from outside influences there would be no trouble ever.

Very respectfully,

J. F. GARDNER,
United States Indian Agent, Ouray Agency, Utah.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH, August 20, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency and the Indians under my charge. I also submit herewith my statistical report and a carefully prepared census of these Indians as they numbered on the 30th of June, 1885. There are two tribes of Indians located on this reservation, the White River and the Uintah Utes. The complete census is as follows:

White River Utes:

Men over 18 years old.....	142	
Women over 14 years old.....	150	
Boys between 6 and 16 years old.....	76	
Girls between 6 and 16 years old.....	57	
Boys under 6 years old.....	46	
Girls under 6 years old.....	43	
		514

Uintah Utes:

Men over 18 years old.....	141	
Women over 14 years old.....	152	
Boys between 6 and 16 years old.....	68	
Girls between 6 and 16 years old.....	50	
Boys under 6 years old.....	47	
Girls under 6 years old.....	50	
		508

Total..... 1,022

No great event transpired during the past year to make it more noticeable than others. Profound peace has prevailed among these Indians, only disturbed now and then by exaggerated rumors of war among the more warlike tribes north and south of us. The year has been one of marked progress to these Indians in quieting the feeling of envy and jealousy which has always existed between the two tribes at this agency. The White River and Uintah Utes have intermarried more during the past year than ever before in the history of the tribes. This tends to make them one people.

Some of the differences between these tribes may not be out of place here. The Uintahs branched off from the great Ute nation and settled by themselves in this valley many years ago. The Uintahs are an agricultural people, depending very little upon the chase. The habits and customs of the Uintah Indians are more nearly like those of the tribes north of them. The language of the Uintahs is, I apprehend, the pure Ute language, it having undergone little or no change since they settled here. On the other hand the White Rivers have never taken kindly to agriculture. The chief cause of the Meeker massacre was because Mr. Meeker tried to compel them to work. They have never been contented to settle down in one place. Their habits are more like their southern neighbors. Their language is different in many respects from that of the Uintahs, it being strongly tinged with Spanish. You can well imagine the jealousy and envy that would naturally arise in the breasts of the Uintahs by bringing these 550 White River Utes among the Uintahs and locating them upon lands which the Uintahs had always claimed, and which they were always taught was theirs. To widen the breach between them, the Uintahs were compelled to stand peacefully by and see the White River Utes, whose hands were reeking with the blood of Agent Meeker, his family and his employes, receive a large cash annuity, when they were brought here in 1882, and they receive nothing. This was a bitter draught for them, and tended to widen the breach between them; and then a large herd of beef cattle belonging to the White River Utes was brought here at the same time, which was issued to them in abundance, while the Uintahs received little or none.

The Uintahs were not properly included in the compact between the Government and the Ute Indians, entered into in 1880, by which the confederated bands of Utes were to receive a cash annuity of \$50,000 per annum, but in view of the relinquishment of their rights to this reservation to the White River Utes, by order of the late Secretary of the Interior, they were admitted to equal share in this annuity. The "Confederated Band of Utes," including the Uintahs, numbers about 3,300 souls; therefore each Indian is entitled per annum to about \$15. Out of the share belonging to the White River Utes the "Meeker pensions" have to be paid, amounting annually to about \$3,000, thus reducing the per capita due the White River Utes to about \$11. During my administration here I have made my estimates for each tribe as nearly alike as possible, which can easily be done, the two tribes numbering nearly the same.

The lines of demarkation between these tribes are not as well defined as formerly. Inter-marriage and constant intercourse with each tends to make these Indians one people. They see their common interests. Their progress in agriculture has not been

as rapid during the past two years as I have wished. What else could be expected when they spent most of their energy quarreling among themselves? Harmony of feeling exists between them now, and I believe they are in a position to do good work in coming years. One of the most noticeable results of the advent of the White Rivers here has been to advance them with unusual rapidity, at the same time to retard the progress of the Uintahs, bringing them more upon a common level. The reservation is large enough for both tribes, and more; and withal much has been accomplished toward advancing the Ute tribes in bringing the White Rivers here.

FARMING AND AGRICULTURE.

These Indians have made a fair show in farming the past season, although my statistical report does not show a greater number of acres under cultivation than in 1884. I estimate that they have about 243 acres under cultivation, seeded for the most part to oats, wheat, and potatoes. They are now cutting their grain. They will probably have about 6,000 bushels of oats, 1,900 bushels of wheat, and 1,800 bushels of potatoes. Besides the above, nearly all these Indians who have made any attempt at agriculture have small gardens planted to various kinds of vegetables, which they sell to the white employés.

As a means of encouraging these Indians I would recommend that the oats purchased for the Government stock of this agency be purchased of the Indians—not by contract. They raise enough for all the agency demands. This plan, if once adopted, will encourage the Indians and be a matter of economy to the Department. For instance, the Government pays \$2.20 a hundred for oats delivered at Provo, 150 miles away, while they can be purchased from the Indians at \$1.75 per hundred delivered at the agency mill—a saving of 45 cents in the price of the oats and a complete saving of the freight, \$2.75 per hundred.

The Indians sowed less wheat this year than formerly, mainly because we have not been able to make good flour at the agency grist-mill. The mill is an old one and nearly worn out. It has been a matter of economy to them to raise oats, sell them, and buy flour. There is no market for wheat near here. The Department has ordered a transfer of the grist-mill from the Ouray to this agency. When this is done there is no reason why excellent flour should not be made here. The mill machinery to be transferred is all new, never having been set up.

The season opened early; more rain has fallen than usual, and everything has been encouraging to the Indians. Several of the old farmers have enlarged their fields, and some of the young men have gone to farming for the first time. A few, especially those who own one, two, or three cows, have fenced in grass-land and turned their attention to raising hay—a new departure. In former years they have depended, in a great measure, upon the agent for hay, rendering assistance in the hay-field for it.

I think these Indians raise about one-third of their subsistence; one-third they obtain from hunting, trapping, and intercourse with the whites; the other third is furnished them by the Government. Game is gradually disappearing from the reservation, and owing to the rapid settlement of lands around the reservation they are compelled to confine their movements, more than ever before, within their bounds. One of two things must happen: They must either raise more grain, or the Government must furnish them more supplies.

STOCK.

Three stallions were purchased for improving the stock of these Indians, and they have used them to a large extent. A herd of 400 cows and heifers and 20 bulls were delivered here last month. They should be given to the most deserving Indians after a time. This reservation is especially adapted to grazing purposes, and if the Indians could once get started in this industry they would do well. One Indian has 475 head of as good stock as there is in Utah, worth \$12,000; another has 300 head, and others have 50 to 100 head. These they have gained by their own industry. The number who own cattle is very small.

SCHOOL.

I opened the agency boarding-school on the 20th of September, 1884, with a teacher, matron, and cook as employés. The attendance was light at first, averaging not over ten or twelve for the first three months. During the winter months the average attendance was from twenty to twenty-five. As the Indians began their farming in the spring the larger boys were taken out of school to do farm-work. The school then dwindled down to an average attendance of about ten or twelve again. This small attendance did not warrant the continuance of the school. It was therefore closed on the 18th of May. The school children are bright and intelligent, and would make excellent progress if they only understood the English language. This school has been

run for the last eight or ten years. I am convinced that no better work is done to-day or can be done than when it first opened. To be sure many are taught to read, write, and spell, but in no one case to my knowledge have the teachings received at the agency school had a tendency to eradicate from the minds of the pupils the superstitions of the tribe. They are so intimately connected with the tribe, even when they are at school, that they know nothing and dare nothing except what their superstitious parents tell them. I advocate sending the children away to school as the only way to make permanent improvement among them. The Indians send their children to school reluctantly, more to confer a favor upon the agent, as they think, than from any good which they receive, and if they do not care to send their children to school the agent is powerless to compel it. To be sure we have a police force, but they must necessarily be in sympathy with their tribe. No great good is to be derived from compulsory attendance of pupils.

DRUNKENNESS.

We have had more trouble from drunken Indians during the past year than ever before. It is easy for them to obtain whisky. There is constant travel across the reservation. The travelers sell whisky to the Indians, nor do we ever hear of it till they are beyond our reach. One man whom we had arrested for selling whisky to Indians died before the case came before the grand jury; another was indicted, tried, and acquitted, although we thought we had a clear case against him.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A large irrigating ditch was built during the past year for the benefit of the White River Utes at a cost of \$3,000. This irrigates an immense tract of land and is proving a success beyond my most sanguine expectation. The Indians have built several quite substantial houses, mostly of sawed logs.

FREIGHTING.

The Indians freighted 48,148 pounds of their annuity goods and supplies from Provo City to the agency, about 150 miles, earning \$1,444.44. They did all of this with their own teams. Besides, they hauled 30,350 pounds of freight from Salt Lake City to the agency for the traders, for which they were paid 3 cents a pound. They make careful freighters.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

No court of Indian offenses has been organized as yet. In several cases, when Indians have been arrested for offenses which would be grievous under white man's law, I have had them tried before a jury of picked Indians, and in every case they acquit the culprit. They dislike to see their friends punished. I have found by experience that it is always best for the agent to take summary measures against offenders.

INSPECTION.

We were visited in May by Inspector Robert S. Gardner, who made a careful inspection of this agency, and who I hope gave us credit for some good.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is good. Many of the old Indians have died during the year. There have been 39 deaths and 38 births during the year. The "medicine men" are active and always on hand, but their influence is not as great as formerly.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I see no reason why these Indians should not make good progress. They are well started, and I think fully realize their attitude toward the Government and the people around them, and know that they must sooner or later depend entirely upon their own exertions. It requires great patience to deal with them. They are wards in the true sense of the term.

My successor has already been appointed, and I expect to be relieved in a few days. I have every reason to thank the Department for the encouragement it has at all times given me in my endeavors to assist the Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ELISHA M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,
August 12, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with instructions contained in circular letter, July 1, 1885, my second annual report on the condition of affairs among the Indians attached to this agency.

The reservations embrace the same extent of country as regards their boundary as in my report of last year. They are three in number—the Colville and Spokane in Washington and the Coeur d'Aléne in Idaho Territories. The tribes occupying these reservations and the outlying country adjacent thereto are the Colville, Upper, Middle, and Lower Spokanes, Lakes, Okanagans, Nespilums, San Puells, Joseph's band of Nez Percés, Moses's band of Columbias, Calispels, or Lower Pend d'Oreilles, and the Coeur d'Alénes. The extent of country that the Indians are scattered over renders the labors of an agent very arduous, especially if he goes among them to encourage them in their laudable efforts to maintain themselves without being subsisted by the Government. This agency has been inspected by Inspector Newell and Special Agent Dickson during the year. The latter gentleman visited the schools and noted the condition of affairs, making his report to the Department thereon.

CONDITION.

The Colvilles, Lakes, and Okanagans are farming industriously, the most of them living on the Colville Reserve, and, with the exception of farming implements and the advantages of school, derive no other support from the Government.

The lower band of Spokanes (Whistleposum's), living on the Spokane Reserve, are tilling the soil for support, but, owing to the place where many of them are located being frosty, their grain crop generally fails. They have repeatedly been asked to take land where a more favorable condition exists, but on account of a vast hay meadow they are loath to change. Last January I was obliged to make a purchase of some flour and bacon to relieve their immediate necessities, which was much appreciated.

The Coeur d'Alénes on the Coeur d'Aléne Reserve in Idaho are flourishing in the highest degree, being wholly independent of the Government, save in the support of their schools and the instruction they receive from their farmer. What they most dread is that their lands will be taken from them some day by the whites, or they be forced to take up small allotments, while now many of them have large fields inclosed with post and board fences or good, substantial rails. Some half-dozen of them have 200 acres of land under cultivation already.

The Nespilums and San Puells are located on the Colville Reserve, and are raising their little crops of wheat and oats sufficient for their wants. They have never and will not receive any favors at the hands of the Government, and only ask that they be let alone in the enjoyment of their homes. The placing of Chief Moses and his band in what they call their country has created much ill-feeling amongst them. They say that if they had been consulted or a council of all the Indians had been called previous to the chiefs interested in the "Moses" agreement going to Washington, and they had known that it was the desire of the Government to place Moses's Indians in their country, it would have been all right. They claim that this Moses has sold his country where he first lived; that he sold the reservation that was set apart for him (Columbia Indian Reserve) without consulting the Indians resident thereon; sold it for money to buy whisky and to gamble, and that he will be as ready to sell *their* country for more money when the time comes and the white man wants it. This feeling of unrest has worked harm to the San Puells; it has made them talk too much, and led some of them to neglect their farming duties. Sco-las-kin, their chief, has been riding over the southern part of the reserve telling them not to allow the mills and school-house to be erected for Moses. I have had occasion to talk and threaten him with severe punishment if he did not desist. The action I have taken in the matter I hope has had the desired effect.

The Calispels, or Lower Pend d'Oreilles, are still unsettled regarding their land. Living outside the reservation on the beautiful valley near Calispel Lake, in Eastern Washington, they are as yet undisturbed in the peaceable possession of their country. How long they will remain so is only a question of time, as the land has been surveyed and will soon be open to settlement. It contains some very fine hay meadows, and this the whites will soon find out. These Indians should have their land entered for them at the land office or be removed to the Coeur d'Aléne or Flathead Reserves, and indemnified for the loss of their country. Unless this is done there will be trouble, for the Indians will never give up their lands to the whites without they are paid. They are farming only in a small way, being occupied more in raising horses and in the hunt.

The last tribe of which I write under this head (Joseph's band and Moses's being noticed further on) is the Spokanes, of Louis's band. What I wrote of their condition in my report of last year can be written again this. They are still the same wanderers—a

course to themselves and every one else with whom they come in contact—whisky-drinking, prostitution, and gambling forming their chief pursuits; once a happy, contented people, now made exactly the opposite through the policy of the Government in regard to the land question. Why could not these people have been fairly treated with and given their 160 acres of land or compensated for the loss thereof and placed on a reservation away from the contaminating influence of vicious whites? But it is the same old story, so oft repeated in our Indian policy, of broken promises, or a battle of the strong against the weak.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is a vice which the Indians of this agency indulge in quite extensively, and it seems a hard matter to stop, for no sooner have you broken up a game and your attention been called in another direction before the Indians are again engaged in the same occupation. Their chiefs have promised to reform their Indians in this respect, but thus far have made slow progress, and all an agent can do is to keep trying.

CRIME.

One Indian only during the year has suffered the penalty of the law for murder. His name was Michel, an Indian of the Colville tribe, who murdered a white man, Shafer, who was a saloon-keeper in the old town of Colville. How much misery and crime are committed in consequence of the direful effects of whisky! God knows how hard a matter it is to stop the sale of whisky to Indians of this agency, but I can say that in leaving the service I have no regrets at the course I have pursued toward the men, nay, fiends, who have been engaged in the sale of whisky to Indians; and while I have made enemies, I glory in the fact that the walls of the penitentiary inclose two, with prospects of another this term of court, and with heavy fines against two, all of whom I have had successfully prosecuted during the year.

An Indian intoxicated is quarrelsome and dangerous, and the blood of young Geiger, murdered by Whil-com-te, cries for vengeance against the party in Spokane Falls who furnished the Indian the whisky which made him commit this foul deed. At the bar of a just God this act will appear against him. Much trouble and drunkenness has existed among Indians near Fort Spokane, and I have found that the Indians can readily obtain whisky (provided they pay roundly for it) from the soldiers, and in no instance where I have found an Indian drunk could I get any evidence from him save that "it was a soldier who sold it and he could not tell the man; they all looked alike." I had the pleasure of closing up the place kept by a notorious character—"Virginia Bill"—on a recent visit to Fort Spokane. His associations with Indians and his frequent visits to the reservation led me to suspect him, and I gave him the alternative of closing up his saloon or of going to the penitentiary.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

During the year I have entered several homesteads for the Indians not on reservations, and there is still much to do yet. At the Deep Creek colony I found that several of the claims of the Indians were on land claimed by the railroad company; also claims of Calispels, living near Che-we-lah, and the proper efforts made to secure these claims to the Indians. As yet nothing has been heard from the Department touching this matter; but I earnestly hope justice will be given these Indians, for an Indian's home is a dear spot to him. The land contains the bones of his kindred. How often has an Indian of the Spokane tribe pleaded with me for a piece of land on the Little Spokane River, saying that it was the place where his father had "lain down to rest himself when he was tired!" I told him it could not be; the Government had given it to the railroad company. He said, "I was born there, and there my father died."

EDUCATION.

The schools of this agency number four—two at Coeur d'Aléne and two at the Colville Mission—under contract with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. They are all industrial boarding schools and are faithfully taught by the fathers of the Jesuit faith and the noble Sisters of Charity. They are all in a flourishing condition, and the outlook for the future is very bright for them. A new school building at the Colville girls' school has been finished and is now ready for occupancy. These school buildings are built entirely at the expense of the mission, and the pupils are maintained (board, clothes, and tuition) at an expense to the Government of only \$108 per year for each pupil. This compensation is wholly inadequate to maintain these

pupils, and were it not for the means derived from other sources by the mission they could not possibly be cared for at the present rate. They should at least be allowed \$150 per annum, which is much less than what it costs to support pupils in Government schools not under contract.

I have been anxious to establish a school for the Indians of Whittleposum's band of Spokanes, having twice, at the request of the Government, submitted plans and estimates for a school building (costing—furnished—not to exceed \$800), and have received every encouragement that such a school would be established, but it has not been as yet. These Indians ought to have a school; they ask for it, and their chief says he does not want his children to learn habits of idleness, and, as I have informed the Department, says he would start with 40 scholars. I have also sought to establish a school at the Deep Creek colony of Spokanes. The Government ought to see that the only correct way to solve this vexed Indian problem is to start with the young and educate them to habits of thrift, give them a chance to improve their time, and thus prepare them for the higher duties of life—spend more money on education and less for blankets or articles which serve only to make an Indian look fantastic. Since I have resided with these people I have earnestly toiled and labored with them to send their children to school, but it is hard work to wean them from the wild and exciting life of the camp. After their school life is ended they should not be permitted to go back to their accustomed haunts, as they soon forget what they have been taught, and in the presence of their people are ashamed to answer any one when addressed in English.

SANITARY.

The general condition of the Indians is good, not much illness being reported by the physicians. At the Coeur d'Aléne during the spring many young children died, consumption and scrofula being the complaints. A light variety of small-pox also appeared, but owing to the prompt action of Dr. John P. Sweeney and the watchful care of the good Sisters of Charity the disease did not spread.

It is very necessary that a hospital be erected at this point (Coeur d'Aléne) and also that a residence and office be constructed for the physician, he occupying the dwelling erected for the farmer for the present. A dwelling should also be constructed for the physician for Tonasket's band of Okanagans at Osoyoos Lake.

“MOSES'S AGREEMENT.”

According to the terms of an agreement entered into between the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Chief Moses, July 7, 1883, ratified and confirmed by act of Congress July 4, 1884, certain Indians of what is known as “Moses's band” have been furnished with wagons, harness, agricultural implements, and cows by a special agent of the Department. It was an unfortunate occurrence that the wagons and farming implements were issued to the Indians off the reservation, the special agent depending on the Indians to cross them to the Colville Reserve across the Columbia, as I believe many of the articles will be sold to whites in the adjacent country and the purposes of the Government thus defeated. For I believe it was the intention of the framers of the agreement to furnish such Indians of Moses's band who should remove to the Colville Reserve and relinquish all claim upon the Government for land situate elsewhere, with the necessary farming implements. I believe that when one of Moses's people came on this reserve and expressed a desire to go to work he should be furnished with the necessary tools and implements, and not until then. The issuing of a large quantity of valuable goods off the reserve, and depending on the Indians to transport them to the reserve, was, I think, bad policy. The mills and school-houses are not yet completed, and there seems to be no prospect of their being finished before spring. All of this is discouraging to the Indians and it lessens their faith in the Government, it being so long since the agreement was signed.

One other source of trouble I have had to contend with is the appearance of whisky among the workmen employed at the mills on Prairie Creek, the Government sawyer reporting the fact of one of the parties getting gloriously drunk with the Indians. No trouble had existed previously among the Indians in that quarter on account of whisky.

JOSEPH'S BAND OF NEZ PERCÉS.

Last June a remnant of Joseph's band was brought from the Indian Territory, numbering 150, and placed upon this reserve—taken from a country where they had already become acclimated, where they had their well-fenced fields, their bands of cattle and horses, their children at school, and in fact progressing finely, rationed by the Government as well, and on account of the sickly sentiment expressed in the East towards them re-

moved to Idaho and Washington Territories, against the wishes of the people of these Territories, whose relatives were slain by this band, whose outrages and atrocities will last in the minds of these settlers as long as they have being. It is said that they have been removed back to this country by the Government at their own request, and that in a great measure they will be expected to care for themselves on account of lack of sufficient appropriations. What can they do for the next year until they can harvest a crop? Joseph says: "We have nothing. My people cannot and will not starve, and if we are not fed we will go and find it." Why was this not thought of before they came here? My estimates for food for them were cut down and they were placed on short rations until they appealed to the military, and have since been fed. I earnestly recommend that Congress provide sufficiently for their wants early in the session.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The same earnest zeal for the welfare of the Indians wherever dispersed has characterized the labors of the Jesuit Fathers during the past year. Night or day, in summer's heat or winter's cold, they are ready at the call of the Master above—ready to do their duty without the hope of fee or reward. Their influence has been great with the Indian tribes of the Northwest in preserving peaceful relations between the Indians and the whites. May they ever remain among the Indians of this agency is my earnest and heartfelt prayer. The noble, self-sacrificing Sisters of Charity who are in charge of the girls' school at Coeur d'Aléne and at Colville have been severely taxed in their efforts to erect school buildings at both places; but they have succeeded in having two very fine buildings built for the better accommodation of their pupils. They are sowing seed among these children which will bear much fruit in after life.

MILITARY.

My relations with the military have at all times been pleasant, and I have at all times found General Wheaton and Colonel Merriam ready to render assistance when required. The Indians have in these two officers kind advisers and firm friends.

CIVILIZATION.

In looking back over the year's work I can see some improvement in the farming operations of these Indians, many young men taking farms for the first time last spring. But there is yet much to do among the Spokanes and Calispels, and there will be considerable work to get the Nez Percés settled. I have found the Department at all times ready to aid me, and ask that that same aid be extended to my successor. I have been with my people much during the past year; have made a study of their life and habits, and have found that they have been always ready to listen to instruction or words of advice, but it requires—oh, so much patience and firmness in dealing with them!

EMPLOYÉS.

The present force of white employés consists of a clerk, physician, and interpreter at agency, and an Indian laborer, a physician, and farmer for Coeur d'Aléne, who has also assisted the Indians elsewhere in their farming operations; one additional farmer, a physician, sawyer, and farmer for the Okanagans of Tonasket's band. I have always found them efficient and ready at all times to better the condition of the Indians.

CONCLUSION.

As my present position is wanted for another, I leave these Indians as soon as my successor shall arrive—leave the scenes of so much patient toil and hardship—but I leave with no regrets, having conscientiously endeavored to do my whole duty while I have been with them. I have urged them to send their children to our industrial schools, and the seed thus sown may bring forth rich fruit in after years. In the two years that have passed I can see much progress has been made; and while another may reap the harvest, there is joy in the reflection to me that my labor has not been in vain nor my strength spent for naught.

The statistical report is herewith appended, as is also the report of the farmer for the Coeur d'Alénes, Maj. James O'Neill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY D. WATERS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.,
August 13, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions and the requirements of the Indian service, I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the past fiscal year.

Since my last annual report reasonable progress has been made in civilizing and educating the Indians belonging to this agency, but perhaps not as much as might be expected by persons deeply interested who have only a limited knowledge of Indian service. It has been thought and asserted that with a few years of proper management the Indians could be led to abandon their hereditary and traditional superstitions, renounce all tribal relations, and become educated up to a fair standard of civilization. A few years' work among them will readily eradicate this idea from the minds of the most sanguine friends of the Indians, and satisfy them that to change the nature, customs, and habits of the Indian race years of earnest, patient labor are required. And even then many will be found among them who are unchangeable, so far as adopting and practicing the habits of civilization are concerned; and this same class never neglect an opportunity to oppose any and every effort made toward improvement. Contact and intercourse with the whites help to eradicate many of their superstitious and heathen practices, but they are apt scholars in adopting and practicing the vices of the lowest class of whites, and it is a question whether or not their heathenish rites are not preferable to the debasing vices common among a certain class of whites.

Since July 1 I have taken a careful census of the Indians, and find 523 Makahs and 253 Quillehutes—divided into sexes, 372 males and 404 females. I also find 225 males above eighteen years of age, 282 females above fourteen years of age, and 136 children between six and sixteen year of age.

Fifty-seven of the latter class have attended the industrial school at the agency, and 52 have attended the day school at Quillehute in the past year. The cost of maintaining the industrial school during the year has been \$4,471.08, to wit: Salaries of school employes, \$2,795.15; and all other expenses, \$2,675.93; and the cost of the day school at Quillehute has been \$569.50, to wit: Salary of teacher, \$500; and all other expenses, \$69.50, which includes \$50 paid for rent of building for the school; making a total expended for maintaining the two schools during the year, \$6,040.50.

The Episcopal Church has given material assistance in sustaining our Sunday service by contributing such books as were necessary for conducting the service, and magazines and papers for the use of the scholars, thus affording them an abundance of reading matter. Right Rev. J. A. Paddock, bishop of this diocese, has taken an interest in these Indians, has established a mission here called St. Mary's, and has baptized seventeen of the scholars, one of whom died during the year.

But very little progress in mechanical work has been made by the scholars, for the reason that Indians were the only authorized employes in the shops, and they were not qualified to give instruction to apprentices. The blacksmith and carpenter had but a limited knowledge of the trades they represented, and I had to oversee and direct all their work personally; and it would have been a waste of time and money to have undertaken the instruction of apprentices. This difficulty is now obviated, an industrial teacher is authorized, and I have secured the services of one fully competent to instruct them in several useful trades.

The inducements for agriculture on this reservation are not encouraging, and but little farm products are raised. It is only by hard labor and great care that vegetables are raised in quantities sufficient for the school and a small amount of turnips to feed the weaker cattle in winter and spring. This season has been more than usually unfavorable; the weather has been dry almost constantly since the 1st of March, and the vegetable crop will be small indeed. More than the usual amount of work was done to prepare the soil and cultivate it, but the extreme dry weather has hindered the growth so much that in places it will not be worth harvesting. The hay crop was also very light on most of the meadow land, and had I not broken about eight acres of it and sowed in oats I would have been very short of feed for the coming winter. The oats are a very light crop, did not ripen enough for thrashing, and I had them cared for and will feed them the same as hay. I seeded the land again at the time of sowing the oats, but owing to the extreme dry weather the seed did not germinate, and it will be necessary for me to purchase grass-seed and sow again as soon as there is rainfall enough to grow the seed.

Much has been said and done at some of the agencies to divide up the lands and make allotments in severalty to the Indians. In my judgment this is the true way where the lands can be divided so that each Indian can have a reasonable share of lands suitable for agriculture. At this agency such a policy is not practicable; the lands are too mountainous and worthless for cultivation, except a small area of sandy beach, the soil of which is very thin, requiring fertilizing every year to raise a crop of vegetables, and a few

hundred acres of tide-marsh suitable for pasturage; and on the highest parts considerable quantities of hay are cut.

There were 87 head of cattle wintered, and up to June 30 there had been an increase of 30. The Indian farmer now informs me that there is an increase of 5 since then, making a total at the present of 120 head, one having been slaughtered for beef to supply the school. Six or eight more will be slaughtered to supply beef to the school during the winter.

My predecessor endeavored to supply the agency with water from a small ravine in the bluffs a half mile back from the agency buildings. A reservoir was dug, a dam was built, and pipes laid to carry the water direct to the school buildings. The enterprise is successful in rainy weather, but practically worthless during the summer, as nearly all the water used has to be carried a hundred yards or more from a small stream below the bluff on which the agency school buildings are situated. In June I obtained authority to purchase a small quantity of lumber to build a laundry on this stream. The building is now completed and the labor of carrying water for the laundry is obviated. I have tried digging for water in several places, but on reaching a few feet below the surface I have struck large rock, which has prevented going deeper with any appliances we have at the agency. The only practical way that I see to supply water to the agency buildings is to erect a small wind-mill on the stream above mentioned, and with a force-pump force the water into a tank on the bluff.

The Makah Indians live in four separate villages: One at Neah Bay, 10 miles from the agency; one at the mouth of the Waatch River, on the ocean beach, 6 miles south from Cape Flattery; one at the mouth of the Tzues River, 4 miles farther south, and another at the mouth of the Osette River, 10 miles farther south and 8 miles south of the boundary of the reservation. The land at their villages is better than at other places, and the Indians locate them so as to have places for small gardens, and potatoes, turnips, carrots, and pease are raised by them in small quantities. They do not depend very much on what vegetables they raise for subsistence. From the proceeds of the sales of furs, whale and seal oil they receive not less than \$15,000 per annum, and in favorable seasons nearly or quite double that amount; and after the whaling and sealing season is over they go to the hop-fields and among the farmers on the straits and sound and work by the day, month, or job at rates agreed on, and they receive from this source several thousands of dollars annually. Some of them are prodigal in their expenditures and never rest easy while they have a dollar on hand. Others save their earnings, spend only enough for clothing and subsistence, and have funds at all times and in considerable quantities.

At my suggestion one of them purchased a schooner for sealing and made a profit of nearly \$1,000 during the season. He paid coin for the vessel at the time of purchase, and is so much encouraged that he proposes to buy another and a larger vessel in time for sealing next year. I am encouraging the notion as much as possible, as it would be far better if the Indians had vessels enough to accommodate all the Indians that go sealing and save a greater profit for themselves, and also save the agent no end of trouble from the advent of white men who come here for sealing, and are never satisfied unless allowed their own way and a free run on the reservation at all times.

Many of these Indians have comfortable frame houses, very well supplied with such furniture as is common among white people, and quite a number have sewing machines, which the females can work very well.

The Quillehutes are 35 miles south from the agency, and all have their homes in one village, and, not having so good opportunities for improvement, are not as far advanced as the Makahs. Since a school has been started among them there has been marked improvement in conduct, cleanliness, and dress, not only among the scholars but among the adults; and as the children advance in education it is fair to say there will be greater improvements among the older ones. It is a difficult matter to reach these Indians, as the only mode of travel is on foot, over a trail too rough for horses, or by sea in a canoe, and for this reason I do not visit them as often as I would like to.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been manifested by these Indians for the past year and a half, and with good reason. Something like two years since a white man named Daniel Pullen made entry on the lands on which their village is located, and ever since that time he has tried to exercise full control of all the premises and endeavored to have the Indians pull down their houses for his accommodation. On receipt of circular No. 128, I immediately wrote the Indian Office, giving full particulars of the entry and asked to have the entry vacated and the land set apart for use of the Indians. No action has been taken so far as I am advised, although I have frequently called attention to it in my monthly reports. The Indians make frequent complaints of the acts of Pullen, but as they are off the reserve I am powerless to give them such protection as they should have. They have occupied this land from before the knowledge of the oldest Indian on the coast or any of their traditions. They have built some very comfortable frame houses and

have several very large buildings built in Indian style from lumber manufactured by themselves, and they feel it would be a great hardship to be driven off and lose all their buildings and improvements, and all fair-minded people will agree with them.

I have never organized a court under the rules governing the court of Indian offenses, and for the reason that none of the Indians who were qualified to act would serve without pay. In all offenses I have examined into the matter or had it done by the agency physician, and punishment awarded if necessary. In disputes among them as to rights of property, or something of that character I name some of the leading men among them as arbitrators, and there is rarely ever an appeal from their decision.

The police have as a rule done good service; only two instances where changes were necessary, and these were promptly made when the offenses were committed.

I herewith transmit all the required statistics.

Very respectfully, yours,

OLIVER WOOD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT AGENCY, WASH.,
August 5, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency, in compliance with instructions conveyed in circular letter dated June 18, 1885.

This agency contains an area of 224,000 acres, and is situated in the western part of Chehalis County, Washington Territory, in latitude 47° 21'', longitude 124° 15'', with a population of 419 souls, viz: Males, 208; females, 211. Of this number there are 68 children of school-going age. The villages are very much scattered, some of them being at a considerable distance from the agency, and can only be visited by the agent at long intervals.

I respectfully submit the following table in support of the above:

Names of tribes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Children of school-going age.
Hohs.....	30	31	61	13
Queets.....	41	44	85	11
Quinaltelts.....	45	57	102	21
Chehalis.....	3	2	5	1
Oyhut.....	19	16	35	6
Hoquiam.....	8	8	16	.....
Humtuplups.....	9	7	16	1
Montesano.....	9	7	16	.....
Satsop.....	7	5	12	.....
Georgetown.....	37	34	71	15
Total.....	208	211	419	68

CHARACTER OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians of this agency are very peaceably disposed, both in their relations with the whites and among themselves. Depredations upon the property of the whites are very rare occurrences; nor are there the factional disturbances existing between the tribes so noticeable with some of these people.

They are exceedingly dirty in their habits, especially when away from the sanitary measures enforced at the agency. They are, in general, a home-staying people, and, with the exception of some of the younger males, seldom leave the reserve for any length of time. It may be well, however, to make an exception in the case of the Hohs, living on the north border of the reserve, and who are as frequently to be found with Quillehutes of the Neah Bay Agency as at their own village. The villages are for the most part well located; and being situated upon the banks of rivers, near their outlets, an abundance of fish and wild fowl can be secured, which in a measure accounts for their home-staying habits.

CIVILIZATION.

So far as the Indians generally are concerned, but little can be said in the way of advancement; what they were twenty years ago they are to-day. Their belief in the medicine-man is equally as great; their habits, when not under immediate control, equally

filthy. As already stated, their villages lie beyond the reach of the agent, save at long intervals, and then only a flying visit can be paid. Even at the agency, where every means have been tried to loose the hold of the medicine-man, so great is their belief that their sick are in many cases borne to a distance for native treatment. One and all are firm believers in the Tamanamas, and it appears to me the present generation of adults must die off ere the abominable practice can be rooted out.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

These Indians are not agricultural, and every inducement thrown out has so far resulted in failure. It must not be understood that no effort is made by them. Many cultivate to a limited extent; to raise a patch of potatoes, a few carrots and turnips, is all they can be induced to do. Seed in plenty is provided them year after year. The agency farmer plows their land and assists them in every way; but after the crop is in the Indian too frequently neglects to weed and hoe, and with a grunt of dissatisfaction he returns to the only industries he is master of, hunting sea-otter and catching fish. By the former industry he obtains ready money; by the latter he can subsist, and as fishermen these Indians are hard to excel. And he will reason, "Why do you want me to grow things I can do without? If I have plenty of fish I am content. If I catch a fish I have him; if I work and bury seed in the ground, I don't know if I shall get it again." The Indian sees profit only in what comes ready to his hand; he has no idea of waiting for results.

I have stated that some of the young men reside off the reserve during the summer months. These earn considerable by work in mills and logging camps, while again the Shoalwater Bay Indians, their villages being in close proximity with the white settlements, secure employment with the oyster-gatherers of that vicinity.

The young people have all assumed the garb of civilization, and in fact not more than one-twelfth of the whole prefer the blanket costume.

SANITARY.

The Indians, as I have stated (and I speak more particularly of the older members of the tribes), are exceedingly filthy, and strict measures have to be observed to compel them to comply with the rules laid down. Scrofulous diseases are in their blood, and but very few, if any, are free. During the past year the number of cases treated has been eighty-four; a small showing, comparatively, considering the unhealthy condition of these people; but their strong aversion to the white man's treatment and the fear of the power of their native doctors lead many of them to hide all sickness in every conceivable way.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

I had serious doubts that many births had taken place of which I had no notice; but during the recent census I found the number given correct, viz:

The number of births during the year	7
The number of deaths during the year	36

The number of deaths over the births show that these people are rapidly decreasing. But few of the old are in this showing of thirty-six deaths. Twenty-seven were children, scrofula and syphilitic complaints being the chief cause of mortality; and at the present ratio but few years will expire ere these tribes will cease to exist.

WATER SUPPLY.

This agency has hitherto felt the need of a good water supply during the summer months; and the only way of obtaining a supply has been by hauling from a considerable distance. I have, however, recently had a well dug, and have secured a supply. Encouraged by this, I shall at once sink another, when, if I have equal success, we shall feel this want no longer. I believe my predecessors tried the well-sinking, but the supply obtained was brackish and unfit for use. I have, so far, been more fortunate.

RESERVATION SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

The boundary lines of this reserve have been laid out by survey, but a long time have ing elapsed since said survey, the markings are no longer to be found. Forest fires have erased them in many cases; and as the whites are encroaching upon what I conceive to be the southern boundary, I think that the interests of the service demand a resurvey of said southern boundary.

TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES.

All supplies for this agency have to be hauled by team a distance of 26 miles; a great portion of the roadway being a soft sand beach, with a high and dangerous bluff to pass over, and as the supplies for the agency invariably reach us late in the fall, the heaviest portion of our teaming has to be done during the winter months, which means a good deal in this humid climate.

BUILDINGS AT AGENCY.

The Indian Department, during the past fiscal year, granted authority for the expenditure of \$3,000 in the clearing of land and erection of a portion of the buildings necessary to the forming of a new agency, but owing to the great difficulty in getting the material necessary, I was compelled to return to the United States Treasury all save \$300 of this amount, expended in clearing the land site. The site of the new agency is a well-chosen one, and in addition to its other advantages it decreases our distance for hauling supplies some 9 miles, and dispenses with the necessity of passing over the dangerous bluff before mentioned.

CROPS.

I do not anticipate a good root crop this season, the drought alone being against such a result, but the main cause being that the land under cultivation is worn out. The same body of land has been in use for many years without rest, and has been drained of its nutritive powers, and it would require a heavier body of fertilizing matter than this agency has hitherto been able to command to sufficiently enrich it to insure good crops. It will therefore be greatly to advantage when the new agency buildings are completed, and where a vast amount of good land can be obtained, and ready for the plow.

Two acres have been cleared and added to the present tillable land during the year, and which I have in potatoes. It cost much labor to prepare this small portion, and as the yield will be light I am somewhat disappointed. I have secured about 20 tons of excellent hay, having had to go 5 miles to cut a portion of it, and have also built a shed to cover it until the fall rains raise the river and enable me to reach it with a scow.

STOCK.

The school herd have had an increase of six during the year. Owing to the scarcity of feed near the agency, all save the milch-cows are pastured on an extensive prairie 9 miles distant, and immediately in rear of the new agency site. All are in fine condition. A yoke of old work-oxen attached to this agency, and no longer able to do service, are being fattened for beef for support of the boarding school, by authority.

IRREGULAR LABOR.

All irregular labor at this agency is paid in supplies, and owing to the fact that the fuel and fish supply for the boarding school has to be paid as irregular labor; that the road over the mountain (the only road available) needs constant attention, especially during the winter months; that all freighting and more or less hauling of supplies is done by Indian boats and teams, &c., goes to show that a heavy drain is made on the supplies. We have no trader here, and in order to trade the Indians have to go a distance of 40 miles; hence when work is needed at the agency there is no lack of willing hands, and the only want the agent feels is an insufficiency of supplies requisite to defray the expense of irregular labor, feed and clothe the boarding school, and aid the sick and indigent of the agency.

EMPLOYÉS.

My corps of employés are efficient and satisfactory. There have been three changes during the year, viz, physician, teacher, and cook—my present physician, Dr. L. C. Toney, having newly joined, and appointed by the Department. My new teacher and cook were acquainted with their duties prior to joining me, having previously filled the positions of teacher and matron.

POLICE FORCE.

The Indian police force at this agency has been augmented from four to six—a captain, sergeant, and four privates—and they give me satisfaction. Unlike some agencies, the peaceful disposition of these Indians gives the force little trouble, and their duties are comparatively light.

EDUCATION.

The order of the Indian Department that no "rose-colored" statements are wanted, but that the actual state of affairs only is needed, would of itself have led me to make a faithful report; and of a certainty nothing rose-colored can be attributed to the Indian as represented. With the young under instruction, however, and with many of those whose school days have ended, I can speak differently. My monthly reports have invariably been in praise of the school and the department of the scholars. It is a noteworthy fact that these Indian children not only show a readiness to learn, but devote a deal of their leisure time to reading, &c., and that the little ones may be seen at all hours helping others who have newly joined to puzzle out letters, figures, or small words, which to them no doubt look so formidable. There is also something greatly to be admired in their cheerfulness and in their relations with each other; there is an entire absence of anything like squabbling, fighting, or bad language. I fancy few white schools could compare in this respect. At outdoor labor, unlike their elders, they take to the work set readily, have decidedly good judgment, and for boys and girls do their work well. I may remark especially that in the case of the girls all household duties are readily taken up by them; and with good instructors (which I possess) they will make, and in many cases have made, first-rate housewives.

MISSIONS.

We have no missionary here, nor none to visit occasionally. The distance and the difficulty in reaching the agency are too great to expect it. What we do is to give a good moral tone to our system, to have Sabbath service, to dress our scholars in their best on the Lord's day, to have some little luxury prepared for them, to hold a singing service, and help them by our demeanor and advice.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES WILLOUGHBY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NISQUALLY AND S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifteenth annual report, giving an account of the progress of the Indians during the past year, and the present condition of the affairs of the agency.

As has been stated in my previous reports, the principal part of my time and attention has been devoted to settling the Indians under my charge on homes of their own, with good and secure titles to the same, and in educating their children and fitting them for the duties of civilized life. With these purposes in view I have worked faithfully, and to some extent successfully. During the past year, as a result of my labors, patents have been issued to all the Indians living on the Nisqually and Squakson Reservations. The whole of said reservations have been patented to them, and the patents have been recorded in the county auditors' offices of the several counties in which the lands lie. The exterior boundaries of each Indian's claim has also been resurveyed and marked out, the expense of these two items having been met entirely by the Indians themselves without any cost whatever to the Government. Besides this, partly as a result of my efforts, patents have also been issued to the Indians on the Tulalip, the Swinomish, and the Lummi Reservations. I have been extremely desirous and have worked hard to have patents also issued to the Indians on the Chehalis, the Puyallup, and the S'Kokomish Reservations, but as yet have not succeeded in seeing it accomplished, though they are under way and I hope soon to see patents granted to all of these also.

THE SCHOOLS

have been kept up with great regularity and with satisfactory success. There have been three boarding and one day school kept up among the Indians belonging to this agency, with an average attendance of about 180. In addition to this near 40 children from this agency have been in attendance at the Indian training school at Forest Grove, Oreg. The attendance has been a slight increase on that of last year, but the progress made by the children in their studies has been much greater than during any previous year. This has partly been owing to the fact that in consequence of the hard times I have been able to secure the services of a better class of teachers, and partly to the fact that we now begin to see the results of the training of the past few years.

My observation from year to year brings one fact conspicuously into view, and that is this: That personal contact and intercourse with the whites stimulates the Indians to more industry, infuses much more energy into them, and brightens them up very much. This is quite as apparent among the scholars as the adults. It is often thought that to crowd the Indians away into some obscure corner, that is not good enough for the whites to make a living in, is the correct thing to do. I have charge of both reservations that are remote from civilization and those that are near to white settlements, and the difference in progress in civilization between the two is very apparent to even the most casual observer. Indians are great imitators, and they will imitate either the good or the bad elements of character that surround them. In the remote districts it is often the case that many of the settlers in the vicinity are of the lower classes, while Indians that are nearer to civilization have better opportunities to see and emulate the good as well as the bad.

The Indians who live on the several reservations under my charge have been for the past year quiet, law-abiding, and measurably industrious. They are an inoffensive people, and very rarely make any trouble with their white neighbors or with each other.

Of those belonging to the tribes under my jurisdiction near two-fifths live off from any reservation. Some of these have homesteads of their own; others own land acquired by purchase; others live in little villages near saw-mills in which they work; while others roam about, getting work wherever they can find it to their taste. To just what extent the authority of the agent extends over these classes seems to be an open question. It is very important that it should be definitely settled, and would be much more so if it were not for the fact they are so generally quiet and law-abiding; also, that the laws will probably soon extend over all classes alike.

THE RESERVATIONS.

To give a more particular description of them: The Chehalis Indians live on a reservation situated on the Chehalis River, about 25 miles inland. This reservation was set aside by executive order and is not a treaty reservation. As a consequence, the Government is not under any treaty obligations to give patents to the Indians living thereon. The lands have been allotted to them in severalty, and they have small farms, but there is no way for them to get patents as the other Indians can. During the last session a bill was introduced into Congress authorizing the President to give them patents for their homes, but it failed to pass and probably always will. For this reason I have suggested to the Department that the executive order be so changed that the Indians residing thereon be allowed to take the lands they occupy under the Indian homestead laws. If this could be done they would then be secured in the quiet and peaceable possession of their homes. There has been a boarding-school kept up here during the past year averaging about forty in attendance. The situation is healthy, and there has been less mortality among them than any other tribe. Farming, either for themselves or their white neighbors, is their principal occupation.

THE NISQUALLY RESERVATION

is situated on the Nisqually River, about 5 miles from its confluence with the waters of the sound. These Indians are also farmers. As has been before stated, they have received their patents during the past year. There are no white employés or schools on this reservation, but the Indians send their children to the Chehalis and the Puyallup schools. They have their own tribunals, make and execute their own laws, and manage their own affairs quite independently. About once in three months the agent visits them and gives such advice, encouragement, and assistance as they need. They, as well as all the Indians of this agency, are self-supporting.

THE PUYALLUP

is much the largest and most important reservation in this agency. On it is located the headquarters of the consolidated agency. It is situated on the Puyallup River and Commencement Bay, and is near to and adjoining the city of Tacoma. It has about 7 miles of railroad running through it. There is on it a large body of excellent land, which excites the envy and cupidity of the rich and the powerful. Their proximity to enterprising and wide-awake white men has its beneficial influence on them, and they are far in advance of any other Indians on Puget Sound or in the Territory. Their example is very beneficial on the other tribes. The Government school here numbers eighty scholars, and will compare favorably with any white school in the vicinity, of similar age, in advancement and scholarship. These Indians have certificates of allotment but as yet no patents to their land. Great opposition has been, and still is being, made by outside parties to the issuing of their

patents; but there is no reason for it except that others want it. Every motive of justice and fair dealing would argue in favor of their immediate issue. It is extremely desirable and very important that they should soon be issued, so that they will feel more security and confidence in making improvements on their farms. There are two churches here, the one a Catholic and the other a Presbyterian. Services are held regularly every Sabbath in both with good attendance. An Indian minister, under the charge of white missionaries, officiates in each. The Indians are increasing in property and have many attractive and desirable homes.

THE S'KOKOMISH RESERVATION

is situated near the mouth of the S'Kokomish River, and borders on it and the waters of Hood's Canal. It is a small reservation and contains much waste land. There is a boarding-school here, which has averaged about forty scholars. These Indians have not received their patents yet, but probably will soon, as the delay has been unavoidable and the causes have now been removed.

Belonging to this sub-agency is also the S'Klallam tribe, which live almost entirely off from the reservation and at a long distance therefrom. They have quite a settlement near Dungeness, on land acquired by purchase, at which place a day-school has been sustained for several years past with fair success. For the past year the attendance has averaged about twenty scholars. The agent has heretofore exercised the same jurisdiction over them that he has done over Indians living on the several reservations. The old and powerful head chief, who has held his office for many years, and has been of great service in sustaining the school and in reforming his people, has recently died. The tribe will seriously feel his loss.

THE SQUAKSON RESERVATION

comprises the whole of a small island of the same name. The land is only second class and is heavily timbered, so that but little farming has been done on it as yet. Now that they have their patents and can cut and sell the timber, they are clearing up some of the land and improving their homes. There are no white employes here, and the tribe manage their own affairs much the same as do the Nisqually Indians. Their children attend the S'Kokomish and Chehalis schools.

SANITARY.

During the last fall and winter there was a great deal of sickness and considerable mortality, especially among the Puyallup Indians, but during the spring and summer the health of the Indians has been fairly good. The two physicians of this agency happen to both belong to the homeopathic school, and seem to have had very good success in the schools. The adult Indians, many of them, seem to think that the medicine is too weak for them, and do not take so kindly to the little pills; they, however, have had more confidence in it this year than they did the year before.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year there have been built at the agency a good and comfortable dwelling for the agent, a new and convenient office and court-room, a commodious and secure jail, a new barn 60 by 70 feet, and repairs to the boarding-school buildings; also, an orchard of 900 fruit trees has been set out.

At the Chehalis school a good warehouse has been completed and 450 fruit trees have been set out, besides general repairs on the other buildings.

At the S'Kokomish school there has been erected and completed an addition to the boys' dormitory, also a new school-room for the assistant teacher. Here 150 fruit trees have been set out.

It takes constant work and some expense to keep things up about an agency, but the various school buildings and farms are all in a fair condition.

While, as everywhere in the Indian service, there has been much to annoy, perplex, and discourage, there has also been some compensation during the past year in the progress and advancement made by the Indians belonging to this agency. I hope that they will still continue to advance and improve under the kind and fostering care of the Government, and by the blessing of an All-wise Ruler become useful members of society and a real addition to the body politic.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP AGENCY *Tulalip Wash., August 25, 1885.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July 1, 1885, I have the honor to forward this my third annual report, and I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians under my charge have been contented, their improvement steady, and that the last year has been one of peace and prosperity.

This agency comprises five different reservations, which are described as follows: The Tulalip Reservation, located 35 miles north of Seattle, contains a population of 467 and an area of 22,490 square acres.

The Swinomish Reservation, situated 25 miles north of Tulalip Reservation, with a population of 222 and an area of 7,195 square acres.

The Lummi Reservation, located 75 miles north of Tulalip, containing a population of 284 and an area of 12,312 square acres.

The Madison Reservation, situated 50 miles south of Tulalip, containing a population of 142 and an area of 7,284 square acres.

The Muckleshoot Reservation, 70 miles south of Tulalip, containing a population of 85 and an area of 3,367 square acres.

FARMING, AGRICULTURE, ETC.

I estimate the number of acres under cultivation upon these reservations at 1,000; of this amount 90 acres have been broken during the past year. The Indian farming this year may be considered encouraging. The season has been favorable and the yield all that could be anticipated. The statistical report shows a yield of 400 bushels of wheat, 9,690 bushels of oats, 9,500 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of turnips, 400 bushels of onions, 40 bushels of beans, and 300 bushels of other vegetables. These Indians have also made 1,200 pounds of good, marketable butter, and have made and stored in barns for winter use 1,500 tons of hay. They own and provide for 1,100 head of cattle, 1,000 head of swine, 800 sheep, 590 horses, and 3,000 domestic fowls.

The timber on the reservations has furnished them quite a source of revenue, as they have cut during the year 3,000 cords of fire-wood, for which they receive \$2.50 per cord. Many of the young men find remunerative employment in the saw-mills and logging camps, and others work for the farmers living in the neighborhood of their reservations. This is very beneficial to them, as they learn to work and acquire habits of industry and economy.

SURVEY OF RESERVATIONS.

During the past year the boundary lines of the Tulalip Reservation have been remarked, and the Madison and Muckleshoot Reservations have been surveyed. This was done by one surveyor, with the assistance of the Indians, at an expense of \$200. This work was much needed, as the original lines of survey were almost altogether destroyed by forest fires, &c. The completion of this survey will cause much trouble to be avoided between the Indians and the whites who are locating on lands adjacent to the reservations. It will also enable the Indians on the Madison and Muckleshoot to select their allotments understandingly and without disputes among themselves.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements completed during the year was the construction of a good, substantial bridge across the creek between the agency and school buildings. This bridge is 112 feet long and 24 feet high, and is built of framed timber sawed in the agency mill. Water has been conducted to the school buildings through iron pipes from a spring about 1,000 feet back of the buildings.

At the agency a tower has been built 52 feet high, to which water is raised to a large tank built thereon, by means of an endless chain with buckets attached thereto, on the principle of a chain-pump, which is worked by a 7-foot water-wheel. The water from this tank has sufficient fall to reach all the Government buildings, furnishing an abundant supply of water, which is a great convenience to the employés and a protection to the buildings against fire. No new Government buildings have been erected during the year, but as the buildings here are mostly old ones the amount of repairing done has been considerable.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employés allowed this agency consist of a physician, clerk, millwright, farmer, and sawyer. The physician attends to the sick of the five reservations; the clerk does the clerical work in this office; the millwright keeps the saw-mill in repair and does all the carpenter work and general repair around the agency; the sawyer,

who is a half-breed, runs the saw-mill and does the blacksmith work; the farmer, who is located at the Swinomish Reservation, instructs those Indians in farming, and does all else in his power to advance their general welfare.

INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police consists of one captain and ten privates, seven of which are located at this agency and one on each of the other reservations; they are an excellent body of trustworthy men, are reliable and attentive to duty, and exercise a good influence over the remainder of the Indians.

EDUCATION.

The industrial and agricultural boarding-school, situated one mile from Tulalip Agency, is supported by the Government under contract between the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Missions, and is under the care and watchful attention of the sisters of charity. This school has been conducted in an able and efficient manner. The children are well fed, warmly and neatly clothed, and receive every attention necessary to promote their moral, intellectual and physical advancement, for the small sum of \$25 per quarter. The teachers are well qualified for their positions, and discharge their duties with a zeal that is highly commendable. School has been maintained twelve months during the year, with an average attendance of 96; the largest attendance of the year was during the month of June, when the average was 104.

This school is divided into two departments, separate in every respect, one for boys and the other for girls. The boys are taught type-setting, attending to live stock, baking, carpenter work, farming, and gardening. The progress made by them in their studies has been very satisfactory; many of them write a good hand and are well advanced in their other studies. The girls are taught to do house-work, such as washing, ironing, mending clothes, cutting out and making garments, canning fruit, and different kinds of needle and fancy work. Their progress is commendable, and many of them do excellent work with the sewing machine and are quite expert in needle-work. They have made rapid progress in their studies, and their apartments are models of neatness and good order.

Very respectfully,

PATRICK BUCKLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YAKAMA AGENCY, FORT SIMCOE, WASH.,
August 25, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements and customs of the Department, I respectfully submit the following as my third and last annual report as the national agent for the Indians of this agency, I being now under suspension from said office.

REQUIREMENTS OF AN ANNUAL REPORT.

As a general rule so little change takes place among the Indians, and on any reservation in one year, that when an agent in an annual report has fully and carefully described the geography, topography, area, productions, progress, habits, customs, religion, government, schools, civilization, police, needed legislation, &c., economy of time, labor, expense of printing, &c., would require that a reference to such items in succeeding annual reports, with a brief statement of any change, if any, in each, ought to be sufficient to satisfy the inquirer after knowledge on any point mentioned, especially as inquirers after the kind of knowledge contained in annual reports of Indian agents are very few and far between. But by your circular letter of July 1, 1885, agents are required to write a full report *de novo*, as though making his report for the first time. This requires a large amount of useless and expensive labor. But the really useful, and economy in the use of money and labor, are not governmental virtues.

THE YAKAMA RESERVATION

is situated east of and in the foot-hills of the Cascade range of mountains; is bounded on the east and part of the north for 40 miles by the Yakama River, on the north by the Ahtanum Creek, a branch of the Yakama, for about 20 miles, and on

the balance of the north boundary for about 20 miles, by a treaty-prescribed boundary; on the west by a treaty-prescribed boundary for about 40 miles, and on the south by a treaty-prescribed boundary for about 60 miles. That portion of the boundary prescribed by the treaty has never been properly surveyed and marked, and consequently is the source of much trouble, as it is through a mountainous region, finely adapted for sheep pasturage, and sheep herders around said boundary are constantly trespassing over the boundary with their flocks, and when warned off by the Indian police either plead ignorance of the boundary or deny being on the reservation. I have frequently called attention of the Department to the importance of having said boundary definitely located and plainly marked, but without any effect. This reservation contains about 800,000 acres of land, near 250,000 acres of which is agricultural land of the best quality. That portion of the reservation not arable is broken, hilly, and mountainous; but nearly all of it is excellent for pasturage, and much of it is covered with valuable timber, and coal has been discovered in the mountains, but no vein has been opened. The reservation is well watered.

PRODUCTIONS.

Wheat, oats, and barley can always be depended on for good or average crops when the ground is properly prepared and the seed sown at the right time. Also potatoes, turnips, carrots, and beets never fail to give paying crops when proper attention is given to cultivation. Apples, pear, plum, and cherry fruits seldom fail. Peach and grape crops so often succeed that it pays to cultivate them. All small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, and currants, may always be depended on with certainty if properly cultivated. Melons, pumpkins, and squashes are also sure crops if rightly cultivated. Corn will not pay to be raised except for table use.

AMOUNT OF CROPS THIS YEAR.

The season here has been earlier and drier than usual, but crops of all kinds average up well. There was thrashed and stored away of grain raised on the agency farm 1,475 bushels of wheat, 925 bushels of oats, and 1,375 bushels of barley. There was cut and put up of hay for Department stock 370 tons. The Indians of this reservation have not yet got all their grain thrashed; but up to the present date they have thrashed and stored away 35,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000 bushels of oats, and 5,000 bushels of barley, and about one-third of their grain yet remains unthrashed. They have mowed and put up about 25,000 tons of hay. The root crops being still in the ground can only be estimated. On the agency farm there is about 1,300 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of carrots, 200 bushels of turnips, 300 head of cabbages, 5 tons of pumpkins, and about 15 bushels of beans. The Indians on this reservation have about 12,000 bushels of potatoes 250 bushels of carrots, 1,000 bushels of turnips, 8,000 head of cabbages, and 4,000 pumpkins, melons, and squashes.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

I have had a new building constructed for the agency and clerk's office, convenient and commodious; also, a building for the residence of Indian employes, sufficient for two families; also, a large and commodious blacksmith shop. Had three of the old military buildings fitted up for carpenter, wagon and plow maker's and harness shops; and the old military buildings that for many years had been used as carpenter, wagon and plow-maker's and blacksmith shops, which stood conspicuously near the boarding-house, and partly between it and the school-house and partly on the school campus, I had torn down and removed and a paling fence put around the school campus inclosing the school-house, dormitory and hospital for the boys. I have also had constructed a commodious residence for the school superintendent and family, and had it inclosed with a paling fence, and all paling fences about the agency painted or white-washed. I also had a large and commodious butcher shop constructed and properly fitted up with appliances for handling beef animals, and at a convenient place for water, and where it will not be a nuisance as the old one was. I also had a large and commodious addition to the boarding-house constructed, to include a kitchen and an addition to the old dining-room, and a large and commodious stoned walled cellar constructed under said addition, and water from a large spring brought by pipes underground into a tank in said cellar, from whence water is taken up by a hand pump into the kitchen above for culinary purposes. A portion of the water from the tank in the cellar runs into a convenient milk or dairy house partitioned off in a corner of the cellar, but the larger portion of the water from said tank is conducted by a pipe into a new and very commodious and convenient laundry building adjoining the kitchen, affording a copious supply of water for said laundry and for a bath-room for the girls partitioned off in a corner of the laundry, wherein also is a 25-foot

wash-stand or trough with wash-basins, towels, looking-glasses, &c., for the morning washing, combing, toilet, &c., of the Indian school-girls. The large stove in the laundry keeps the room comfortable in cold weather. Said addition to the boarding-house building being two stories high above the cellar, affords a large room or hall above the kitchen and a part of the dining-room for a clothes-drying room, into which a stairway leads from the laundry. I also had a convenient mess-kitchen and dining-room built adjoining the boarding house dining-room, and a well dug adjoining the same, walled, platformed, and pump put in it. The campus for the school-girls, adjoining and partly including the boarding-house, much enlarged, cleared off an old out-door cellar and root-house and had a high board fence put around it, which is very necessary to guard and prevent illicit intercourse between girls and boys, for which they have an inordinate fondness, so that "eternal vigilance is the price of virtue" at an Indian boarding-school. I had a large wood and tool house for the school constructed near the school building, and a large and commodious woodshed for the boarding-house, and three convenient privies for the use of the school children and plank walks to the same. I had a well dug, walled, and platformed, and a pump put in it, at the superintendent's house. I had plank side-walks constructed around the agency square, passing in front of dwellings, office, shops, and boarding-house; also, a plank walk from the boarding-house to the school-house and to the boys' dormitory.

I had broad upper and lower piazzas constructed on the main west front of the boarding-house 108 feet in length, and a lower piazza on the north front of the boarding-house 133 feet long, these being the lengths of said two fronts; also a broad covered piazza on the back or inner sides of the boarding-house buildings. I had a commodious dormitory room sufficiently large for ten beds, for twenty of the smallest school boys, partitioned off above the dining-room of the boarding-house; entrance to this room is by a door and stairway up from the piazza on the north side. These little fellows sleep there that they may be under the motherly care of the matron and female teachers. Also a number of other improvements in and about the boarding-house. I also had a large shed built to shelter wagons, plows, &c., and had an additional grape arbor constructed in front of the agent's residence 35 feet long.

OTHER BUILDINGS NEEDED.

Two other buildings and improvements are needed here. One is a commodious bake-house with a large bake-oven in it. The other is a strong, convenient prison-house with about five cells in it, the building being sufficiently large so as to include a comfortable dwelling-house for a resident Indian policeman with his family. Both these improvements are much needed. The baking for one hundred and fifty school pupils on a common cooking-stove requires to be done daily, and adds greatly to the drudgery of the cook; and this daily warm and fresh bread is not near so healthy for the children as cold bread baked two or three times a week. The old military prison-house now in use here is badly planned and very inconvenient and without cells; is old and dilapidated and unsafe, and stands in the boarding-house campus, an unsightly nuisance, which ought to be torn down and removed as soon as it can be dispensed with. Said two buildings were planned by me, and included among the improvements intended to be completed before the end of the *four years' term* allowed me here by law; but that term having been cut short by suspension from office through the procurement of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I must leave said two necessary improvements to my successor, should he desire to indulge his taste in bettering things here.

MILLS.

When I took charge here, October 1, 1882, I found two mills on this reservation, viz, a grist-mill run by the waters of the Simcoe Creek, seven miles northwest of this agency. It was built about twenty-five years ago, not with reference to permanency and durability, and consequently the building, dam, fore-bay, &c. have become much dilapidated and require frequent repairs to keep the mill in serviceable order. This mill is located near the foot-hills and outer edge of this great valley. The Indians residing at the lower end of this valley on the rich lands of the Lattas have to come 40 miles and more to mill. The large majority of the Indians of this reservation are very desirous of having this mill moved and rebuilt at a more central site. I had an irrigating ditch dug during the last of spring and summer, with reference to its use also as a mill race, some three miles east of this agency, the water to be taken from the Toppenish Creek.

The other mill was a steam saw-mill situated in a little valley about fourteen miles south of this agency. It was built about twelve years ago, old style, and had become much worn and dilapidated; but by patching up was still capable of good service. Soon after having it repaired up and started in April last it caught fire in some way after night and was burned down, as was fully reported by a special report at the time.

This loss of the saw-mill was a real misfortune to the Indians and this agency. Many of the Indians had, during the previous winter, cut and hauled to the mill abundant supplies of saw-logs for the purpose of obtaining lumber for building houses, barns, fences, &c. Other Indians had cut and hauled a large number of saw-logs and sold the same to the Department. These logs had been bought and paid for by me for the purpose of needed buildings and repairs in and about the agency, and of supplying the shops with needed lumber. These wants of both the Indians and of this agency will have to go unsupplied till a new saw-mill can be obtained. I have applied and estimated for a portable steam saw-mill. This is the kind of a mill that would be of most utility here, as it could be used at the site of the burnt saw-mill to saw up the large supply of logs there, and then moved to where the timber is more accessible. (See my last annual report, p. 176, Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1884.)

AGENCY OR SCHOOL FARM.

The land heretofore cultivated and farmed for the support of the boarding-school here was, with the exceptions of the orchards and school gardens at and adjoining the Agency, in three detached parcels about one hundred and fifty acres each, the nearest parcel being about two and a half miles distant from the agency and the most distant about six miles away. I have been desirous of concentrating these Department farming lands into one body, as near as possible to the agency, that the older school boys could be conveniently used in cultivating it. The obstacle to this desired end has been two Indian farms and claims adjoining the body of agency farming land nearest the agency; one of these was held by an Indian, the other by a half-breed. I succeeded in trading with the Indian for his claim to his entire satisfaction, swapping improved lands for his and paying him in cattle and lumber for his buildings. But I have been unable to effect a trade with the half-breed, as he asks an unreasonable price for the improvements on his claim, a large portion of which were put there by the assistance of the Government years ago. He, of course, has no title to the land; he purchased the improvements on it about two years ago of an Indian woman who got the same by inheritance, and he got the same of her for about \$100 in trade, and he has since then put up a small barn worth \$100 or \$125, and he asks over \$1,500 for all. If this claim could be had it would square out an agency or school farm of about 500 acres of excellent agricultural land, all in one body, as near as such land can be had to the agency. This ought to be done.

EDUCATION, SCHOOLING DIFFICULTIES.

The common-school education of white children is very different from that required by Indian children. White children acquire from their parents and home surroundings a knowledge of the English language, and of the industrial arts sufficient to enable each to obtain an honest living and to compete for wealth, and a sufficient knowledge of Christianity or morality to place each above injurious superstition, so that such children only go to school, as a general rule, to acquire a knowledge of the branches of a common-school education. But Indian children, as a general rule, can acquire nothing from their parents and home surroundings but their barbaric language, their rude and uncertain methods of obtaining a bare subsistence, and their injurious superstitions. They come to school to learn the English language, to learn the common school branches of education, to learn and acquire a knowledge of the necessary civilized industries for obtaining a living, and of making a comfortable home, and to learn Christianity or morality sufficient to place them above the injurious superstitions of their parents. For these reasons it is much more difficult and laborious to teach an Indian than a white school. A class of a dozen Indian pupils is sufficient to occupy the whole time profitably of the most industrious and competent teacher each day during school hours, for the reason that each pupil must be examined and drilled separately at each step to see that he or she has acquired correctly each idea and instruction, as intended to be conveyed, or otherwise their progress will be very slow. It is also necessary, in order to insure virtue and progress in civilization of Indian pupils, that they be constantly under the watchful eye of one or more of their instructors, both in and out of school hours, as their natural and inherited moral and intellectual faculties, being low and weak and their animal passions predominate, the desire to gratify their animal propensities is very strong in both sexes, so much so that the utmost watchfulness is necessary to prevent criminal indulgence; and, as before stated, "eternal vigilance is the price of virtue," also of progress, at an Indian boarding-school.

INDIAN PUPILS, HOW OBTAINED, OPPOSITION, ETC.

A majority of the Indian parents of the pupils who attended school here during the last fiscal year freely and voluntarily sent their children, and were glad to have them educated and learn the ways of the good whites. But a large number of the Indian

parents whose children attended only sent them because they knew they would have to do so or leave the reservation, and thus get out of my jurisdiction. When any Indian parents failed to send their children after I had sent word to them to do so, I sent the Indian police after the children, with orders that if parents hid or attempted to forcibly prevent the bringing of the children to bring such parents to me; when if they could furnish no reasonable excuse for their conduct they were punished by fine, or imprisonment and labor.

The class of Indians opposed to sending their children to school are those who are untouched by civilization and opposed to everything that looks that way. The great body of such Indians belonging to this agency remain off this reservation, but a portion of them have homes, or rather hovels, on the reservation. The chief of the most refractory band of these is Cotiahah (Co-ti-ā-han). He has a boy of about ten years, and there were nine children of school age belonging to other members of his band.

In the early part of 1884 I sent word to these people to send their children to school. Cotiahah returned answer that they could teach their own children all they wanted them to know, and that they did not want them to leave off their old ways and take the white man's ways. His people said Cotiahah's talk was good, and they would send none of their children, unless he sent his boy. I then sent my police with orders to gather up all children of school age, and bring them to school, and if they could not get the children to bring Cotiahah. The police could find none of their children of school age, and the parents refused to tell where they had them hid. So Cotiahah was arrested and brought here a prisoner. I told him he could take his choice either to remain here in the fool's school or have his boy come and attend the wisdom school. He answered, he would not permit his boy to come to school. So I had him taken to the blacksmith shop, and a heavy chain securely attached to his leg, and put him to sawing wood, and told him if he refused to work, he would be tied to a tree and whipped. He went to work sullenly, and was locked up in prison of nights. I told him that was the discipline of the fool's school of experience in which he would take lessons till his boy came. Every few days some of his people, 20 miles distant, would come to see how he was getting along. He stood this for about two weeks then sent word to his wife to bring in their boy, which she speedily did. I at once set Cotiahah at liberty and told him I hoped he would never need any more lessons in the fool's school; he grinned a ghastly smile and went home with his wife. His boy, after being sheared, scrubbed, and dressed up, proved to be a bright fellow; learned rapidly and became much attached to the school. All the children of school age belonging to the band of Cotiahah came in soon after his boy did, and all got along well until the vacation of 1884, when they, with all other Indian pupils, returned to their parents.

In the mean time this agency was visited by Major McMurray, of the Army, as more fully set forth in my last annual report. (See report of Commissioner on Indian Affairs for 1884, p. 184, "Conflict of Departments.") In his clandestine council with Cotiahah's band, as therein stated, he told them among other things that I had no authority or right to compel them to send their children to school, and that it was wholly optional with them to send their children or not. His speech, or, rather, speeches, pleased them so well that they at once renounced my authority over them, and transferred their allegiance from me to McMurray as their tyhee and agent.

Not having had a leave of absence from duty during twelve years in the Indian service, I obtained one of sixty days last year to attend some reunions and visit old friends, &c., in the East, and left during the vacation of the school here, my son, with the approval of the Department, being authorized to act as agent in my absence. When the school vacation ended and the school children returned to school, those of Cotiahah's band failed to come. After waiting a reasonable time my son sent the police to notify them to send their children. Cotiahah said that their children would not come, and that he would not recognize my authority to bring them. My son then sent two of the oldest reservation judges, being the most influential Indians on the reservation, to council with Cotiahah and his band and to try to persuade them to peaceably submit and send their children to school. But in vain. The judges were told that I was no longer their tyhee; that he told them not to send their children to school if they did not want to do so. My son afterwards took the police force to enforce the attendance of the children or make arrests. But Cotiahah had assembled his whole force, both male and female, and after much vain talk the police were ordered to make arrests of Cotiahah and some of his leading men. The police, being ordered not to use their pistols and being greatly outnumbered and forcibly resisted by men and women, were soon overpowered and forced to leave.

My son then applied to General Miles, the military commander at Fort Vancouver, for a small body of troops to put down this Indian rebellion, but none were sent, though a military inspector was sent up to look into the matter. He held a council with Cotiahah and his band without any apparent result. After my return here I made another urgent appeal to General Miles for not to exceed half a dozen soldiers, under an officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, he might think proper, to come

here to act with my police a few days to show Cotiahian and his band that the military would help to uphold my authority and not abet them in their opposition to it. But they refused, though there were thousands of idle soldiers under his (Miles') command who would have enjoyed the jaunt. I then applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, stating the facts, and requesting him to procure through the Secretary of the Interior an order from the War Department for a few soldiers to be sent here, not to fight, but simply to demonstrate to Cotiahian and his band that the two Departments were in unison and not in opposition, as they believed.

The Commissioner replied by sending out Mr. Dixon, a special agent, to look into and report on the matter. Mr. Dixon went down and held a council of an entire day and part of the night with the rebellious chief and his band, and made his report, the result of which was that I got a communication directing me to inform the Indians that they must send their children to school. I sent this talk to Cotiahian, and after waiting a number of days I directed the captain of police to assemble his force secretly and go down after night, quietly surround the dwelling of Cotiahian, capture and bring him here a prisoner; that if there was any opposition, to use their pistols till it was ended. They found Cotiahian asleep, captured him without opposition, and brought him here, and he again went into the fool's school. Before leaving his home he directed one of his band to go and inform his military tyhee of his capture, which probably was done, and Cotiahian evidently expected that his military tyhee would come with soldiers and liberate him. I again assured him that he would be liberated when his boy came; but he waited doggedly from February 1 till March 27, when, despairing of a release by his military tyhee, he told me that his boy had been taken many hundreds of miles away to keep me from getting him; that if I would trust him to go for him he would agree to bring him back to school, or return and surrender himself within four weeks; that he would pledge himself to keep his word if I would trust him. I agreed to do so, but the lying scoundrel, as soon as he got away, instead of going for his boy, went with all speed to Fort Vancouver to report matters to his military tyhee. He shortly afterwards returned to his band and informed them that he had been advised by the military to at once remove with his band and all their property outside the reservation beyond my jurisdiction and remain outside till I would be dismissed and driven off the reservation, which would be before July, when a new tyhee would come; then they could come back and not be any more molested about school matters. This is the talk that a number of my reliable Indians heard from Cotiahian, and he and his band have acted on it, and have been and still are off the reservation with all their property awaiting the advent of a new tyhee, who will, as they believe, permit their children to grow up in all the barbarism of their parents unmolested.

Previous to the present year I had always assumed the authority of sending my police outside the boundary of this reservation when necessary after lawless Indians of this agency and runaway school children. I sometimes send them as far as across the Columbia River into Oregon. But several months ago I received stringent instructions from the Department at Washington that I had no legal authority to send my Indian police beyond the boundary of the reservation. This fact becoming known to the Indians, together with the triumph of Cotiahian and his band in preventing the return of their children to school, induced other anti-civilized Indians to take their children beyond the boundary of the reservation. These malign causes have combined to reduce the number of Indian pupils in the school here over fifty during the past fiscal year.

WHY EDUCATION OF INDIANS SHOULD BE COMPULSORY.

(1) Because it is high time for our Government to go out of the business of raising ignorant, lazy, worthless but costly savages to furnish material for occasional Indian wars, or rather hunts for the amusement of our Army, which wars it is estimated have on an average cost our Government \$1,000,000 and the lives of 20 whites for every Indian killed.

(2) Because our half million of Indians, though natives of the country, with their ancestors, from time immemorial, yet none of them can be enfranchised with the rights and privileges of citizenship, for the reason that the mass of them are ignorant and barbaric below the degree of civilization required by the duties of citizenship; and as they cannot cure themselves of ignorance and barbarism, which can only be reached and effaced in the rising generation through teachers in industrial boarding schools, and as it is both the duty and interest of the Government to civilize and citizenize all Indians as speedily as possible, and melt them into the body politic of our nation, and thus terminate the expensive and troublesome Indian Bureau; and as the Government has the right, power, and ability to put all Indian children as fast as they become of school age into such schools, and thus rescue them from the low barbarism of their parents, and bring them up to citizenship, self-government, self-support, an independence, the Government should not permit the ignorance and superstition of

parents to interfere with this high duty, and Indian children thereby held down in the barbarism of their parents. Education being compulsory upon white children, who could without education absorb sufficient civilization from their surroundings to qualify them for citizenship in a low degree, should surely be compulsory upon Indian children, who can only absorb barbarism from their parents and surroundings.

WHERE SHOULD INDIAN SCHOOLS BE LOCATED, AND WHAT KIND?

I am convinced from thirteen years' continuous observation and experience among Indians that all Indian schools, to be successful, should be located off and away from reservations and the homes of the pupils, and the further away the better, and that all schools should be industrial boarding schools, where, besides the common English branches, the necessary industrial branches of civilized life are taught, for the following reasons: The greatest obstacle to education and civilization of Indians is their barbaric languages. No Indian children educated on a reservation surrounded by and in daily contact with their people will ever get away from their mother tongues sufficiently to enable them to speak, write, and understand the English language correctly. They learn our language by the *eye* and not by the *ear*, as our children learn French or German by the eye from books, but never in that way learn to speak it correctly or to understand it clearly when they hear it spoken.

There has been a school at this agency for about twenty-five years, under good, competent teachers. There are probably two hundred young men and women raised on this reservation who have passed through and completed the prescribed course in the schools here. All of them can read passably well, but imperfectly understand what they read. All can write a good hand, but their composition is so imperfect that it is often difficult to comprehend its meaning. I have tried several of these young men as interpreters and never yet found one who could interpret fluently or even correctly from the Indian into the English language, or who would not often occasion me much difficulty in getting clearly the ideas intended to be conveyed. As the rising generation of Indians can only acquire civilization through the English language, and as they can never correctly acquire that language while in daily contact with their people and talking their mother tongue, it is plain that they should be kept separate from their people till they have so far thrown off their language as to think in English, as well as to swap ideas in that language. Another reason why Indian schools should be off of reservations and far away from contact with Indians is, that, as a general rule, the houses, huts, or hovels of Indians are destitute of books, papers, and civilized appliances, and the parents, kindred, and associates of Indian pupils when at home being ignorant, superstitious, and barbaric; and as it is much more easy and natural for children to learn and acquire ideas and habits from parents and their home surroundings through this mother tongue than through teachers of a different race and through a foreign language, and as the children of Indian reservation schools frequently see and visit their parents and are with them during vacations, as a consequence these children acquire superstitions and barbarisms about as fast as they acquire civilization and Christianity from their teachers; and as it is easier to pull down than up, the civilization of Indians, by grinding them through schools of any kind on reservations, is about as slow a process as the grinding of the mills of the gods and vastly a more coarse process.

ABILITY OF INDIAN CHILDREN TO LEARN.

Their intellectual ability as a race is less than that of the white race. Indian children will acquire the elementary branches of education as readily as white children; will learn to handle pen and pencil fully if not more easily and skillfully than white children: in short, they will readily acquire those branches of education that require the use of the eye, the hand, and close observation only. But when they come to those branches that require a strong exercise of the reasoning powers, such as the higher branches of mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, logic, &c., they fall far behind the whites. They readily acquire a practical knowledge of the common mechanical arts, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, harness and shoe making, wagon and plow *mending*—not making—but they are deficient in the higher branches of carpentering requiring intricate planning, calculations, &c. In short, they are not elaborate or laborious brain-workers by inheritance or otherwise, and must be muscle-workers and "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and earn their bread by the sweat of their faces for generations to come, and for this they need preparation and training.

RESERVATION SYSTEM, LANDS IN SEVERALTY, TREATY, &C.

The reservation system as a temporary expedient in the undemonstrated Indian problem was good, as it furnished resting places and homes for the Indians, and put up barriers against the inexhaustible greed of the white man from gobbling up all

arable lands and leaving the Indians none. The system was good in giving the Indian time to stop, look around, find and learn some *other mode* of subsistence after the buffalo and other game—his means of subsistence from the beginning—had passed away before the rushing tide of white immigration. The reservation system having subserved its purpose should soon be ended by sufficient "land in severalty" being granted to each head of family and adult unmarried Indians belonging to a reservation, and the residue, if any, of each reservation after all of its resident Indians had been served, to be sold to the highest bidder in payment, the proceeds to be used in providing schooling, farming implements, &c., for the benefit of such Indians, the land taken by each Indian to be inalienable and untaxable for a term of, say, fifteen years, as that will give time to prepare for citizenship.

There is, as stated, about 800,000 acres of land in this reservation and about 1,000 *resident* Indians of all sexes and ages. It is difficult to ascertain with certainty the number who have settled down on the reservation as a permanent home, as the greater part of the Indians that properly belong to this agency are roaming and unsettled, and the reservation lands have not yet been assigned. But there will be a surplus of about 500,000 acres more than will be needed by the Indians. This large body of land should not be withheld from settlement and *use* (God's land title. See Gen. 1-28) merely because a rude agreement thirty years ago, called a treaty, placed it within the boundary of a described reservation. The circumstances of both the parties to that so called treaty having become wholly changed, and over half the Indians, parties to said treaty, never having observed its most important requirements, *i. e.*, "*to move and settle upon the reservation within one year after the ratification of this treaty,*" which was ratified in April, 1859; and as a violation of a treaty by one party annuls it as to the other, and as the withholding of said surplus lands from settlement and use is injurious to the whites and of no real benefit to the Indians, all of whom would be benefited from the proceeds of the sale of said surplus lands, the necessary arrangements should speedily be made for the sale of the same, as aforesaid.

PROGRESS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Progress in civilization, under the most favorable circumstances, like the growth of the oak, is slow. Adult and old Indians whose habits, ideas, and superstitious are formed and solidified, like old trees, can be but little changed by any culture save that of Christianity. Much improvement has been made at and about the agency in the way of building, &c., as stated. A number who had lumber built new houses, as set forth in statistics herewith sent. Five new mowing-machines have been purchased by Indians in addition to the seventeen previously owned by them on the reservation, and all have been at work. The school has prospered, and the church (Methodist Episcopal) has added 98 new members during the year to its previous number of 442.

Since my last annual report those two great civilizers and arteries of enterprise and commerce, the railroad and telegraph, have been constructed through this reservation, about 40 miles up the valley of the Yakama River; a branch, or rather a continuation of the Northern Pacific Railroad to Puget Sound. Three stations have been established on the reservation, with good and commodious depot buildings at each, and one telegraph station at one of these, named Topmish. This railroad has, is, and will do much to stimulate industry among the Indians, by giving them a ready market and good prices for everything they can raise, and enabling them to see and communicate with the outside world. These matters indicate as much progress as could be expected.

INDIAN POLICE.

The most beneficial improvement made in our Indian policy of late years, after that of industrial boarding-schools away from reservations, is the creation of an Indian police. With a few slight exceptions, I have found them entirely trustworthy and reliable in every emergency tried. From my observation it is certain that, with a sufficient and properly armed and paid Indian police force in charge of efficient agents on each Indian reservation, peace, the enforcement of law and good order could be effectually maintained among all our Indians *now*, and the safety of all white settlements around or near Indian reservations secured without the assistance or existence of our Army. I say *now*, because until a year or two back, before white settlers and railroads had penetrated all the country west of the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, our Army was necessary at many posts for the safety of settlements on our frontier. But the rapid increase of settlements and of railroads has each year rendered the Army less necessary, until now every Indian reservation is adjoining or surrounded by rapidly-growing white settlements, able to take care of themselves; and as the Indians with the assistance of their police can do the same, the occupation of our Army is gone, and in this "Government of the people by the people and for the people," where militia and volunteers can be speedily had in any number anywhere, our Regular Army is rapidly becoming a useless and an expensive luxury.

INDIAN JUDICIARY.

Soon after taking charge of this agency I discontinued the ancient barbaric system of rude government by chiefs, divided this reservation into five districts, and had the Indians to elect a justice of the peace in each district; carefully instructed, commissioned and swore each into office, taking the territorial statutes as a general guide in these matters. The Indian policeman in each district performs the duties of constable for the justice of the peace of the district. I instituted a reservation court of three judges with original jurisdiction in higher criminal and civil cases and appellate jurisdiction in appeals from justices of the peace; reserving to myself the duties of a supreme court. I appointed the three reservation judges during the first two years; but at a general election last fall, three reservation judges, together with three reservation commissioners (to perform the duties of boards of county commissioners), were elected. I had four terms of the reservation court per year for a time, but afterwards reduced it to two terms a year. The justice of the peace courts of course are always opened when needed. I at first appointed a clerk a prosecuting attorney for the court, but afterwards had the court to appoint these officers. The captain of police acts as sheriff for the court, using as many of his police as necessary for bailiffs. After some friction from ignorance, I got the justice of the peace and reservation courts to running smoothly; and justice is now about as speedily and as rightly administered on this reservation as among the whites outside.

I divided the reservation into three divisions and appointed a commissioner in each to form the reservation board. Last fall, as stated, I had these commissioners elected. This board, like boards of county commissioners, has four terms a year. The clerk of the court is ex officio clerk and auditor of the board of commissioners. I had the board to lay off the reservation into seven road districts, and to appoint a road supervisor in each, whom I instructed in their duties in relation to warning out the able-bodied men of their districts, opening and constructing roads and bridges, keeping the same in repair, &c. I also appointed a reservation treasurer, to take charge of all fines and taxes and pay out the same on orders of the board. A poll tax of \$1 was assessed upon all able-bodied male residents of the reservation under 50 and over 20 years old. The judges, commissioners, and road supervisors (for extra services) and cost of bridges are paid from fines and taxes. Thus the autonomy of this reservation is in good running order, the territorial statutes, as stated, being my general guide therein. But in special cases I have had to change, amend, and occasionally to make new law to suit the difference between the Indian and the white man. One of these new laws was the institution of the whipping-post for wife beating. Every Indian on this reservation, having learned the fact about two years ago, that every time he whipped or angrily injured his wife, he would certainly have to hug and take a sweat at the whipping-post, has had the effect of stopping that barbaric custom; and would have a like effect among the whites, if instituted among them.

CENSUS.

There being no appropriation or allowances of funds to pay for the labor of taking the annual census required to be taken by each Indian agent, of the Indians under his charge, number of school children, &c., and my own time and that of all Government employes at this agency being fully employed by regular duties, little or no time could be taken therefrom to devote to the extra labor of taking the required census. Consequently the same had to be snatched up in different ways and means as we best could, and cannot, therefore, be relied on for accuracy. The law requiring said annual census, without any provisions for taking the same, not even blanks, is both foolish and unjust.

NEEDED LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Upon this subject I make profert of my last annual report, and what is said therein under this head (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1884, pp. 176 and 177); also and more specially the able and excellent bill got up by the law committee of the Indian Rights Association, and submitted to the last Congress. All legislation by Congress on Indian matters should be with reference to the extinction of the Indian Bureau as speedily as the good of the Indians will permit.

MY LAST ANNUAL REPORT—LEAVING THE SERVICE.

As I was, by order of the President, of the 28th ultimo, suspended from office, and am now only waiting the arrival of my successor to relieve me therefrom, and as I am now in my seventieth year, of course I am now leaving the Indian service forever. I have been in this service almost continuously for thirteen years. It is admitted to be the least honorable branch of the Government service, and is very laborious. No honest man, who feels and responds to his duties to God, country, and fellow beings,

can pecuniarily acquire anything beyond an adequate subsistence in this service on the pay of an Indian Agent. I believe I have laid up some treasure in Heaven, but know I have laid up none on earth, while in this service, as I leave it as poor as when I came into it. Having honestly and faithfully performed my duty to the best of my ability, I quit this service without regret, but with some annoyance on *one point*—that is, the *manner* of leaving it, being thrust out through the *suspended* door constructed by Congress for Presidents to thrust out discovered *rascals* and *incompetents* from Government offices. * * *

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent (suspended).

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, KESHENA, WIS., *August 1, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to present you herewith my third annual report, in compliance with instructions:

This agency is located on the Menomonee Reservation, in Shawano County, Wisconsin, 7½ miles north from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, and 48 miles northwest of Green Bay. It embraces in its jurisdiction three separate reserves occupied by the Stockbridge, Menomonee, and Oneida tribes of Indians, respectively.

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS AND RESERVE.

The Stockbridge diminished reserve contains eighteen sections of land, and is located in Shawano County, Wisconsin, 6 miles from the agency in a westerly course, and adjoining the Menomonee reserve, of which it originally formed a part. Upon this reserve reside the remnant of the original Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, numbering one hundred and thirty-three souls, as appears by the census recently taken. There are, besides these, some fifty persons residing upon the reserve, and claim an interest therein, which is denied by the Indian party. But a move is now on foot to remove this class entire from the reserve. All the Stockbridges speak and understand the English language. They gain a subsistence by farming and lumbering, with the aid of an annual annuity of \$3,794.30, which is paid them semi-annually (usually on the 1st of April and October of each year). This annuity is derived from the interest, at 5 per cent. on their consolidated funds in the hands of the Government, amounting to \$75,886.40. This fund was derived from the sale of a portion of their reserve under said law of 1871, being mostly pine lands, together with the sum of \$6,000 belonging to the tribe then in the hands of the Government.

Schools.

One day school is maintained upon the reserve, supported out of the tribal annuity, at a cost of \$400 per annum for a teacher. The school is poorly attended during the severe winter months, owing to the distance some of the people reside from the school-house, but quite a number of the children, especially the orphans, improve the opportunity to attend the agency boarding-school.

Religion.

There is but one church organization upon the reserve, which is of the Presbyterian denomination, and it has a membership of sixty-five. The church building is not an imposing structure, and is used as a school-house as well.

The heads of families occupy lands in severalty under allotment rules. The tribe is gradually improving in civilization, and requires little attention from the agent.

THE ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reserve is located in Brown County, Wisconsin, about 48 miles southeast of the agency and 12 miles west of Green Bay. The reserve is definitely located by metes and bounds, and contains by actual survey 65,540 acres.

To carry into effect the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1838, between the United States and certain bands of the Oneidas, on the 20th of October, 1838, Henry S. Baird took a census of those bands, which was certified to by the governor of Wisconsin on the 2d of January following, as follows:

First Christian party:

Men	115
Women	112
Children	221

Total 448

Orchard party:

Men	53
Women	52
Children	101
Total	206
Total	654

By the terms of the treaty above referred to these bands of Oneidas were entitled to a reserve consisting of a sufficient amount of land to give each person 100 acres, which was then given them, with an excess of 140 acres in their present reserve. The present census shows that the tribe now numbers 1,595. This increase of 941 since the census of January, 1839, by Commissioner Baird, includes the emigrants from Canada and New York that have been adopted into the tribe, as well as the natural increase. A considerable number of Oneidas, emigrants from the latter-named places, called "Homeless" by way of distinction, reside upon the reserve, and are not included in the above census, numbering, it is estimated, about 200. They are scattered over the reserve, occupying lands here and there, and in many instances have intermarried with members of the tribe proper. The fact that some persons similarly situated have been taken into the tribe and permitted to share in its rights and privileges furnishes to their minds ample grounds for their claims, and the status of their rights on the reserve is a source of considerable annoyance and bickering among the several factions of the tribe.

There is an abundance of timber on the reserve for all the needs of the tribe, and the soil for the most part is good and well adapted to farm purposes and is well watered.

Civilization.

The Indians of this tribe are well advanced in civilization. They all live in log and frame houses, and obtain their living by farming and cutting stave-bolts, hoop-poles, and cord-wood, &c., on the reserve, which they sell at the adjacent towns. Their large and well-tilled fields testify that there are many among them who will compare favorably with their white neighbors as tillers of the soil, and a bountiful harvest is in prospect the present season.

They receive an annual annuity of \$1,000 from the Government, which, being divided per capita, amounts to about 60 cents per head.

They all speak their dialect at home in most instances, and there are very many children and adults among them who cannot speak or understand a word of English.

Churches.

There are two churches on the reserve, one the Episcopal, the other Methodist. The membership of each church is large, and the moral condition of the Indians of this tribe (considering the starting point) speaks of the good works and wisdom of those called to superintend their management. The pastors of these churches also act as mission school teachers in two of the day schools, receiving an annual salary of \$400 each from the Government.

Schools.

There are six day schools kept in operation on the reserve, with an average attendance for the year of 123 pupils, the teachers being furnished by the Government, also the school books and appliances, while the Indians furnish the houses and necessary fuel. Besides the accommodations thus afforded at home, upwards of 100 pupils from this tribe have been provided with schooling away from the reserve the past year, distributed as follows: Five at the Carlisle, Pa., training school; fifty at the Martinsburgh, Pa., boarding-school, while over fifty have attended the agency boarding-school. The readiness with which these people embrace an opportunity to send their children to school shows how they appreciate the privilege, and when we consider that only 3 or 4 pupils, at most, from this tribe have been sent away to school prior to the past two years through agency mediation, we can but reflect how shamefully this interest has been neglected.

THE MEMONONEES.

The Menomonee reserve consists of ten townships of land, which is mostly timbered with timber peculiar to the latitude. The soil is good on a portion of the reserve, and, when cleared, well adapted to farm purposes; but the amount of labor required to clear the land and prepare it for cultivation is at present almost an insurmountable barrier to the progress of the Menomonee Indian farmer. Another portion of the

reserve is barren and sandy and worthless, at present, for farm purposes, at least to the Indians. Still another portion of the reserve is a valuable tract of pine land.

The present census shows the number of Indians of this tribe living upon the reserve to be 1,308. The severity of the past winter and the prevalence of the measles among the children are causes which have diminished the number of this tribe the past year. The Menomonees gain their living (which is by no means high, usually) by the chase, gathering roots, bark, rice, berries, manufacturing maple sugar, general farming, and lumbering.

The time devoted to lumbering the past four winters (which includes the time they have been lumbering on their own account) will not exceed ten weeks each winter on an average for each Indian engaged. This logging business thus far has been financially a success for the little time devoted to it. It has furnished the operators and their families subsistence for the time, and something besides. These loggers are confined to cutting dead and down timber, and the question whether they can successfully follow the business in that class of timber much longer depends upon the amount of damage which may be done the standing timber by fires and other casualties in the future. It is estimated that this tribe have 300,000,000 feet of pine, which could be sold for \$1,500,000. Upon this subject I can but repeat my former admonition that this timber should be sold and not allowed to go to further waste, and the proceeds invested for the improvement of the condition of the tribe. Last winter some forty squads, with an average of six men to each squad, engaged in logging. They employed one hundred ox, pony, and horse teams (such as they were). They cut and banked 4,500,000 feet of logs, which were sold for \$33,462. But it was found out that they had illegally cut some 700,000 feet of green standing pine and included it in the sale of their other logs, and the amount which was received therefor, amounting to \$5,696, was taken from them and deposited to the credit of the United States. This left them a balance of \$27,765 realized from the sale of logs lawfully cut. The stumpage agreed to be paid the tribe was 10 per cent. of the sales, or \$2,776.50. The cost of supplies used for men and their families and teams, and the expense of scaling the logs was \$7,413.50, which leaves the operators \$16,575 net for their ten weeks' labor.

Farming.

Since the time these Indians began lumbering they ceased to take any interest in farming, and began to retrograde in that respect, and all the inducements that have been held out to them to advance in the agricultural pursuit has been of little avail. Many of these Indians cultivate patches here and there over the reserve, and the farms of those who pretend to farm will not exceed 4 acres in extent on an average. I regard the agricultural pursuit the most important industry in which an Indian can engage, as furnishing him with an independent means of subsistence and steady and remunerative employment and improvement. So far as my observation has extended I have never known an Indian to be permanently benefited by learning a trade or filling a position as employé at the agency. He lives his wages up as he goes along, if not faster, and when discharged he is turned loose to gain a living without any capital and unable to cope with the white man as a mechanic. It is estimated that the Menomonees manufactured 3,000 pounds of maple sugar the last spring, selling their surplus at 9 cents per pound, and that they have picked 3,000 bushels of blue berries, which they have sold at an average price of \$1.30 per bushel the present season.

Church.

The only church among the Menomonees is the Catholic. This denomination has two churches on the reserve where service is regularly held, and besides at these points service is sometimes held at a school-house at another point. It is claimed that over half of this tribe are adherents to the church, but the church records are a great aid in determining who are, from those who are not, church members in most instances.

The Pagans (so called) are that portion of the tribe not connected with the church. They are peaceful and temperate and the most law-abiding class in the tribe, the head chief being one of this class. They are making slow progress in civilization, however, as a class, and shun the ways of the white man, including the greater number of his vices.

Schools.

There are two boarding-school houses located at the agency. One was built by the Franciscan Fathers, which they and the sisters carry on, the pupils being subsidized under contract with the Government. The other was built and is carried on by the Government. The accommodations thus afforded are ample, but the attendance of the Menomonee children is not all that could be desired, and much room that they should occupy is now utilized by the children of other tribes of the agency.

The success of the Government school during the past year was creditable alike to the Government and those having it in charge, and I can but speak in the highest terms of approval of the school employés in their several departments, and the matron, Mrs. Helen E. Niven, is deserving of special mention, for I am convinced that her untiring zeal and self-sacrifice has spared the lives of more than one sick pupil that came under her care during the year; for with all the sickness (and there were over twenty down at one time with measles, in severe winter weather), not one case proved fatal. A brass band was organized among the school boys, and its good effect upon the school, as well as outside, is a matter worthy of note. The Indian children are found to be far more tractable than the whites, and resort was not had, in a single instance, to corporeal punishment in the Government school during the year, and the discipline maintained was excellent, and those few children who ran away were only too glad to return.

The average attendance at the boarding-schools was about one hundred at each during the school year. One day-school has been carried on by the Catholics, about 12 miles east of the agency, with an average attendance of sixteen for the year.

In connection herewith I would respectfully call attention to the sanitary report of the agency physician and other statistics, submitted herewith.

Yours, very respectfully,

D. P. ANDREWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LA POINTE AGENCY, ASHLAND, WIS., *August 15, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of this agency. This report must necessarily be brief and unimportant, owing to the great extent of territory embraced in this agency and the short period during which I have had charge of the affairs of the office, making it impossible for me to visit and inspect the condition of the different bands under my supervision.

In accordance with Department instructions, I, on the 19th day of May, 1885, assumed charge of this agency, embracing the Bad River Reservation, situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, covering 124,333 acres of land, with a population of 506 persons.

Red Cliff Reservation, situated in Bayfield County, Wisconsin, covering 13,993 acres of land, with a population of 220 persons.

Fond du Lac Reservation, situated in Carlton County, Minnesota, covering 100,121 acres of land, with a population of 400 persons.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, situated in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, covering 66,136 acres of land, with a population of 1,100 persons.

Lac du Flambeau, situated in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, covering 69,824 acres of land, with a population of 434 persons.

Grand Portage Reservation, situated in Cook County, Minnesota, covering 51,840 acres of land, with a population of 298 persons.

Bois Forte (or Net Lake) Reservation, situated in Saint Louis and Itasca Counties, Minnesota, covering 107,509 acres, with a population of 698 persons.

Of these reservations I have had the opportunity, since they have been under my charge, of visiting but three, the Grand Portage, Bad River, and Lac Court d'Oreilles.

The Grand Portage Reservation is barren, rocky, and of very little value, either as timber or farming land. There is but one Government employé upon the reservation, Mr. L. E. Montferrand, who is employed as a teacher, and also takes charge of the Government property. Owing to the fact that the Indians of this band are scattered at long distances from the school, the attendance is very small.

Bad River Reservation is situated on Lake Superior, and is watered by three rivers—the Bad, White, and Kakagon. It is heavily timbered and the soil is very rich. The work of clearing farms is very slow, but when once completed insures good crops.

The Indians of this reservation are, in the main, well advanced in civilization and industrious. They have comfortable log-houses, which are kept in good condition and well furnished. There are upon this reservation two schools, one supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and one by the Catholic Order of St. Francis. Each has a good attendance. Both Protestant and Catholic churches have been built, and religious services are held regularly. There are employed on this reservation by the Government a farmer and a blacksmith for the assistance and instruction of the Indians. Considerable pine has been cut by the Indians during the past year, and, in consequence thereof, work has been plentiful. The great drawback to logging operations lies in the fact that the majority of the Indians will not work longer than two or three weeks at a time. They will leave the contractor without any notice, and he is obliged to hunt up a new crew.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation is situated in Sawyer County, Wisconsin, and is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood. The Indians on this reservation are in better circumstances than those on any other reservation in this agency. Many of them work in lumber camps during the winter, and with the money thus earned buy supplies to keep themselves during the summer, while they are clearing and improving their farms. There are upon this reservation three schools, two supported by the Government and one by the Catholic Order of St. Francis. Both Protestant and Catholic churches have been built, where religious services are regularly held. There is also employed by the Government a farmer to aid and assist the Indians in their farming and logging operations. This is more than one man can attend to, and I am of the opinion that the Indians could log to better advantage and with greater profit if they had a competent man who could devote his whole attention to supervising their operations and seeing that they made no mistakes. I would respectfully suggest that another man be placed on the reservation to assist the farmer in this work.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is situated upon the headwaters of the Flambeau River and Flambeau Lake, in Lincoln County, Wisconsin. It is said to be heavily timbered with pine. I have not been able to visit the reservation and have but one employé there, Mr. Thomas Cadden, who is employed as a teacher. The Indians upon this reservation are very backward, and have made but little advance towards civilization.

Red Cliff Reservation is situated upon the shore of Lake Superior, in Bayfield County, Wisconsin. The members of this band support themselves almost entirely by cultivating their lands, which have been patented to them in severalty, and fishing. There is a day-school upon this reservation, under the charge of the Catholic Order of St. Francis, which is well attended. There are no Government employés upon this reservation.

Fon du Lac Reservation is situated upon the Saint Louis River, in Carlton County, Minnesota. There is considerable valuable pine timber upon this reservation, and also some valuable farming lands. If these Indians could have a good, practical man located amongst them to assist them they could be rapidly advanced in civilization. There is but one Government employé on this reservation, M. E. Milligan, who is employed as a teacher.

The Bois Forte or Net Lake Reservation is situated in Saint Louis County, Minnesota. The Indians on this reservation have subsisted principally by hunting and fishing, and have not made as much progress in civilization as some of the other bands in this agency. There are employed on this reservation a blacksmith, farmer, teacher, and assistant teacher.

I inclose herewith my statistical report.

Very respectfully,

J. T. GREGORY,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., August 20, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as agent of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians on this reservation.

The year has passed with but little change in the monotony of life at an Indian agency. Each day brings with it its cares and responsibilities, and the agent who personally supervises the affairs of his agency will find that from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof his time will be fully occupied. To daily visit the shops; to see that the farmers are attending to their duties at the proper time and in proper season; to send out a monthly freight-train of from thirty to sixty wagons; to see that the wagons are in proper repair and the harness fit for service; to receive, inspect, and issue from four to five hundred thousand pounds of subsistence and annuity goods; to keep an oversight over stock running wild on the mountains, and for which the agent is personally responsible; to gather hay for wintering stock from a country overrun with cattle, making it almost impossible to gather within a radius of 25 miles a supply sufficient for the use of agency animals; listening to the complaints of hungry Indians, who come with tears in their eyes asking for medicine to stop the gnawing of hunger; to be at the beck and call of every Indian who wants or thinks he wants something or anything he can think to ask for; and, last but not least, to write his letters to the Department, and to take care that they are so worded and in such form as to pass the critical examination of a dozen Department clerks who are anxious to catch a flaw, will leave him no time for bodily rest, whilst his nightly slumbers will be deprived of their soothing effect by dreams of quarterly papers forwarded months before, not knowing if they had been "administratively examined" or not. His bed will be found not a bed of roses.

FARMING.

The Department sent two "additional farmers" to this agency. One arrived on January 13, the other on March 18. Neither were practical farmers, nor were they familiar with irrigation, which is necessary for successful farming in this section; and, what was still worse, they had no knowledge of the Indian character or language. I had no means of housing or providing for their comfort, no expenditure being allowed me for that purpose. If they were to be of any use or benefit to the Indian they could not remain in the agency buildings, but must live among the Indians and as near as possible to the locations selected by the Indians for cultivation. As soon as the season opened I sent one of them to the Shoshone camp and the other to the Arapaho. Close to the Shoshone camp was an old stone building—one room. I had the carpenter put a door and windows in it. I had it whitewashed and purified, for the Indians had been using it for a stable, and thus made the Shoshone farmer pretty comfortable. I issued canvas to the other and he had a comfortable tent made at his own expense, which he erected near the junction of Big and Little Wind Rivers. Both of these men went industriously to work aiding the Indians in locating ditches, making fence, sowing seed, and planting garden truck. The farming season commences about the 1st of June. In July the actual care and labor begins, for then is the time that the water must cover the earth, then is the time the ignorant savage needs advice and assistance; then *was* the time, June 30, that the two farmers were notified that they would not be reappointed. No others arriving to take their places, the Indians were left at the critical moment to the tender mercy of Providence and their own natural desire to shun work and to live a life of indolent ease.

I am glad to be able to report that many of the Shoshones have taken great interest in their farms and point with pride to their fields of ripening grain and patches of potatoes. I furnished both tribes with garden seeds, potatoes, and oats for planting, but wheat I was unable to purchase for them, as there was none to be gotten in the country. Some of the Shoshones had seed wheat put by from last year, and now have beautiful fields of waving grain. The Indian who will save his seed, instead of eating it in his starving moments, will eventually make a good farmer. The agency farmers are kept very busy during the summer. Our seasons are very short, and all farming must be crowded into three months. I have put in twenty five acres of oats, for the use of agency stock. By the time this was planted and irrigated it was time to harvest hay. As we have to depend on wild grass, and the bands of Indian horses having become so numerous, making it almost impossible to get sufficient quantity within hauling distance, I have arranged with many of the Indians that I would cut their hay for one-half the crop. This enables the Indian to learn to gather and have his hay. He sells his hay at Fort Washakie, thus putting money in his purse. A few of them will realize from \$100 up to \$200. This teaches them the relative value of labor and money. Although it requires but little labor on their part, it will bring forth good fruit, and they will gradually learn that by thrift and industry they can provide themselves with food and raiment.

I think the Shoshones have about 350 acres under fence, and may be a little over 100 acres under cultivation. The Arapaho is a different man from the Shoshone. He is a beggar, lazy, indolent, ignorant, impudent, sulky, discontented, and dirty, and is happy in possessing all the attributes that make a man a beast. He is too lazy to work and thinks his manhood degraded by any kind of labor. By constant urging and by depicting to them their future fate if they did not cease depending wholly upon the Government for their support, they have been prevailed upon to fence in considerable land, and a few of them planted some seed; but stability of purpose was wanting, and their roving habits taking possession of them they would take to the mountain in pursuit of game, little caring that the crop they had planted with so much labor was dying in the ground for the want of a little water. They have fenced in, for the purpose of gathering the hay, about 450 acres. Fifty acres will fully cover all the land they have broken, and not over 10 acres of it was planted this season.

STOCK ANIMALS.

At the agency are eight yoke of oxen; they are in good condition. There is no economy in keeping oxen. They only can be used while the grass is good for feeding along the route they are to be worked on. It is necessary to keep one man to herd them when not in use, and two men must be employed as bullwhackers when they are being worked. The driving of a bull team is a profession, and as the use of oxen belongs to past ages, so does the science of driving them become one of the lost arts, and makes it almost impossible to employ competent drivers. I would advise (as I have before done) that the oxen be turned in as beef, paying for them at contract price and out of money appropriated for beef, and expending the money for the purchase of four good mules. During the year I sold a pair of old mules, and with the proceeds of the sale, together with appropriation allowed me, I purchased, for the sum

of \$375, one pair of fine draught horses. We now have three pair of horses; one pair I call the school team, as I loan it to the school, for their use. Two horses are old and stiffened up. I would advise the sale of them while it is yet time, and that the money be invested in another and younger pair. A pair of driving horses and a suitable vehicle should be purchased for the use of the agent; except my own private saddle-horse, I have no means of conveyance. I have to go thirty miles every quarter to swear I am honest. I ought have some way furnished me for making the trip. When an inspector or special agent is ordered here he should have some way of getting over the ground other than the back of a cayuse.

INDIAN ANIMALS.

Very little improvement has been made in the breed of Indian horses. The number is increasing very fast, and I renew my recommendation of last year, that the Department purchase two good American stallions—one for the use of each tribe. Thus would a better grade of horses be raised, which would not only benefit the Indian but be of advantage to the whole country. If branded "U. S." and given into the keeping of a chief they would be well cared for and not likely to be lost or stolen.

The cattle given to these tribes eight or ten years ago were killed or stolen before I took charge of the agency. If they had been properly branded at the time the Government presented them to the Indians they could not have been sold and would not have been stolen. As it was, they were turned loose—improperly branded, if branded at all—into the charge of wild Indians who did not know the value of them, and, as a natural, if not an intended, consequence, were soon lost in the white man's herd. We are surrounded by white men who commenced the cattle business with nothing but a branding iron, who now can boast of their flocks and herds, while the Indian, to whom the Government intended to give a helping hand, cannot this day round up one hundred head all told. They ought to have fifty thousand head and be self-supporting. They are beginning to see their mistake now when it is too late. I think if a few head of cows were to be distributed among them now they would value them and take care of them.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected since my last report. All the dwelling-houses have been put in good order and are new, clean, and comfortable. I again call the attention of the Department to the necessity for an office, council-room, and jail. Without a lock-up I have no way of punishing an Indian for being drunk or for any minor offense. To cut off his rations would only rob his innocent family, and the rations issued being of such a trifling quantity the deprivation of them would be on a par with sending a child to bed without his supper. If I had a jail I would try to break up the practice of stealing horses from each other, which is now considered a virtue, the crime consisting in being caught. The agency stable is an old stockade covered with straw, appraised by an inspector when on his visit here at \$10. Authority should be granted to build a new one. A slaughter-house must be built at once. Our present one is a broken-down old shed and cannot last much longer. It is now no protection against a hungry Indian.

EMPLOYÉS.

The only change since my last report has been the carpenter and blacksmith. The first resigned because he could make better wages. The other I discharged for being drunk. I had great difficulty in getting suitable persons to fill the positions at the wages offered by the Department, but I think I succeeded in getting two good men, and am much pleased with the change. Authority should be granted to employ, for two months, a harnessmaker, as we have a large lot of old harness on hand which we loan to the Indians, and which, when returned, bear but little semblance to a set of leather harness. An agent should have authority to hire teamsters and laborers when the emergency arises without waiting till he can hear from Washington.

INDIAN POLICE.

I have the same force as I had last year, consisting of three Shoshones and three Arapahoes. They are useful to me in keeping me informed as to what is going on on the reservation. They obey orders promptly, and can be depended on when needed. They have not yet been furnished with badges or pistols, although I believe it was the intention of the Department to provide them for them.

We have no American flag belonging to this agency. On the occasion of the memorial service in memory of General Grant I erected a flag-staff and borrowed a flag from the quartermaster at Fort Washakie. I hope a 20-foot flag will be forwarded to this agency at once.

TRANSPORTATION.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, our transportation was done by Indians, each tribe making two trips. The round trip is 300 miles, which they make, as a rule, in twenty-one days. My last train made the trip in fifteen days. They were loaded with flour, and their children were starving, so they made no delay on the road. I furnish the wagons and harness; they furnish the horses. They brought in, all in good order, 259,632 pounds of freight, for which they were paid \$5,841.30. This money is a perfect godsend to them. A few years ago it was almost impossible to get a sufficient number to go. Now they beg so hard to be allowed to go it is unpleasant to deny them.

MILLS.

I have, as I before reported, one first-class 30-horse engine and boiler. They have not been put in position for want of funds. As the erection of a grist-mill is a treaty obligation, and as the machinery is on the ground, it might be fair and honorable to fulfill our contract. A grist and saw mill could be put in running order for about \$1,000. If we had a saw mill we could give occupation to Indians in hauling logs from the mountain and keep on hand a supply of lumber, whereas now I have not got a foot. The Indians are asking for lumber to make doors and windows, but I have none to give them.

FURS AND ROBES.

Not over ten buffalo robes have been brought in this year, showing the animal is almost extinct, and that the Indian can no longer look to the buffalo as a source of supply. Elk are becoming scarce and deer and antelope can only be found after miles of hard travel and a weary day's hunt. There is no market for buckskin, and elk hide will not bring over 50 cents per pound in the Eastern market.

In the year 1882 the Indians sold 2,400 buffalo robes; in 1883, 1,500; in 1884, 500; and in 1885, 10.

In 1883 the Indian sold 4,500 pounds deer and elk; in 1884, 6,000 pounds; and in 1885, 7,000 pounds, worth 35 cents per pound at the present time.

They brought in about eight hundred pounds of beaver, worth \$1.50 per pound, and other furs to the amount of \$500.

CIVILIZATION

is a slow process. The Indian does not take kindly to it. It was not in his mother's milk, and as it was not born in the bone it won't come out in the flesh. The only hope is in training the youth. We must not expect to do much with this generation. If we can teach the children to love order, cleanliness, and domestic virtues, if we can inculcate in them a love of home and teach them the sanctity of the marriage tie, we will have made a big advance over the stony part of the journey, and the children of the child of to-day will be shaped and molded in the rough ready to receive the polish and dressing of the more refined life.

One of the greatest drawbacks to advancement is the early age at which they assume the marriage obligation. As soon as a girl arrives at the age of puberty she is taken to the tepee as a wife. At the age of eleven or twelve years she becomes a mother. What time is there for the development of the mind, let alone the physical condition? She is but a child with all the ignorance of a child. How to prevent this condition of affairs is more than I can tell. In the words of St. Paul "it is better to marry than to burn." If an attempt was made to stop early marriages it would lead to immorality.

Many have adopted the dress of the whites and most of them wear some articles of civilized life. A few log houses have been built during the year, but as I have no lumber to make doors and windows, and no shingles for roofing, I have been unable to give them much assistance. If the Government would furnish them with sufficient subsistence as to prevent the necessity of taking wife and children with them when they go hunting, they would soon learn to enjoy home comfort and be absent only long enough to get meat for the family.

Each year the Government, in its sublime wisdom, sees fit to reduce the supplies furnished these Indians, until now the quantity is so small that it is almost impossible to divide it into weekly rations. If the reduction continues it will be necessary to stop issuing each week and make the issue every two weeks. The ration is now so small that were it not that they have no other way of providing for the pangs of hunger, it would poorly pay them to come 25 miles for it, as many have to do. Two pounds of flour and two and half pounds of beef per week is rather a weak diet for a white man let alone a hungry Indian. When he sees this is the effect of the civilizing process is it strange he should prefer his former savage life? Monthly and weekly I have written to the Department that there would be trouble unless these In-

dians were better provided for. The only answer has been a cutting down of supplies. I can only repeat my warning. The general commanding the Department of the Platte has now become alarmed and has visited the reservation and listened to the complaints of the Indian, and I hope and trust that where I have failed he may be more successful.

SANITARY.

William A. Olmsted, M. D., physician at this agency, makes to me the following report:

The general health of the Indians on this reservation is good. The syphilitic taints, a tribal disease of the Arapaho, has, on account of the small amount of food furnished by the Government and the small amount obtained from the hunt, developed this disease from its latent stage, making the number of deaths large. The number of cases, of various diseases, treated amount to 2,555. The total number of births were 43; deaths were 66. The school-house has no unoccupied room that can be used in case of sickness. It may, therefore, be well to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable building where, in case of fever or contagious disease, the invalid could be removed for the safety of others.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE

is a commodious building and will be made much more convenient when we can get in from the mountains the lumber already purchased. The furniture is mostly of home manufacture, made out of lumber from old dry-goods boxes. The rooms contain no cupboards, closets, or other conveniences. We have built a bread oven, dug a well, planted one hundred and fifty trees, and hope that in a short time it will be a pleasant home. I recommend the building of a small three-room house in which the employés can have their cooking done, and in which they can eat their meals. It requires entirely too much of the school cook's time to cook the meals for employés; besides, his time should be fully occupied in providing and cooking food for the children—eighty children is as many as any one cook can attend to. A kitchen range of sufficient capacity must be built at once. It is impossible to do the cooking for a large boarding-school on a small, family cooking stove. The children are all too small to expect much labor from them; hence we need a woman to do the dirty house-work.

SCHOOL.

The scholars are advancing in their studies in a satisfactory manner. Although many of them can talk the English language, they are adverse to speaking it. Their deportment during school hours is as good as is found in white schools with the same number of children. Half the day is spent in the school, the other half in out-door work. Although the children are mostly very young and small of their age, yet they have done considerable work. Close to the school-house they have broken three acres of land for a truck-garden. Although but little could be expected the first year, their crop of peas, turnips, beets, and onions was very satisfactory. They have planted about three acres in potatoes, and I hope will raise enough for their winter use. The children are happy and contented, and there will be no trouble in keeping the school full of scholars in the future. The Right Rev. Bishop Spaulding takes great interest in the school and annually pays us a visit to see to its welfare. The superintendent, the Rev. John Roberts, is most painstaking in his endeavor to put his school in proper form, and is entirely forgetful of self in his earnest endeavor to advance the interest of the children.

Father Jutz, a Roman Catholic brother of the Jesuit Order, obtained the consent of the honorable ex-Secretary of the Interior, to build a mission-house at the forks of the rivers. He has made a very good improvement, and has labored hard amongst the Arapahoes. A short time ago he informed me that he was going to give up his work, as he believed it impossible to make any headway or impression on an Arapaho. I have since heard that he had made up his mind to labor with them another year.

Bishop Spaulding has sent two reverend brothers here to preach the gospel to the Indians. I trust the seed may fall on good ground and bring forth better crop than that which I gave them. The Episcopal Church has, with the consent of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, built a neat little church and furnished it with pews, making an attractive place of worship in this far-off western wild, It will seat about 150 persons. Our school children attend service in it.

The only incident occurring during the year was the murder of Jim Washakie, son of the head chief, by a whisky-selling loafer, who lives across our border. He was arrested and went through the form of a trial, but of course was found not guilty, though the shooting was proven on him. If the Department would place a small sum of money in the hands of agents to pay rewards to informers, I think the selling of whisky to Indians would be soon broken up.

I have the honor to be, yours, obediently,

S. R. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carlisle Barracks, August 18, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my sixth annual report. The population of the school is shown in the following table:

Tribe.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Aggregate population during the year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Apaches	50	6			56	1		1	2	48	4	52
Arapahoes	18	9			27	1		1		16	9	25
Caddoes	1				1					1		1
Cheyennes	19	10	1		30	3	1		2	16	7	23
Chippewas	7			3	10	1				6	3	9
Comanches	11				11	5				6		6
Creeks	2	4	1		7	1	2			2	2	4
Crows	10	4			14	3				7	4	11
Gros Ventres	1		2		3					3		3
Iowas	3	1	1		5	2				2	1	3
Kaws	4				4					4		4
Keechies	1				1					1		1
Kiowas	2	1	1	2	6	3				3	3	6
Lipans	1	1			2					1	1	2
Menomonees			3		3					3		3
Miamis	2				2	2						
Modocs	1				1					1		1
Navajos	6				6					6		6
Nez Percés	4	3			7					4	3	7
Omahas	19	4			23	1				18	4	22
Oneidas			2	4	6		1			2	3	5
Onondagas		1	1	2	4		1			1	2	3
Ottawas	1	2	1	1	5					2	3	5
Osages	7	4	40	10	61	2	1			45	13	58
Pawnees	16	6			22					16	6	22
Poncas	2			2	4	1				1	2	3
Pueblos	10	5	40	37	92	1	2			49	40	89
Quapaws			1	1	2					1	1	2
Sacs and Foxes	1	1			2					1	1	2
Seminoles		2			2						2	2
Senecas			3	1	4					3	1	4
Shoshones	2				2					2		2
Sioux—Rosebud	45	20			65	2	1	1		42	19	61
Sioux—Pine Ridge	24	7			31	2	1	1		21	6	27
Stockbridges			2		2		1				1	1
Wichitas	4				4					4		4
Winnebagoes	2	2	4	4	12	1				5	6	11
Wyandottes			1	3	4					1	3	4
Total	276	93	102	72	543	29	11	4	4	344	150	494

Continuing the system of placing out pupils in white families and among farmers, I this year sent out 182 boys and 52 girls for longer or shorter periods. The great advantages derived by the pupils from this intimate association with our people are in every way manifest; but wishing to maintain the full average allowed by our appropriation, I held the school well together until the end of June, and refused many excellent applications for both boys and girls. The demand for our pupils is greater than we can supply, and with few exceptions the reports from their employers show good conduct and faithful and efficient service. While there are both indifferent and occasionally bad reports, the following from a number of our best patrons of this work are a fair sample of the majority:

A Kiowa boy, aged 15 years, out 16 months: "I would like to keep him until he is 20 years of age, if he did as well as he has done so far. He is the best boy it was ever my lot to have anything to do with. One great thing in his favor is his truthfulness. I do not think he would knowingly deceive me. He works, hard sometimes harder than he ought."

A Wichita boy, aged 16 years, out 16 months: "We are sorry to part with him. He has been a good boy."

A Sioux boy, aged 15 years, out 6 months: "We are much pleased with him."

A Sioux girl, aged 13 years, out 19 months: "She is learning to cook and bake nicely, and takes an interest in her work."

A Cheyenne girl, aged 17 years, out 8 months: "We are much pleased with her and find her very helpful, industrious, and teachable."

A Pawnee boy, aged 18 years, out 4 months: "He spends his leisure moments in study. Reads a good deal, and I think tries to get all the information he can. His health is good, and he is quite obedient in conduct. Never finds fault with what he is told to do, but works with a will to do the best he can."

A Navajo boy, aged 19 years, out 10 months: "He is the best behaved boy we have ever had since we went to house-keeping—about forty years."

A Pueblo boy, aged 14 years, out 8 months: "Very much interested in his school; making good progress; well liked by all."

A Comanche boy, aged 15, out 7 months: "Teacher's monthly report very good. Different studies, deportment, and punctuality running from 89 to 100."

A Crow girl, aged 18 years, out 10 months: "Is very fond of school and is improving rapidly in every way."

An Arapaho boy, aged 17 years, out 9 months: "Attentive to studies and other duties."

We had an average of about eighty of our students in the different public schools of the State during the winter. The most amicable relations existed between them and the white children, and their reports from their many teachers are almost invariably commendatory both for conduct and progress.

I would continue to recommend and urge this means of bringing our Indian youth into the school of experience. While one teacher in charge of forty to sixty Indian youth may accomplish much in dissipating the savage life and establishing a civilized life, the progress is necessarily very slow, especially when the influences outside of the school are savage. It is practically impossible to implant in the young Indian the courage to cope with civilization, except in the surroundings and competitions of civilization. It is fairly and fully demonstrated in our experience at Carlisle that there is no great difficulty in making pretty good, industrious, self-supporting Pennsylvanians out of the Indian youth of any tribe, provided they are brought into contact with the good, industrious, and self-supporting people of Pennsylvania. In an observation and experience of eighteen years of the reverse power and influences of Indian reservations and Indian tepe life, it is equally demonstrated to me that it does not take long to educate and train good Pennsylvanians to become practically nomadic and barbarous in their habits, if they are placed continuously under the influences of nomads and barbarians. The system of consolidating apart, subject to and protected by no law, without individual property rights, and supervised by a changing management, is the burden we bind upon their backs, which prevents the elevation of the Indian. What the Indian boy or girl especially needs is a complete knowledge of and familiarity with the American people. This will make them feel as much at home in other parts of the United States as they do in their own reservations.

The aim of educating the young Indians should be more directed to preparing and encouraging them to enter the organized industries of the country, rather than preparing them to return to their former places, where there are no organized industries except those under the care of the Government. If the Government is compelled to provide paid places for all the young Indians the Government may educate, the Government increases its burden of care and expense, instead of relieving itself of it.

SCHOOL INDUSTRIES.

A marked feature of progress is the increased rapidity with which all manual and mechanical operations are now learned, in consequence of a more perfect knowledge of the English language on the part of the students. One year of instruction with only English spoken nearly equals two of that period when Indian, more than English, was the language of the school.

The system of half a day of school and half a day at work continues most satisfactory. The physical and mental faculties are quite as fully developed as they would be if occupied at one pursuit all the time. It is gratifying to notice the increased intelligence in labor,—ability to receive and carry out instructions without such incessant oversight as was formerly necessary.

The industrial occupations pursued are the same as heretofore reported, viz, blacksmithing and wagon-making, carpentering, tailoring, shoe-making, harness-making, baking, painting, printing, and farming. Incidentally also comes a knowledge of mason's work, acquired by working as helpers with mechanics on repairs to buildings, &c.

In the workshops little machinery is used, the object being to make competent workmen in each line, rather than simply to turn out the largest possible amount of work. The system of outing is a constant drain on the best class of our boys and girls, and the following table by no means represents our full capacity of production.

In addition to the repairs to buildings and necessary work for the school, the following articles have been made:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Coats	582	Pails:	
Pants	919	Ten-quart	1,468
Vests	349	Fourteen-quart	636
Boots	15	Pans:	
Shoes:		One-quart	377
Boys'	128	Four-quart	478
Girls'	173	Six-quart	246
Coffee-boilers:		Ten-quart	216
One-quart	6	Twelve-quart	216
Two-quart	674	Eighteen-quart	469
Four-quart	541	Joints stovepipe:	
Six-quart	48	Six-inch	5,047
Thirty-gallon	2	Seven-inch	541
Cups, tin:		Harness, double sets	188
One-pint	1,944	Do.	5
One-quart	516	Spring wagons	12
Funnels:		Boots and shoes, pairs repaired	1,784
One-quart	72	Feet of spouting	1,248
Two-quart	84	Square feet of roofing	1,284

The quality of the work elicits frequent commendation from those who are competent judges.

The products of the shoe and tailor shops are wholly utilized by the requirements of the school. The carpenter work has been such jobbing and repairs to buildings as have been needed, and the new two-story dining-hall, 125 feet by 50 feet, with projection, 80 feet by 36 feet. In the wagon and blacksmith shop several boys from different tribes are able to iron a wagon throughout, make a respectable horseshoe, and drive it on.

During the year 23 boys have worked in the blacksmith and wagon shop, 20 in the carpenter-shop, 26 in the tailor-shop, 28 in the shoe-shop, 26 in the harness-shop, 14 in the tin-shop, 11 at house and coach painting, 9 at printing, and 5 at baking. The average number of boys working during the several months of the year was as follows:

Date.	Bakery.	Printing-office.	Carpenter-shop.	Blacksmith and wagon shop.	Harness-shop.	Shoe-shop.	Tailor-shop.	Tin-shop.	Paint-shop.	Total.
July, 1884	2	2	8	13	12	20	28	8	2	95
August, 1884	2	2	12	6	16	12	22	10	2	84
September, 1884	2	2	9	7	11	13	14	8	2	68
October, 1884	3	2	9	6	11	11	13	7	2	64
November, 1884	3	3	25	11	19	21	20	10	4	116
December, 1884	3	4	17	12	20	21	19	9	4	109
January, 1885	3	4	15	13	20	20	19	9	4	107
February, 1885	3	6	16	13	20	17	19	10	4	108
March, 1885	3	7	16	10	20	17	19	10	4	106
April, 1885	3	7	16	9	17	17	19	10	4	102
May, 1885	2	6	15	9	13	16	16	10	4	91
June, 1885	2	6	16	8	11	13	15	8	10	89

During the winter we have had six boys alternating at the school-farm, while during the farming season nearly all take their turns.

GIRLS.

Living out in families helps our girls even more than the boys. Being directly under the kindly care of the housewives, their improvement in English, deportment, and skill in every way is very marked. At the school they are taught sewing, cook-

ing, laundry, and household work. They are diligent and attentive, and learn rapidly. The following table shows the product of the sewing-room for the year :

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Aprons	609	Sheets	307
Chemises	204	Shirts	906
Coats	117	Shirts, flannel	440
Drawers	747	Shirts, night	262
Dresses	435	Slips, pillow	500
Dresses, night	192	Towels	938
Skirts	115		

In addition to the above the following articles were repaired :

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Aprons	4, 436	Pants	373
Coats	230	Underwear	4, 707
Dresses	2, 170	Vests	51
Hose, pairs	41, 177	Overcoats	44

In the laundry, under the direction of the laundress, and with the assistance of two or three colored women, the girls have done the washing and ironing for the entire school. Through the winter the washing averaged about 5,000 pieces per week.

SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

In organization and methods few changes have been made since my last annual report. The pupils are classed in nine sections, each of which is under the care of a teacher. The addition of 52 Apaches in February of last year, of 65 Pueblos in August, and of 46 Osages in September, very few of whom had any knowledge of English from previous instruction, gave us 155 new pupils for our four primary schools. The transfers and other changes made during last year to effect a better grading have, in a great measure, proved successful. Our review papers and annual examinations show more uniform work from classes than ever before.

The difference in the progress of adults and children, as beginners, is markedly in favor of children, especially in the first year. In the higher grades it is not so marked. There has been a healthful rivalry between schools. This has been effected in part by frequent written reviews, the papers being occasionally exchanged and compared, or results noted. The children, who are more likely to be careless in penmanship, have thus been led to emulate the neatness of the older pupils, while the adults have been stimulated to keep up with the children.

I take extracts from the reports of teachers to give a general idea of the grading and course of study as follows:

Primary school, section 1 (children's primary—average number of pupils, 49).—"My school opened this year with almost all new pupils. The morning class was composed entirely of beginners, six of whom could understand and talk a little English, but could not write or read. After a few weeks I divided them into two grades, and at this time the first grade has finished Appleton's chart, besides being able to write 200 words and short sentences, describing many objects. In numbers this division is thorough in the Grube method as far as 9. Several of them can write short letters without any aid; among the number two little boys, between the ages of eight and nine, who did not know a word of English when they came."

Section 3 (adult primary—average number of pupils, 55).—"During the year I have had in my department three classes of beginners, making a total of 57 under my care. The first class has used the Model Reader, and will finish the book this year. In connection with their reading they have had written exercises in making sentences on a given word, in writing answers to questions on the lesson, and descriptions of pictures. In arithmetic they have finished all the combinations of numbers as far as 15, and write solutions to simple practical examples in the four rules. They have accomplished more, in proportion, than the other classes, because of four month's schooling the previous year, in which they became accustomed to school work, and thus were ready for progress."

Section 4 (primary adults and intermediate—average enrollment, 41).—"At the beginning of the school year my department was very large, comprising 57 pupils. The

29th of October my morning class A was transferred to No. 9 and my classes rearranged, leaving me 43 pupils. Some have gone on farms since, so that my present number is 38. My Apache class, with the exception of 4, have done very well. They knew no English, and are now reading in their second First Reader, reproducing all words and making sentences from given words, also writing answers to questions. They write practice letters twice a week. Some of the sentences and letters are expressed in quite correct English. They have worked in Grube up to 20, and have learned to add numbers to hundreds. They also write simple solutions to practical questions in the four rules. They have been in school one year and four months."

Section 5 (primary intermediate—average enrollment, 41).—"The first division includes the small Apache boys and Crow and Apache girls, with a few from other tribes. Their work has been language lessons from objects and pictures, and answering questions given them on the blackboard. Sentence-making and letter-writing have received due attention. With the exception of three Osage boys, all can write their own home letters. They are reading from the chart, and in connection with this have taken the first half of the Model Reader."

Section 6 (secondary schools—average enrollment, 42).—"In the first grade we have used Sheldon's Third Reader. The children understand English very well and read intelligently. In arithmetic the lower class is able to perform operations in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and can do practical examples involving these three rules. The higher class has commenced division. The work in language and geography has been similar to that carried on with the lower grade, but has been somewhat fuller. Two members of this class—boys of about twelve years of age—entered school December, 1882, without English. They are fully up to the work of the grade."

Section 7 (average enrollment, 46).—"In language there is but one grade. We have used "How to Talk" for the whole school. We took it in October and have given special drill upon composition; have studied in the book as far as page 62. In reading the A class began in October Swinton's Third Reader, and finished it in March. They were then given Swinton's Fourth Reader, and are now reading the thirteenth lesson. The lessons are hard, but they wrestle bravely with the long words, and are gaining in articulation and expression. In geography they have spent the year upon North America, and use Swinton's Elementary Geography. They have a good knowledge of the United States, and have drawn a few maps. In arithmetic we have used as a text-book Franklin's Elementary. The first division reviewed long division, began fractions, and is now working in division of fractions."

Section 8 (advanced class—average enrollment, 42).—"The scholars of the morning section have been reading from Harper's series of Wilson's Fourth Reader the lessons on physiology, natural philosophy, and botany. The language at first seemed difficult for them, but by familiar talks and many illustrations they were able, after a while, to understand, and became very much interested. The class being comparatively small, great freedom was allowed and many questions asked. In other studies the section was in two divisions. The first division, four in number, began in Franklin's Arithmetic at percentage, taking up the different cases under this head, and also interest and present worth. It has been review for two of the class. The first half of the year geography was reviewed, also analysis by diagram. The last half of the year they have studied Hill's First Lessons in Geometry through plane figures. It made them think, and they have enjoyed it. In reading they enunciate clearly, and read understandingly, having for their text-book Sheldon's Fifth Reader. The second division began, in Franklin's Written Arithmetic, at decimals; have taken up fractional reduction, mensuration, and have made a beginning in percentage. The first half of the year they studied the political geography of Asia and Africa. In language they studied Whitney's Elementary Lessons in English; the last half, Powell's "How to Write" was used in place of it. In addition to this they have learned a little of analysis of sentences by using diagrams. By the end of the year they will have finished the third period of the History of the United States. Reading of the olden times has called forth many remarks in regard to the treatment of their own people. Both divisions took part in general exercises, such as oral number work, writing by counting, with analysis of letters, and, irregularly, industrial drawing from dictation."

Section 9 (Average enrollment, 42).—"My department was made up November 1, by transfers from other departments, with the exception of a class of 9 Pueblo girls, who have been under my instruction since September 1. The A class, morning division, was transferred from No. 4, young men from 17 to 20 years of age, who have received all their English instruction since December 1, 1882. During this time nearly all of them have been out on farms from three to four months of each year. This outing has improved their knowledge of English, but put them a little behind in class work. During the year they have read Appleton's Second Reader and thirty of Æsop's Fables simplified. In arithmetic they have been working in long division without a book, taking combinations in Grube, and have used Fish's Elementary Arithmetic to the 30th page. Their study of geography has been entirely oral, com-

prising general questions on North America, including chief rivers, lakes, mountain ranges, and cities of the United States, and special lessons on Pennsylvania. They have also taken, with the molding board, geographical definitions. Three of the afternoon school began their study of English at the same time. They have been reading their Second Reader, besides taking a few lessons in a supplementary book. They have used their first arithmetic this year, and are studying multiplication. They work in the Grube method to 76. They have studied geography with the more advanced division. Although young they are in advance in language of the morning division, who came at the same time with them. The department of my section has, in the main, been very satisfactory."

Section 10 (adult trade boys—average enrollment, 39).—"This department comprises male adults, ages varying from sixteen to twenty-five years, who have been East three or four years, and most of whom had learned some English before coming East. It comprises three grades. The first grade has in arithmetic covered the ground from practical examples in division to division of fractions, inclusive; geography—a general knowledge of all the continents; language—about two-thirds of Whitney's Elementary Lessons; reading—Child's Book of Nature and Swinton's Fourth Reader; history—early settlements and discoveries, the latter study only taken up the last part of the year."

The results of our year's work are more satisfactory than those of any previous year. The standard, both intellectual and moral, is higher, the work more intelligent, the purpose more clearly defined, and more elevating. In the higher grades the effort of our teachers has been to broaden the outlook of the pupils. Little lectures, experiments, and readings, sometimes in study-hour, have given a few ideas and facts of physiology, natural philosophy, and chemistry. The study of history has frequently given place to that of current events. A number of pupils take a weekly paper, and are well up in the events of the day. Much attention has been given to the study of hygiene. Simple printed lessons, specially prepared, have been used in some grades. The text-book "Alcohol and Hygiene" has been used in the higher classes occasionally as supplementary reading.

We have a temperance society which numbers over one hundred members, embracing nearly all that element which carries weight on account of intelligence or moral force. The instruction and example of the teachers are supplemented by the use of temperance papers and leaflets.

A spirit of helpfulness and responsibility is growing up, which we are trying to develop by giving an opportunity for work in this and other lines of Christian endeavor. Regular moral and religious instruction is given daily. A part of one evening in the week is devoted to Bible study in each section, under the teacher in charge. A weekly prayer meeting, the attendance upon which is voluntary, is well sustained by the pupils. The truth working through the life is daily exemplified, as, for instance, in the case of a high-spirited girl who wrote in her home letter: "I don't get mad, as I used to. When I am, I think of the text, 'Better is he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city,' and then I can keep quiet."

The different ministers of Carlisle have officiated for us, each one in turn taking six or seven consecutive Sundays, and giving a regular afternoon service, which was attended by all the students.

The discipline of the school has been well maintained, but with more effort in some of the lower grades than heretofore. This is in part due to the introduction of the mercurial Apache element, partly to the fact that some of our teachers have been overworked. Each primary teacher averaged during the winter between forty-five and fifty pupils.

A great need of our school is still, as it always has been, more work for boys. If we could give all our older boys the stimulus of profitable half-day work, they would study with greater courage and hopefulness. The term profitable I use with reference to the student, not the Government.

The school-rooms have been open to visitors at all hours. The interests of the work have been thus advanced, but at some present sacrifice to us.

BOYS' QUARTERS.

I find a very great objection to placing large numbers of students in one room for sleeping. It tends to depravity and prevents the growth of individual character. Two, or three at most, are as many as should be placed in one room for sleeping. Our barracks are so divided as to require us to put as many as sixteen in some rooms.

NEW ORLEANS EXHIBIT.

An incident of our school experience during the year was the exhibit made by us at the World's Fair at New Orleans, under the authority and direction of your office. This exhibit included specimens of work from the school shops, consisting of harness,

tinware, joiner-work, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, blacksmith and wagon work; of girls' needle-work on dresses, patching and darning; also specimens of the work of the school-rooms in writing, composition, arithmetic, drawing, &c. The whole, displayed in suitable cases loaned by the National Museum, constituted by far the most complete showing of Indian progress in labor and education that the exhibition contained. The attention of visitors attracted to this exhibit was widespread, and the almost universal sentiment reaching us in regard to it is approval of the course of the Government in offering this and other educational advantages to the Indians. Prominent educators in this and other countries have written me on the subject, and the Canadian educational bureau has made minute inquiries and expressed the intention of adopting the same methods for the Indians under its charge. Numerous newspaper notices flattering to the Government have been sent to me.

The educational representative of the French Government asked that our exhibit be donated to his Government, to form a part of their collection of educational work and appliances at Paris.

SANITARY.

The sanitary conditions of the school are good. The only cases of acute diseases of any importance occurring during the past year have been catarrhal conjunctivitis and intermittent fever. There were many bad cases of the former disease among the Pueblos who were admitted August 24, and also among the Osages who came September 26. Many of the Osage party were suffering from intermittent fever when they came, and the only cases of that disease outside of that party were those whose systems contained the malarial poison on admission, and all have recovered. The conjunctivitis extended to many of the older pupils, developing mostly in subjects who had had the disease before. Over one hundred and fifty cases of this affection have been treated, and, except in one or two occurring in scrofulous subjects, all recovered, there being no impairment of vision in any case. Ulceration of the cornea, which so often results in opacity and consequent impairment of sight, was prevented by scrupulous care and judicious treatment. The greater number of those suffering from chronic disorders when they arrived have been benefited. An abundant supply of nourishing food, good personal and sanitary measures, regular habits of diet, exercise, and hours of sleep, have had a very salutary effect in overcoming the deteriorating influences of the reservation life, which is evil, and only evil, in all its tendencies—physically, morally, and spiritually.

I am more and more satisfied that the reservation and gratuitous ration system, if continued long, will result in the complete annihilation of the race. One high in authority says, "Ignorance, indolence, intemperance, uncontrolled anger, and licentiousness originate alike a large part of the crime, insanity, idiocy, physical defects, and pauperism with which society is afflicted—if not directly, indirectly; if not in the first generation, in the second." All these causes, and more, obtain in the highest degree on the reservations.

Seven deaths have occurred at the school during the year, all from consumption, with one exception, and that from tubercular meningitis. Eight threatened with pulmonary trouble were sent to their homes. The whole number taken care of in the hospital for the year was 155, an average of nearly 13 per month. Whole number treated as out patients was 296, an average of a little over 24 per month. A very large proportion of these cases was from among the pupils admitted during the year.

In the admission of new pupils to the remote schools the greatest possible care should be taken in their examination, which should always be made under the immediate direction of some representative of the school. There ought to be an enrollment of all Indian youth of school age, whether in reservation schools or not, and a careful physical examination made of each one by the physicians, such examination to be repeated at least once a year. These examinations should be made a matter of record, to be used as data upon which to base an opinion in selecting pupils for the higher schools.

Great benefit has come to the boys from the short vacation camp experiences in the mountain. I have in view a sanitarium in some suitable locality in the mountains, where those who are threatened with diseases of the respiratory organs may be sent to recuperate.

For the girls we need a gymnasium, where they may be given some regular calisthenic exercises. I hope to secure this soon from the buildings vacated for the new dining-hall.

CHARITIES AND PUBLIC INTEREST.

Without any special effort on our part, there have flowed in, to help us pay off the farm indebtedness and for other objects, contributions amounting to \$9,618.72. The public interest in this feature of the Government's Indian work has very greatly increased, and whereas in the earlier days of the school there was constantly expressed much doubt, and even contempt, the conclusion now seems to be almost or quite uni-

versal that broad and liberal opportunities for education and industrial training, and association with the other masses of our people, is the bounden duty of the self-constituted guardian Government to its involuntary wards. The less than 25 per cent. of Indian youth now maintained imperfectly in schools is not calculated to rapidly perform that part of the work of Indian elevation devolving upon schools, nor is it, in view of the treaty obligations of the Government to the Indians, aside from the obligations of humanity and statesmanship, creditable to the United States. The time is favorable and there seems to be no obstruction in the way except the apathy of the Government itself.

IN CONCLUSION.

From the beginning of America until this present the example overshadowing all other examples of ours to the Indian has been that of murder and murderous intent. For every man of us the Indian sees quietly following the pursuits of industry and peace, we place before him ten armed men. We spasmodically dole out to him homeopathic doses of the peaceful and industrious elements of our civilization, but keep him continuously saturated with Thompsonian doses of our savage elements. That the homeopathic doses have little effect, or that the patient sickens and dies under the irritating process, is a natural sequence. If example has any force, the Indian is instigated and inspired by us to be and continue just what he is. His inherent qualities and his heredity are not near as potent as the ever-present grinding, debasing systems and examples to which we subject him. Instead of receiving recognition as a man and a brother, and being surely placed under some continuous uplifting policy, he has always been, and is still, the shuttlecock for every community, Territory, and State organization within whose limits he falls. The driving-out policy has been the only popular one since the landing of the pilgrim fathers, and thus driven away from every substance, and shadow even, of encouragement to escape from his old savage life, we hold him to-day under far more degrading influences than those in which he was held by his untutored savage state before we came and assumed moral, physical, and intellectual responsibility over him.

Many thousands of the failures, discontents, paupers, and criminals of all nations under God's bright sun annually arrive among us, on invitation, and find open doors, open arms, and the rights and homes of freedom and freemen anywhere and everywhere. In two hundred and fifty years black, exotic savages are transplanted and increase to seven millions in this land. They grow out of barbarism and barbaric languages into the knowledge, benefits, and abilities we possess, because of and through no other reason than that they were forced into the open doors of experience. The Indian, only two hundred and sixty thousand strong, constantly driven away from experience and back upon himself, remains his old self, or grows worse under the aggravations and losses of the helps to his old active life. Any policy which invites him to become an individual, and brings him into the honest activities of civilization, and especially into the atmosphere of our agricultural, commercial, industrial examples, assures to him mental, moral, and physical development into independent manhood. Any policy which prolongs the massing, inactive, herding systems continues to lead to destruction and death. It is folly to hope for substantial cure except there be radical change in the treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, July 15, 1885.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in circular letter of July 1, I herewith submit the annual report of this school. Chilocco Industrial School is located in the Indian Territory, near the south line of the State of Kansas, and five and one-half miles south of Arkansas City, Kans. The location of the school is in most respects unfavorable. It is almost entirely isolated from all society, thus depriving the pupils of the benefits of direct contact with civilized life, which has been found to be so beneficial in the schools situated in the States. The location of the school also being immediately on one of the principal thoroughfares leading from the Indian agencies to the State of Kansas, causes it to be visited by hundreds of Indians during the course of the year, and as many come during the winter and in stormy weather, and have children in the school, they cannot be turned away; but their presence is in every way detrimental to the best interests of the school, as it is not uncommon for seventy-five to be here at one time, and they all want to board and sleep in the school buildings thus for the time being, creating disorder and confusion, and in many instances they cause discontent among the children.

A large tract of land (8,960 acres) has been set apart by an executive order for the use of the school. It should be secured to the school by a more perfect title. The land is good and well adapted to farming and grazing, and will in a few years supply the school with a large part of its support. A herd of 400 cattle belongs to the school from which it is expected that the supply of beef will be obtained. Twenty mules and the same number of horses and ponies are in use in farming, and caring for the stock. More work animals are needed to conduct the farming operations properly. Four hundred and fifty acres of land are in cultivation, of which three hundred and seventy acres have been broken this summer. All crops planted have done well, but as much of the land was newly broken, a very large crop could not be expected. It is estimated that there will be 3,000 bushels each of oats and corn, 200 tons of millet, 2,000 bushels each of turnips, beets, and carrots, 1,000 of potatoes, and 1,000 of other vegetables.

There being so large a farm and so much stock to furnish employment for the boys, no shops or other facilities for learning trades have ever been supplied to this school, and since but little opportunity for employment at trades is supplied at any of the agencies in the Territory, and since the opportunity for engaging in farming and stock raising is unexcelled, it is doubtful whether it would be best to make any change in this respect.

House work, sewing, and laundry-work, butter-making, &c., are taught the girls.

The school-room exercises include instruction only in the most primary branches, especially in speaking English. All conversation in any language, except English, is strictly prohibited.

In conclusion I will say that a stay of seven months in this school has not enabled me to decide whether or not it can be made a success. With all the disadvantages of daily contact with Indian society and obliged to deal with almost every tribe in the Indian Territory, yet there is no regularly constituted authority of any kind. Indians come and go at pleasure and do as they please while here. Cattlemen locate their herds on the school farm, come and go through the fences at pleasure, and defy any one who attempts to interfere. A race-course has been laid out on the school farm and horse racing and whisky selling have been added to the list. It is safe to say that more drunken Indians may be seen at this school than at any agency in the Territory, and yet should a murder be committed no arrests could be made without it was done by authorities in the State miles distant. While the appliances for conducting an industrial school are of the first order, yet the work is constantly marred and every effort neutralized by the lack of some authority to deal with the disturbing elements constantly met with here.

H. J. MINTHORN,
In charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Forest Grove, Oreg., August 18, 1885.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this school.

On the 21st of November, 1884, I resigned the position of physician and principal teacher, and relieved Dr. H. J. Minthorn as superintendent, he having been transferred to the school at Chilocco, Indian Territory.

By the appropriation for the support of the school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, the capacity of the school was increased from 150 to 200 children. At the same time an additional appropriation of \$20,000 was made for the erection of larger and more convenient quarters for the school.

In the hope that these new quarters would be erected without delay, the school was filled up to as near the maximum number as the limited quarters would allow, and 189 children were crowded into quarters calculated for less than half that number. Bad weather at length set in, and there being no probability of new buildings before spring, preparations were begun for spending the winter in the old quarters. By economizing all available space the school succeeded in accommodating itself to the situation with tolerable comfort, and made excellent progress until about the 15th of December, when a snow-storm, unprecedented in this country for severity, set in.

In the midst of this storm, on the morning of December 18, the girls' building, containing their dormitories and living rooms, together with the dining-room and kitchen, supplies and dry-goods store-rooms, sewing and music rooms, besides living rooms for several employés, burned to the ground. The fire apparently caught from a defective flue, and in the floor of the attic. It happened at a time when all the children and most of the employés were absent at chapel exercises in the other building. Aided by the explosion of lamps, the flames gained such headway before being discovered

that all efforts to check them were futile; and within forty minutes from the first alarm the walls fell in. The location of the fire prevented access to the only stairway leading to the attic, and all the bedding and clothing belonging to the girls was burned, together with everything belonging to employes on the second floor. The supplies and most of the dry goods were saved. It was a relief to find all present at roll-call. The boys cheerfully abandoned quarters and bedding in behalf of the girls, and found quarters in the barn and other out-buildings until a shed was inclosed and rendered as comfortable as could be made with such material as could be obtained at the time.

For three weeks we were completely snow-bound, having no communication with the outside world. But having saved all our provisions, we had plenty to eat, and then, too, plenty to do. School-room work for the time was suspended, and a double force put into the sewing-rooms. The girls sewed and cooked, the boys cut wood, shoveled snow from the walks, and roofs of buildings, built additions and repaired old buildings. During all this trying time, not a murmur of complaint was heard from any child or employe, but all worked harmoniously for the welfare of the school. The chapel and school-rooms having been converted into dining and sewing rooms, a new temporary building was erected on the site of the burned building, for school purposes. By the 1st of February the regular programme was resumed.

The bill making appropriations for new buildings contained the provision that land suitable for a farm for the school, should be donated at some point within the State of Oregon. There were three donations made in accordance with this provision, as follows: Newberg, a tract of 100 acres of land, heavily timbered; Forest Grove, a tract of 23 acres near the town, for a building site, and 75 acres of pasture-land, four miles away; Salem, a tract of 171 acres, sparsely timbered, and ten acres under cultivation. After long delay the Salem site was chosen chiefly on account of the larger number of acres and its nearness to the State capital.

Under date of February 20, a dispatch was received instructing to take possession of the Salem donation, and begin work. Twelve carpenter boys in charge of the school carpenter, D. E. Brewer, were immediately sent to Salem. Notwithstanding heavy rains, within three weeks they had repaired and added to two old buildings found on the premises, converting them into comfortable summer quarters for 50 children. On the 17th of March, 46 boys and 15 girls, with necessary supplies, were transferred to Salem. This division of the school was placed in charge of Ed. McConville, disciplinarian, aided by E. H. Woodward, farmer, Mrs. McConville, assistant teacher, doing duty as matron, and Mrs. Woodward, seamstress, serving as cook. The work of clearing and improving now began in earnest, and the manner in which stumps, brush, and trees gave way before their axes, spades, and plows, and the rapidity with which a little village of houses and sheds, made mainly of shakes and poles, hewn from timber on the ground, sprang up, excited the wonder and admiration of every one who beheld it, and made many warm friends for the Indian boys and girls, where they had none before.

With the school virtually divided into two, without an increase in the force of employes, it was found difficult to do satisfactory work, and at length deemed best to concentrate the main body of the school at one point or the other. There being little to do at Forest Grove, and a great deal to be done at Salem, it was decided to move the main body of the school to the latter place. Accordingly, on the 15th of May all the Forest Grove division, excepting the second grade, numbering 39 girls and 23 boys, together with the shops, sewing-rooms, &c., was transferred to Salem. After some delay in perfecting the temporary quarters, a reorganization was effected, and the school opened with all departments in operation June 1.

Plans for new buildings being approved, after another delay, arising by reason of a technical error in the title of the new farm, the contract was awarded July 23, and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior August 13, and at this writing the work is begun, with every prospect that, unless wet weather should begin soon, the school will be in comfortable and convenient quarters within a few months. The main buildings will be three in number—a central building to be used exclusively for chapel and school-room purposes; a girls' quarters, containing kitchen and dining-room and four employes' rooms; and a boys' quarters, containing also four living rooms for employes. These three buildings will be built by contract. The shops, office, warehouse, and hospitals will be built by the Indian boys under the direction of a skillful mechanic. The warehouse is already under way.

The location is five miles north of the city of Salem, the main line of the Oregon and California Railroad constituting its eastern boundary. The land is an elevated tract, from which the railroad runs down-grade in both directions. The railroad company have put in a side track, erected a passenger and freight platform, and made a station of the school. The name given to the station is *Chemawad*, meaning Indian town.

The industrial departments, particularly the shoe and blacksmith shops, are not able to make as good a showing as we hope and believe they will in the future, for the

reason that much of the year they have been closed and the instructors and apprentices detailed to more urgent work incident to the fire in the winter and the removal and establishment in new quarters of the main body of the school. While the time has been lost from their respective trades, it has in no sense been wasted, for the schooling received in slashing, clearing, and grubbing will not come amiss, and has been well calculated to the formation of industrious habits.

THE SHOE SHOP,

with an average number of six apprentices, has manufactured 541 pairs of shoes and 11 pairs of boots; also has repaired 236 pairs of boots and shoes.

THE BLACKSMITH SHOP,

with six apprentices, has made—

1 four-seated hack	\$200 00
1 buckboard	75 00
25 neck-yokes	50 00
1 water-tark	30 00
2 hay-racks	30 00
18 maul-rings	4 50
12 iron wedges	6 00
Job work for school	175 00
Cash received from outside work	76 50
Total	647 00

CARPENTER SHOP.

The carpenter boys, numbering sixteen, have put up fourteen buildings and sheds, sufficient in capacity to furnish ample summer quarters for the entire school, with all its departments. Most of these buildings were formed from the green timber found on the land; the roofs, and, in the case of all the sheds, the sides and partitions, as well, are of shakes made on the grounds.

THE TAILOR SHOP,

with an average working force of fourteen girls, has made, since January 1, 126 uniform suits, 127 jeans pants, and 50 under-suits.

THE SEWING-ROOM,

with an average working force of fourteen girls, has made, since January 1, 967 garments, including 175 dresses, and 256 aprons, besides 187 sheets, 139 pillow-cases, 32 bed-ticks, and 35 curtains.

THE FARM.

The farm boys have slashed fifty acres of land, grubbed ten, and plowed seventeen. Together with what they have raised on land belonging to the school, and what they have earned by work outside, they have supplied the school for one year with grain, hay, and vegetables.

SCHOOL-ROOMS.

The school-room work of last year, beginning September 1, though seriously interrupted by cause of the loss of one of our buildings, and the removal of the school from Forest Grove to Salem, has not been without some good results. The school opened with five grades. The work for the year having been carefully planned, we hoped to accomplish more than we had ever done before; but when the building was burned, the school-room work was suspended for more than a month, and at the time of the removal of a portion of the school, two grades (the third and fourth) were necessarily out of the school-room for more than two months. Though working under discouraging circumstances during the greater part of the year, the children were cheerful and obedient, showing a perfect willingness to overcome difficulties by hard work and close application.

The first graduating class of twenty-four pupils (ten girls and fourteen boys) was sent out this year, most of them passing very creditable examinations. They were given nothing more than a rudimental education in the following branches—viz,

United States history, geography, language, arithmetic, reading, writing, and spelling. Their rhetorical work was conducted mainly by themselves, in the form of a literary society. Their graduating exercises were very similar to those of other schools, the boys and two of the girls preparing orations, and the remainder of the girls essays, these being entirely their own productions.

At the close of the year examinations were made in each grade, and the promotions from the lower grades were as follows: From the first grade, 16; from the second grade, 40; from the third grade, 25; from the fourth grade, 28.

During a part of the year vocal music has been taught, and instrumental throughout the whole year. Their progress in music has been very satisfactory, many of them showing marked talent in this art. Last May a concert was given by the graduating class and the little ones of the lowest grade, in Forest Grove, Portland, and Salem. Besides several choruses their programme contained both vocal and instrumental duets and solos. At each place they were favored with a crowded house and an appreciative audience who expressed genuine surprise at their proficiency in music. The calisthenic songs by the little ones were well received and heartily applauded. The band boys also received special notice. Their music was considered good, taking into consideration that they had had only a few months' practice.

SANITARY.

Everything considered, the health of the school during the year has been good. Of a party of nineteen children brought to the school in March from Klamath Agency, in Southern Oregon, three have died and two others returned to their homes on account of failing health. The change of climate has seemed to be disastrous to them. Of four other deaths in the year three were from consumption.

The Forest Grove school among its pupils includes representatives from twenty-nine different tribes scattered throughout Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and Alaska. These tribes number about 22,000 Indians, among whom there are 3,400 children of school age, Alaska not included. This is the only school of its character accessible to them, and the fact that they are becoming not only willing but anxious to have their children educated is attested by the fact that many applications were received during the year from Indian parents desirous of sending their children to this school. Many of these were refused because we could not accommodate them. In view of this fact, I would emphatically recommend that with the completion of the new quarter the capacity of the school be increased to three hundred pupils, and that an appropriation for that number be asked at the coming session of Congress.

Respectfully, yours,

W. V. COFFIN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR INDIAN YOUTH, *Genoa, Nance County, Nebraska, August 20, 1885.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this school: Opened February 20, 1884, with pupils from the Sioux Reservations, Dakota, and has been in existence eighteen months, during which time pupils have been added from the Omaha and Winnebago Reservation, Nebraska. Whole number enrolled up to date, one hundred and seventy-seven—one hundred and twenty-nine boys and forty-eight girls. Of these, one was not accepted and sent back, two have died, five sent home by order of Indian Office, twenty-four returned on account of incurable disease, some of whom have since died, eighteen have run away and not yet returned, reducing our number to one hundred and twenty-six, ninety-one boys and thirty-five girls. Ages from seven to eighteen years. A few over eighteen were admitted by permission of the Indian Office.

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been added during the year. One shed destroyed by fire not yet rebuilt. No other changes.

THE FARM.

The school farm is the north half of a section comprising 320 acres east of and adjoining the town of Genoa. A branch of the Union Pacific Railway, destined to be the main line when completed to North Platte, shortening the road several miles, crosses the farm its entire length a few hundred feet in front of the main school building.

About 20 acres are used as school grounds, roads, &c., leaving 300 acres for farming purposes. This year 101 acres in wheat already harvested and stacked, promising a large yield estimated not less than 2,000 bushels; 8 acres of oats also harvested and in stack, promising a large yield per acre; 60 acres in corn looking well; 10 acres potatoes; 6 acres beans; 10 acres garden; 40 acres hay, and 50 acres pasture. Pasture fenced last spring. I make no estimate of the probable yield of the unharvested products, for storms and other causes make it too uncertain.

Last year our yield of corn was estimated at 6,000 bushels, but a severe storm reduced it nearly one-half. All that can be said is, that at the present time a large and profitable yield of corn, vegetables, &c., is promised.

All the farm work, plowing, planting, harrowing, cultivating and harvesting, care of stock, building of fencing and necessary repairs, has been done from the first by the Indian pupils under the direction of the school farmer, occasionally assisted by the school watchman and laborer, each instructing the boys in the most simple and practical method of doing farm work, together with the use of improved farming machinery, with a view to preparing them for whatever contingency in this line of effort may confront them after leaving school; with most encouraging results, for the pupils have exhibited interest, industry, and improvement.

THE SCHOOL STOCK

consists of 3 horses, 2 mares, 2 mules, 12 cows, 1 blooded bull, Polled Angus, 5 yearling heifers, 5 spring calves, 13 hogs, from twelve to eighteen months old, 12 shoats, and 38 pigs. Our loss during the year by death, 1 horse, 1 cow, and 4 hogs. Have slaughtered, for the use of the school, 3 cows, one steer, and 3 hogs. Have purchased for the school since it opened, 4 horses, 2 mares, 2 mules, 16 cows, 1 bull, and 12 hogs, and sold 2 spring calves. The difference shows increase during eighteen months. The stock is cared for by the Indian pupils, under the direction of the school farmer, and is one of the best civilizers and humanizers connected with the school, especially the horses. Indians are generally cruel to dumb beasts. By restraining the boys at first and having fine and gentle horses they soon become much attached to their charge, kind and patient in their treatment and care of them, which is also manifested toward the other stock and has a marked effect upon their own temper and disposition.

BRICK-YARD.

A brick-yard was opened last year upon the school farm as an industry for the instruction of the pupils, and two kilns of brick made, of which 159,280 have been sold at from \$9 to \$12.50 per thousand, averaging \$10. Last June, as we were about to commence manufacturing, a shed containing brick and farming machinery and implements was destroyed by fire; a serious loss, inasmuch as it has retarded and actually prevented work this season; supposed to have caught from a passing locomotive. This industry can be made a source of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 income to the school every year, besides affording the pupils an opportunity to learn a valuable trade.

CARPENTRY.

The carpenter shop is a valuable auxiliary to the school, for besides making all necessary repairs, whatever building is required, constructing useful articles of furniture, &c., it affords the pupils an opportunity to become possessed of a good trade, and even those not regularly entered as apprentices profit by it in learning the use of tools and material, which will doubtless prove of great benefit to them through life, whatever their occupation may be. The boys have shown great interest in this department of school work, and already have exhibited considerable skill in the making of useful articles and repairing wood-work about the buildings.

BLACKSMITHING.

The school is not yet provided with a shop for blacksmith or iron work. But one of the pupils expressing a desire to learn this trade, a place was found in town for him with a competent mechanic, who kindly offered to take him into his shop one-half of each day and instruct him in the craft, furnishing the necessary tools, implements, and material free of charge.

OTHER TRADES.

An industrial school, limited as this is to 150 pupils, cannot well provide all the mechanical industries necessary as a means of instructing Indian youth. If increased to 300, a blacksmith, shoe, and wagon shop, also a printing establishment, could be

added, with competent instructors with great advantage to the pupils and the service. Our present number is the minimum in effective effort, and the maximum in expense, limiting opportunities, besides compelling the greatest care in order to make both ends meet, which would be easy were there no unforeseen exigencies to make it extremely hazardous to do all that should be done when needed and come out at the end of the year even. An increase to double the number does not necessarily double the expense; far from it. I would therefore recommend that steps be taken to increase the capacity of this school to 300 pupils and keep it full.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

All must admit that the most important part of this work is that of the teachers in the school-room, imparting by patient and persistent effort that instruction without which no one can hope to succeed in life and be of benefit to themselves and their kind. The Indian comes to us with a slight, if any, knowledge of our language, manners, and customs. No familiarity with books even in their own tongue, generally devoid of all instruction in modes of civilized life, permitted to gorge themselves at all times, eat, dress, and sleep at hap-hazard, entirely free from restraint. They grow up in the camps more like the lower animals than human beings; the boys, animated by a foolish pride, as free as the wind, while the girls are doomed to toil and drudgery, utterly submissive to all aggression and outrage—a most deplorable state of affairs. Yet, with all these disadvantages, hundreds of years of ignorance back of them, no record of the past, no history, they are imitative, intuitive, and bright, and readily yield to direction toward a higher life, and with astonishing rapidity, considering all the circumstances, acquire knowledge. This school, after an existence of only eighteen months—pupils coming and going at all times, receiving class instruction but half of each day, working the other half—can make a remarkable showing of progress in their studies and improvement in deportment.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE PUPILS.

Number enrolled, 126. These are in three divisions. Advanced grade, 55; intermediate, 35; and primary, 36. With but few exceptions they can all speak, read, and write English. In the advanced grade they study English grammar and composition, geography, history, and drawing, in which they show great aptitude. In the intermediate and primary grades they are taught reading, spelling, and arithmetic, and instruction is also given in the construction of simple English sentences. During the vacation months of the summer the text-books have been put aside and special instructions given in penmanship a part of each day with very satisfactory results.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK

is especially in charge of the matron and under her direction. She reports the work as performed by the Indian girls, either as pupils or employés, except in the laundry, where most of the work is done by the boys, seven of whom are detailed for each half day and do the work as directed by the laundress. A few girls are thus employed, but our limited number of girls, as compared to the number of boys, keep them busy at other household work. In the sewing-room, where, under the guardian of a seamstress, they do all the repairing, making their own and the smallest boys' wearing apparel, the larger boys' underwear, and the necessary table and chamber linen, in the kitchen, dining-room, and dormitories, directed by the cook and assistant matron, they do all the work required, in all of which they have proven themselves very efficient, in this way acquiring a knowledge of and capacity for every branch of household employment. The detail for the several departments changes monthly, so that every girl is instructed and practiced in each. By this method they are prepared for all the duties of home life.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The general health of the school is good, and has been during the year, with the exception of an epidemic of catarrhal conjunctivitis during the winter and early spring, with a few cases during the other months—as many as 75 pupils troubled with it at the same time. This disease is said to prevail to a considerable extent every spring among the Sioux Indians of Dakota, as indicated by their name for the month of March, the same as for sore eyes, or "the sore-eyed month." Several pupils were effected with tubercular disease and scrofula, which developed after coming here. One young girl died, and 23 were considered incurable and returned to their homes. This disease is our greatest trouble; it is so prevalent among Indians, develops rapidly, often fatally.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have been very fortunate in my corps of assistants, all of whom have been devoted to the work assigned them and performed it with marked ability and success; some of them having, previous to the commencement of their duties here, been engaged in similar occupation with Indians elsewhere, an experience invaluable. The matron, formerly of the Pawnee school at this place, and afterward at Indian training-school at Carlisle, Pa.; the principal teacher at Carlisle, Pa., and the Yankton school, Dakota; assistant teacher at Yankton, Dak., and Cheyenne school; industrial teacher and hospital nurse, at Santee; farmer with the Pawnees while here and afterward in the Indian Territory. Upon the opening of the school five Indian pupils were sent from Carlisle, Pa., to serve as assistants, two of whom remain—one as assistant matron and one as assistant cook. One, the assistant seamstress, resigned to accept a position as teacher in the Pawnee school, Indian Territory; one, the assistant laundress, to accept a position in the Haskell Institute, Lawrence.

I cannot too highly commend the interest, industry, and improvement manifested by the pupils in whatever work they have been called upon to perform. At first the boys objected to work in the laundry, doing what they call "squaw work," but they soon get over this pride in the matter, and no more complaints were made. They have not exhibited laziness in a single case, which to me was most extraordinary, for I expected industry to be the exception, while it has proven the rule.

The laundry building, not yet constructed, we have from the opening of the school used a portion of the log farm-house for laundry purposes; an inconvenient arrangement, yet it has been made to answer. Hope to complete the new building, with bath-rooms attached, before winter. It is designed to be 80 feet long, 20 wide, with two floors above the basement, and built of brick, as near fire-proof as possible with the material used, in rear of the west wing of the main building, containing the girls' dormitories, and connected therewith, in order to afford another means of escape in case of fire. From the rear of the laundry other buildings will project for bath-rooms.

During the year occasional payments have been made to the pupils for extra labor with good results, the money in nearly every case being expended for useful articles, principally wearing apparel, in which the pupils exhibit good judgment and taste—their selection of materials and colors sensible, and the prices paid reasonable, and effect agreeable. Inasmuch as we desire them to imitate our own people, as the speediest road to a higher civilization, it is not advisable to encourage or enforce a uniform style of dress, but leave it to themselves, and thus far they have invariably followed the example set them by the whites. The girls have made their own dresses, exhibiting much skill and industry.

The wild Indian camps scattered over the country exhibit in their daily life all the horrible and disgusting features of Mormonism, socialism, and kindred evils. Schools surrounded with such can result in but little if any permanent good. The only safety for the rising generation from the contamination of such gross immoralities is in sending them to these distant industrial schools in favored localities among our own people. Even the churches are not sanctuaries, for in their very doors blankets are thrown over young maidens, and they are forced away to prostitution. The Christian missionaries, devoted and heroic as any upon the earth, are powerless to prevent these outrages and protect their wards. The only remedy is in the extension by Congressional legislation of the civil law over the entire Indian country and its rigid enforcement—a National instead of a State or Territorial code, for the latter is not always equal to the terrible necessities of the case. Without this every attempt to civilize the Indians will prove abortive, "the work of Sisyphus," wasted effort, not at all complimentary to our intelligence and humanity as a Christian people.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL F. TAPPAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., June 30, 1885.

SIR: Early in the summer of 1883, citizens of Lawrence and vicinity proffered to the United States Government 280 acres of land, on which to establish an industrial school for Indians. The donation was accepted, the lands located, a site for buildings selected, and plans prepared, all under the general supervision of Maj. James M. Haworth, superintendent of Indian schools. The plans adopted were by Haskell & Wood, of Topeka, Kans., and embraced three stone buildings, each 122 by 62 feet in outline, three stories high, exclusive of attics and including basements. The walls were of native limestone, trimmings of Cowley County limestone, and all wood-work of pine, plain and substantial. Accommodations for three hundred and fifty

students, and for a corps of employés, with proper school-rooms, were to be provided in these buildings.

Contracts were made with Smith & Sargent, of Topeka, for the construction of buildings, and work was commenced in August, 1883, to be completed by the 1st of March following. After one building had been inclosed, and the other two had been well commenced, the funds designed for payment were adjudged inapplicable to this purpose, and farther progress was delayed for an act of Congress to make the funds available. Work was resumed in March, and the buildings were accepted by the Government, as certified by the supervising architect, July 10, 1884.

Measures had been taken to have the farm fenced, orchards planted, vegetable gardens prepared, and all necessary arrangements perfected for opening the school on the 1st of April. With this object in view, the superintendent commissioned in December, 1883, was authorized and instructed to purchase furniture for the school-rooms, to make out a list of employés, and to nominate suitable persons to fill the approved places. Failure on the part of the Government to meet the payments, according to agreement with the contractors, gave occasion for a postponement of time for completion of the buildings. Furniture and other supplies for the school were received before any rooms were ready, and temporary storage had to be secured. The farmer and the carpenter were appointed in February, and commenced service in March, 1884. Irregular service supplied the required assistance.

On the 1st of July, 1884, the three main buildings were nearly completed according to plans and specifications. Piles of rough stones and heaps of refuse lumber covered the banks of earth taken from cellars and cisterns, and the interiors were in the usual condition of new, uncleaned buildings. Two barns and several other outbuildings were nearly ready for occupancy. Crops on the farm covered about 80 acres under cultivation, and 200 acres of meadow and pasture of unbroken prairie. The whole had been inclosed, and fences separated the cultivated fields from the cattle-ranges. An orchard of apples, pears, and peaches (400 trees) had been set out, and a variety of smaller fruits planted. Preparations for vegetable gardens had been made, and the staple products for a large family supply were in good growing condition. The farm stock consisted of 25 cows and heifers, one bull, 4 mules, 3 horses, and 5 swine. A farmer, an assistant, and six Indian boys as employés constituted the farm force. In addition to the farm-work the teams and drivers were required to transfer a large amount of supplies from the railroads to the store-rooms of the institution, to remove débris from the grounds, and to grade down the heaps of earth around the buildings. The Indian laborers were also employed in cleaning the dormitories and school-rooms. In addition to the construction of barns, &c., the carpenter was required to do a large amount of work in the buildings not included in contracts. Preparation of store-rooms, construction of tables in dining-halls, fitting up of kitchen and pantries were necessary before pupils could be received.

As the contractors did not deliver the buildings to the Government until July 10, and in view of the work to be done in preparation and of the heat of summer being upon us, the supervising authorities determined not to open the school for Indian pupils before the 1st of September. The general superintendent, Major Haworth, counseled a later date, as the danger to the health of pupils in removal from camp and change of habits in the summer heat would be very great. September 17 was announced as the day for a formal opening. Arrangements were perfected in August by correspondence with Indian agents and other interested parties to forward pupils to the school by the 1st of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Superintendent Haworth had called a convention of teachers and other officers of Indian schools to meet at Chillico, Ind. T., August 21, 1884. This meeting afforded a good opportunity to secure an acquaintance with representatives from Ponca, Pawnee, Osage, Kaw, and Cheyenne Agencies, and to provide for the collection of children for Haskell Institute. The severe illness of Major Haworth prevented him from visiting the agencies as designed.

Twelve Ponca boys were collected at their agency by the co-operation of the agent, Dr. J. W. Scott, and his employés, with the writer. These 12, with 2 of the farm boys, made the company of 14 students, with which the school opened on the first day of September. On the 16th 3 boys and 5 girls arrived from the Ottawa Reservation, so that the school numbered 22 at the public opening on the 17th. Chancellor Lippincott, of the State University, delivered an address, and other prominent men participated in the dedicatory exercises of that day. An audience of citizens from Lawrence and vicinity attested the deep interest of an intelligent people in this new enterprise.

From the beginning Hon. D. C. Haskell, M. C. from this district, had taken a deep interest in the founding of the school, and by authority from the Secretary of the Interior the name and title of Haskell Institute was made the legal title by which the institution should be known.

On the 18th 21 Pawnees arrived, and on the 21st 42 Cheyennes and 36 Arapahoes, collected by John Williams, met the superintendent of the school at Caldwell. An important part of this large delegation from the Cheyenne Agency was Miss Anna C. Hamilton, with 30 Indian pupils, 24 girls and 6 small boys, transferred from the

Territory to Haskell Institute by Superintendent Haworth, to test the feasibility of training younger pupils, especially girls, away from all camp association. One hundred and twenty-four pupils had been enrolled up to the 1st of October; on the 1st of November, 176; on the 1st of December, 214; and on the 1st of January, 230. At this time the room for boys was nearly full, 219, and only 61 girls.

Though the increase had been rapid and the average for the four months high, considering the small beginning, yet the rule extending the time back to the 1st of July would reduce the average attendance to little over 100, and the available funds, as reckoned upon this basis, would fall far short of meeting current expenses. The least possible outlay for employés and for supplies was the rule. Many items had not been provided for in planting the institution and were thrown into current expenses. Among these were the placing of appliances for steam heating, the construction of cisterns at the school building, and nearly all of the carpentry in fitting up laundry and kitchen.

All of the machinery for steam heating was on the ground July 1. Plans and estimates for a boiler-house were not acted upon and authority given to proceed with the work until October 4, and then time had to be given to advertise, make contracts, and collect materials. A very severe autumn for building ensued, and steam was not passed through the radiators until the 29th of November. A few stoves had been placed in sick-rooms and in school and dining rooms, but these were not sufficient to warm the air nor to dry the walls. Severe colds, coughs, and congestion of lungs were frequent among both pupils and employés. The transition from cold to a surplus of heat, when steam was applied, was too great. The sick-rooms were soon filled, and the physician was kept in service day and night, until our institution had more the air of a hospital than of a school. A nurse became a necessity. Employés taken from their regular service to care for the sick soon broke down.

By act of Congress, passed February —, 1885, the institution was relieved from financial embarrassment for the remainder of the current year. Before this relief could be applied, overwork and excessive anxiety had caused some resignations and much suffering among employés. The uncertainty about our financial condition increased the labor of supervision. Sickness and deaths among the pupils naturally created a restless desire for change. Indian parents desired to call their children home and the sick plead for permission to go, though unable to arise from their beds. Desertions became frequent among those having homes or friends in Kansas. A few invalids were sent home on the urgent request of their friends.

From November to April pneumonia was the prevailing disease. At one time 26 cases were reported by the physician, and about one-half of the number critical. Ten deaths have occurred during the year, as follows:

No.		Date.	Tribe.	Age.	Disease.
1	White Wolf's child.....	Nov. 13	Cheyenne.....		
2	Thomas Tuttle.....	Jan. 11	Osage.....	19	Pneumonia.
3	Norman Brookley.....	Jan. 23	Pawnee.....	23	Congestion of heart.
4	Charles Panther.....	Feb. 14	Osage.....	20	Pneumonia.
5	Seth Thomas.....	Feb. 15	Osage.....	17	Pneumonia.
6	William Eyre.....	Feb. 26	Pawnee.....	13	Pneumonia.
7	Andrew Williams.....	Mar. 17	Pawnee.....	17	Pneumonia.
8	Chester Lone-Walk.....	Apr. 3	Pawnee.....	15	Congestion of heart and lungs.
9	Lizzie King.....	Apr. 17	Peoria.....	21	Pneumonia.
10	Steve Kimball.....	May 18	Ponca.....	16	Congestion of heart.

Nearly all of the deaths followed from a relapse, and many of those who recovered were repeatedly taken to the hospital for treatment.

A careful review of the winter's experience shows that greater care should have been exercised in selecting pupils of sound health. The pupils were volunteers, examined hurriedly by agency physicians, without proper forms for report to this office, and in many cases no descriptive statement forwarded with the children. Provision should be made for deliberate examination of pupils at the agencies, and after arrival, and a sort of quarantine to prevent the spread of eruptive diseases from infected persons or clothing. The change of habits and modes of life from the camp to the school requires extra sanitary supervision to prevent sickness. Crowded dormitories cannot afford facilities for these precautions. Hospital tents for use in summer or early autumn would furnish the best available means for the quarantine suggested. With these at command, the superintendent and the physician can use all necessary precautions for the health of those already domiciled and for changing the habits of the new arrivals. A physician resident upon the premises, or near, is necessary to the care of the sick and a proper attention to all the conditions of buildings, drains, and conduct of pupils affecting health.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

Three main buildings occupy the northwest corner of the school farm. This is the highest ground on the premises, and the slope east and south affords good facilities for drainage. These buildings front the north and west on a quarter circle of 165 feet radius. The school-house occupies the middle place, with a girls' dormitory on the west, facing north, and the boys' dormitory on the north facing west, and each separated from the school-building 50 feet. All of these buildings are of native limestone walls, frame work and finishing of pine, deck-roofs covered with tin. The school-building has two front entrances to corridors leading to four school-rooms on the first floor, and to stairways leading to two school-rooms and a general assembly room on the second floor. These rooms are all furnished, and afford sittings for about four hundred pupils. Cellar storage-rooms occupy the entire basement of this building. The girls' dormitory contains a basement, kitchen, and dining-hall, above ground, well lighted, and arranged for three hundred and fifty boarders. The second floor furnishes sewing-rooms, sitting-rooms, employes kitchen and dining-rooms, and store-rooms for girls' clothing goods. The third floor furnishes rooms for female employes, bath-rooms, and a suite of rooms for the sick, and sleeping-rooms for girls; and the attic floor is fitted up for sleeping-rooms for girls—the whole to accommodate about one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

The boys' dormitory has in the basement store-rooms, clothing-rooms, bath-room, shoe shop, and boys' sitting room.

On the first floor above are the superintendent's office, principal's rooms, library room, meeting rooms, and dormitory for small boys. The second floor is devoted to rooms for the sick, for male employes, and suites of sleeping rooms for boys. The attic is used for bed rooms. The whole is designed to accommodate about two hundred and twenty-five boys.

CISTERNS AND WELLS.

Each main building is provided with a pair of cisterns so arranged that the water received into one cistern of a pair filters into the other cistern. Two pairs have a capacity of 1,000 barrels to the pair; the third pair has a capacity of 800 barrels. Three wells are located near the buildings and are capable of furnishing a large amount of hard water. Two of the wells were bored through strata of rock and compact earth to the depth of 120 and 105 feet, respectively, and receive their water supply from a soft sand-rock bottom. The labor of raising the water, with the necessity for small-sized pipes, limits the supply. The third well was dug into a heavy rock strata and stoned up from about twenty feet depth. The water is of good quality, but quite limited in quantity, especially in drought.

BARNs, OUTBUILDINGS.

One farm barn, 40 by 80 feet, is located so as best to accommodate the cultivated part of the farm, secure good drainage, a basement for stock stables, and a water supply from one of the deep wells. A barn for the horses, 24 by 36 feet, is located so as to be most convenient to the main buildings. A gardener's tool-house, 20 by 30 feet, is used as a temporary laundry. The boiler house, the blacksmith shop, the bake-house, and a large lumber shed, with other buildings for private use, make up the list of buildings so far completed.

FIRST COST OF FIXED PROPERTY.

280 acres of farm land, donated to the Government by citizen subscribers to a purchasing fund, and conveyed by O. E. Lenard	\$10,000 00
Construction of three main buildings	48,400 00
Two barns	2,201 00
Lightning rods on five buildings	398 47
Steam boiler and coal house	1,836 00
Cisterns and wells	2,355 00
One windmill and pump	115 00
Blacksmith shop	351 00
Bake-house, materials for	300 00
Materials for tool house (used for laundry)	174 60
Trees for orchards and grounds	124 97
Materials used in fencing	1,042 43
Construction of outbuildings	466 00
Estimate for carpentry by regular employes	700 00
Drain-pipes, water-pipes, and pumps	244 40
Lumber for sheds	200 00

 68,908 87

INSTRUCTION.

In every department two points have been made most prominent: First, how to speak the English language; second, how to do any kind of work in hand quickly and well. The difficulties attending instruction can be appreciated best by those who have had experience with youth who know little or nothing of English and who are entire strangers to all habits of industry and economy. A vague notion that necessity is laid upon them to "learn the white man's way" is the leading thought with these youth and their friends. They have no conception of the particular subjects of study, nor of the time and effort required. On these points the parents are as ignorant as the children. Aversion to severe manual labor is not only fixed by heredity, but by prejudice, especially on the part of boys. A knowledge of letters without habits of industry cannot save the Indians. Incentives to industry must be kept before them. How to make something useful to themselves helps them to overcome their aversion to labor. That industrial teacher is most successful who directs his instruction with this end in view. The effort to interest the pupils in the use of tools on the farm and in the carpenter shop has been fairly successful. In the school-room speaking and writing English have demanded the largest share of attention.

PLAN OF SCHOOL WORK.

All students have been in school one-half of each day for five days in the week, unless excused on account of ill health. Those too young for labor, and boys detailed for dining-room service, have been in school both half days a part of the time. An evening study hour was provided for all except those detailed for some special service. The pupils have been examined on arrival and placed in grades according to their previous attainments. Five grades have been recognized, as follows:

1. Those who had not been in school prior to coming here.
2. Those who could call words from charts at sight, and read fairly in the First Reader.
3. Those who could read in the Second Reader, and prepare slate exercises in numbers and in English composition.
4. Those who could read intelligibly, compose fairly, and who had been through simple division in written arithmetic.
5. Those who had advanced to percentage in arithmetic, had studied geography and English composition.

Object-lessons with speaking English, and practice with slate, board, and chart has occupied the first grade through the year. Speaking, reading, and writing English, with exercises in numbers, have taken the time for the second grade. The third grade was prepared for more rapid progress. Some classes could study lessons from text-books and prepare exercises in writing, while the teacher was hearing other classes in recitation. The fourth and fifth grades assumed more nearly the methods of the English-speaking schools, with regular recitations in the subjects pursued.

Great stress has been laid upon speaking English in all the grades. Many pupils among the older and more advanced could call words at sight, could read intelligibly, and express their thoughts well in writing, but could not converse in English. The older the pupils, as a general rule, the more difficult the command of a new spoken language. This is certainly true of these Indian children. Most of those in the first grade who are under ten years of age have made rapid progress in changing from Indian to English, while most of those over sixteen have made much less advancement. One marked fact should be noticed here. The younger pupils acquire the language without apparent personal effort. Many of those older are exceedingly anxious to learn, and yet make but indifferent progress. The natural relation between the adult teacher and the child inspires confidence in the child, and intensifies the instruction given. The teacher expects more of the adult pupil, and he responds under a confused conviction of ignorance and dread of censure, which often overpowers his desire to learn "the white man's way."

TEACHERS.

Those selected to preside in the school-rooms have proved themselves very efficient in both instruction and discipline. They have devoted all their energies to systematize and control the crude material brought to their hands during the year. Most of these teachers had previously taught in Indian schools at the agencies. They had some knowledge of Indian manners and traits of character. All of the teachers were especially prepared by education, as well as by successful experience, for their new work. The school opened with a principal and four lady assistants. The transfer of Miss Hamilton, with a company of children, from the Cheyenne agency added a fifth assistant. A sixth was approved in February, as the rooms became too much crowded

for effective work. One change was made by the resignation of Miss Lathrop on account of impaired health, and the appointment of Miss Whitcomb to fill the place. These teachers have all resided in the buildings, and have assisted in the supervision of pupils in the dining-halls, in the care of the sick, and in the general oversight of the dormitories. The principal, Mr. J. L. Du Mars, has really filled the place of assistant superintendent, in addition to his duties as principal of schools. For the first half of the year his services were all required in supervision; since the first of January he has taught the most advanced classes one-half of each day. His services deserve especial commendation.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION

has all been of the most practical character. First of all came the question of work in the kitchen and dining-room. Larger girls for this work were not here. The few enrolled were all required for other service. Boys from ten to fourteen years of age were detailed to wait on tables, to wash dishes, and to clean the rooms in this department. The heavier work of the kitchen and laundry was done by larger boys. This house force has taken a detail of about sixty boys, changed every two weeks. The farm has taken from forty to fifty each day, others have been employed in grading grounds, breaking stones for road-beds, cleaning yards, &c. The carpenter has taken under his special charge eighteen young men; about one-half of these have worked with him each half day in building fence, erecting out-buildings, making walks, and a large part of the wood-cutting has been done by the carpenter boys. During the winter they were employed in shop only a part of the time, as our stock of lumber was exhausted. After the steam appliances were ready, from three to five stout boys were required for work at the boiler-house. The engineer has had two in special training as firemen and machine hands. Girls have given especial attention to care of their dormitories, to the ironing in the laundry, to sewing under the seamstress, and some of the older girls have assisted the matron in charge of the dining-room and kitchen. The shoe-shop has been used from the first of January, and 1,052 boots and shoes repaired. One Indian shoemaker has been employed, and two boys have worked with him one-half of each day most of the time.

ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIES.

A shop was not erected for blacksmith until the close of the year, and, though appointed and approved, he was not employed. Every prominent industry connected with home life might be made part of an industrial-school education. The very low allowance of funds for these Indian schools precludes the multiplication of shops and of instructors. At the beginning the shop cannot be self-sustaining. The salary of a competent smith would pay all the necessary horse-shoeing, &c., several times over, and yet some of these boys should learn to shoe horses. Combine several kindred sorts of work, like blacksmithing, wagon-making, tinning repairs, and a shop may do something toward self-support. For winter, making husk mats and corn brooms would give employment to many hands, and teach useful lessons in domestic economy. Sufficient skilled laborers to give the instruction is the chief expense.

DISCIPLINE.

The Indian pupils are obedient. Very few cases of insubordination on the part of individuals have occurred. Severe punishments have not been required to secure the observance of general rules. Exceptions to these statements have been rare. Four young men were dismissed from the school at different times because their general influence over other pupils was bad. Privations and extra labor have been sufficient punishments to secure the attention of most offenders to prescribed duties. The greater number of pupils have appeared anxious to learn how to behave in a way to please those in charge.

The characteristics of Indian pupils are, quickness to observe through the eye and ear, slowness to manifest any emotion, reticence in the presence of strangers or of others whose confidence they have not proved. They are imitative; teachable in the use of tools and in methods of work. They are very sensitive to ridicule, quick to observe any personal slight, and to resent any apparently unjust discrimination. Close attention to every word and motion of a teacher is a marked fact in the school-room. Penmanship, drawing, and descriptive lessons are favorites, while the abstruse problems of arithmetic have few admirers. Their love of approbation is very strong, and yet they often manifest a contemptuous indifference to reproof. Their first impulse under censure is to run away, "to go home," and under this influence, if a leader is at hand, they will start on the longest journey, with little preparation or thought of consequences. Their highest moral sentiment seems to be a keen sense

of justice. They have very little regard for personal property rights, and they appropriate to their own use whatever is not used by another. They have a passion for giving and receiving presents. Among whites this disposition passes for generosity. Among Indians gifts are the price of friendship.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Each Sabbath morning at 9.30 o'clock the superintendent, accompanied by the physician and the principal teacher, has visited officially all of the rooms occupied by pupils. All who were well were expected to be ready for church. At 10 o'clock all assembled in the audience-room for religious services.

These consisted of selections from the Bible, read by the superintendent and repeated in concert by the pupils, singing in chorus led by one of the teachers, and prayer and short discourse by the superintendent or by some invited guest. These discourses were always upon some moral relation and the personal duties growing out of that relation. At 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in winter, and at 4 o'clock in summer, the whole body of students assembled for Sabbath-school. Several students from the State University and other friends have assisted in teaching classes in our schools. A marked feature of the Sunday-school has been the proficiency made by the pupils in singing.

A short Scripture lesson, prayer, and two or three school songs have constituted the opening exercises for each school day. A watchful care has been enjoined upon all employes to see that profane language and all indecent words or conduct should be promptly repressed. Students have been permitted to attend religious services in the city churches when practicable.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Friday evenings have been devoted to social, musical, and literary entertainments for the students, generally conducted by some of the teachers. Sunday evenings have usually been occupied in musical rehearsals of Sunday-school songs and hymns for Sabbath morning service.

PROGRESS.

A very well informed gentleman visited this Indian school soon after the arrival of students last fall. He has been an occasional visitor through the year. He, with many other friends, was present at our closing entertainment June 12. His expression of opinion was: "A marvelous transformation." All who have observed carefully concur in this opinion. The change in manners, in facial expression, in ability to understand and to express thought, and in many cases a much higher moral tone, are marked results of the year's labor. Awkward boys who could scarcely be trusted to carry a plate of bread have become good dining room waiters, and most of the pupils have made great advancement in how to work and in a disposition to use their knowledge.

SUPERVISION.

The oversight of an Indian industrial school presents in outline one of the simplest of business problems. To feed, clothe, and work 350 untutored youth so as to bring the expenditures within prescribed limits is the apparent question. The limitations are fixed by act of Congress. Regulations determine the appointment and liabilities of a superintendent for each school. His bonds, given in heavy sureties, indicate responsibility in the expenditure of funds, and authority to manage the details of affairs for the institution. He is supposed to know the immediate wants of his school, and to be competent to provide for them in the most economical way. His honesty and competency are both guaranteed in his bonds. How to secure to these youth the best educational results is also involved in the competency of a superintendent. For this ability he is responsible to the appointing power. This simple problem is complicated under the rules and practice of the Government in the following particulars:

(1) The superintendent does not control the supplies for the school in quantity, quality, price, or time of delivery, except as specially provided in some contracts. The result has been, for the last year prices paid by the Government for many staple articles of food and clothing have been above the local market values for the same quality of goods. The notices have been given and contracts made without the previous knowledge of the superintendent who is held responsible under bonds not to let expenditures exceed the appropriation, and that contingent upon average attendance.

(2) The superintendent does not determine the time for making necessary improvements or repairs. Changes in the prices of labor and materials, and the conditions of weather, often occur during the delay of a few days. Embarrassments of this kind,

involving the convenience and health of pupils and employéés, as well as increased expenditure of funds, occurred many times during the last year.

(3) The superintendent has no contingent fund to pay for any purchases or repairs in emergencies. A mechanic employed to mend a pump or a leak in a roof must wait for his pay until the superintendent secures authority, makes request for funds to the Indian Department, that Department makes requisition upon the Treasury Department, and finally, after two or three month's time, a check on the local depository may be drawn to pay for the work done. This is a very brief outline of repeated experiences at this office.

(4) The clerical labor of the superintendent's office requires an expert to formulate and an assistant to copy, in order to keep the required records and reports in proper order. And then the responsible officer can never know the condition of his accounts under this complicated system until the forms have passed the final audit in the Treasury Department.

(5) Each quarter the superintendent estimates for supplies for the next quarter, and for funds to meet such expenses as he may be able to anticipate. Regulations require all his quarterly reports complete and delivered at Washington before funds are forwarded for the next quarter. Emergencies have arisen where these reports could not be forwarded in less than thirty days, and funds for current expenses have been delayed from sixty to eighty days, or to the very close of the quarter. In such cases nearly all bills for transient labor, for emergency supplies and repairs, are forced to wait payment, or the superintendent advances personal funds—a very questionable alternative. I would respectfully suggest that the superintendent's cash account current for the quarter should be a sufficient indication that his books and papers are in proper condition for him to receive additional credit.

Many other points might be made with reference to this service. These are sufficient basis for the inquiry whether the methods of business for the superintendent's office cannot be simplified so as to remove some of these embarrassing features. I am confident money can be saved to the Government and greater efficiency given to officers in charge by a revision of the plan heretofore pursued.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

You are respectfully referred to the statistical tables herewith for such items as your circulars require to be reported. The brief history of the institution is made a part of this first annual report for obvious reasons. A review of the plan of organization of the school, and of the literary and industrial features of the enterprise, appeared to me worthy of public notice. The social, moral, and religious aspects of this service deserve the careful scrutiny of every friend of humanity. As these few schools hold a tentative relation to the whole question of Indian education, the public have a right to demand of us all the light possible. Hence the effort to give a clear epitome of the progress made during this first year. That some vexatious hindrances to the work may be considered, I have called attention to certain methods of business. I most earnestly hope that my successor and others may be relieved from those sources of embarrassment which have induced me to resign a position so full of opportunities to help the Indian race. In the belief that you will consider the statements and suggestions given,

I am, very respect fully,

JAMES MARVIN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HAMPTON, VA., *September 1, 1855.*

SIR: I have the honor to report as follows upon the work done for Indians at this school during the year which closes to-day:

We find that the mental, moral, and religious development of our Indian students is satisfactory, and that they do well in their industrial work; but to learn our language and habits is a tremendous task for them. In three years they get a fair English vocabulary, but are slow to use it. They quickly learn how to work, but find it hard to stick to it. Physically, they are not, as a rule, strong. It is evident that the recent changes in all the conditions of their life have weakened them. Getting their food by act of Congress rather than by the sweat of their brow does not promote robustness. The death rate here has been very serious this year among pupils from Lower Brulé and Crow Creek Agencies, though not unusual or serious among the rest.

In two cases this year a disaffected father has secretly sent money to his son urging him to return home without permission. This has been accomplished with bad effect

on the runaway and on his fellow-students, although in both cases the boys will probably be sent back, the mother of one of them being most anxious that her son should remain at school out of reach of his father.

Funds to erect two new Indian cottages have been provided this year by ladies in Utica, N. Y.; and as the result of Miss Alice Fletcher's work for Indians at the New Orleans Exposition, the money to build one and perhaps two more such cottages, each to contain one family and cost \$200, is pledged from churches in that city, which also provide for the tuition of the occupants. There is every encouragement to educate families in this way. They learn in detail the lessons of actual life; mutual support on their return is assured, and is the best guarantee of their future steadfastness. It is proposed to lend money to some of these couples from Omaha, who will put up for themselves houses and repay as they can. This is the seed of civilization; it should be sown broadcast, and is worthy of attention from Government. Accommodations for Indians at Hampton will be complete when there shall be hospital provision, as recommended by the physician.

The mingling of the black and red races in the past seven years has worked well. With many different characteristics, the two races still need the same lessons—of the dignity of labor, because the one has never had it to do and the other did it under compulsion; of manual skill, because without it they must starve; from books, because both need a modicum of education to do their duty as citizens, while the most capable of both races should be trained as teachers and leaders of their people. Each race has learned much from and been helpful to the other. There is no friction and no nonsense about race superiority. That this is a school for the uncivilized of any race is illustrated by the fact that several youths of various nationalities, especially Asiatics who have drifted to this country, have applied for admission during the past year.

In offering you the reports from the different departments of the school, I propose, as in former years, to let the heads of those departments make their own statements in regard to the Indians under their charge.

REPORT ON INDIAN SCHOOLS.

(Miss Josephine E. Richards, in charge.)

This has been a year of great change in the school lists, partly from the fact that the three years' course of some of its Indians expired in the fall of 1884, and others were brought on to fill their places, and partly because the Government is now ready to support 120 instead of 100 pupils, as heretofore, which further increased the new arrivals, while sickness and delicate lungs caused many to be returned who had been with us but a short time.

In September the Rev. Mr. Gravatt and one of the lady teachers escorted 25 to the West and brought back 29. In April, 5 came to us from Crow Creek and 12 from Standing Rock, Dakota. In June, Noah La Flesche took back a party of 3 to Omaha and Winnebago and returned in July with 13 from those agencies. In July Mrs. Bellangee Cox brought from the Lincoln Institution in Philadelphia 4 large boys, 3 of whom were anxious to learn trades and 1 to take a normal course. She took back with her 4 small boys too young to learn trades and for whom more restraint and the society of younger boys seemed desirable. One of these has since been returned to this school. In the same month Rev. Mr. Gravatt, with a lady teacher, took out a party as follows: 10 to Crow Creek, 7 to Cheyenne River, 4 to Standing Rock, 3 to Lower Brulé, 2 to Yankton Agency. Mr. Gravatt returned August 8 with 9 from Lower Brulé, 1 from Crow Creek, 7 from Yankton, 4 from Santee, 1 from Flandreau. On August 22, Mr. Dudley Talbot arrived at the school with 4 Pottawatomies, 1 Ponca, 2 Absentee Shawnees, 3 Pawnees, 1 Wichita, 1 Otoe, 2 Delawares, 1 Comanche.

The interest of the year of course has centered very largely around these outgoing and incoming parties, watching the progress of the newcomers, listening eagerly for reports of those who have gone back to their old homes. There has been very much of hopefulness in both aspects. As we look along our line at the West, from Fort Bethold, in the northern part of Dakota, to San Carlos Agency, in Arizona, at many points we see our boys and girls doing good service in the field. Here the progress of the new students has been very encouraging. In the main they have been remarkably faithful and eager to learn, and very quick in adapting themselves to their new surroundings. The methods used in teaching them in the classes will be gathered from the reports of the teachers.

The Indian classes average about thirteen pupils. This small number, calling for a larger corps of teachers than would otherwise be necessary, allows much more attention to each scholar, and, lessons being prepared in the evening study hour, each teacher can give all her energies to the recitation in hand.

The Indians in the normal school have two work days; those in the advanced class of the Indian school work on Monday, while six are voluntary work students, and attend

the night school. Three of these are there for a second year. From the shops and the farm, where they are trained to use hands as well as heads, comes a favorable verdict. "Less friction than ever before," says the head of the training shops; "the quality of the work also better, its quantity about the same as usual." A similar result of the year's work is found in the shoe shop, making it on the whole the most satisfactory of any year. In the printing office the Indian boys have been faithful to their tasks, and anxious to perform them to the best of their ability. Everywhere the sickness of the year is referred to as having interfered with the actual work accomplished.

The plan of throwing the boys on their own responsibility in their cottage life has been continued. A great deal has also been done, as may be seen from the report of Mr. Talbot, to wake them up morally and intellectually and to stimulate them, not only to self-help, but to interest in each other, and in helpfulness to those who have just come.

It may be noticed in the reports of the workers at Winona that its arrangements differ in some respects from those often adopted in boarding schools, and that there is about them very little of purely institutional life. Instead of long dormitories, put in order at the beginning of the day, and only visited afterwards by inspectors and guests, each room is a little castle for the two or three girls who occupy it. Here in leisure hours they can read, write, sew, and receive their friends, while the little ones have many a nice play with their beloved dolls. In this way, too, they learn that putting a room in order in the morning and keeping it in order amid all the vicissitudes of the day are two quite distinct things. The same principle holds good in the making and the care of their clothes. In the laundry they are taught to wash and iron, but it is not clothes in general they are to labor over; each one has her own particular pile, and knows every step of the process, from collecting the soiled garments in her room on wash-day to laying them away white and smooth in her bureau drawers ready for use. Surely this is good practice for the little Indian housekeepers of the future. Even in the purchasing of their dresses, hats, and minor articles, the older ones are allowed considerable scope. Their judgment and taste are thus cultivated, and the value of money is learned.

In the Winona dining-room, as at Virginia Hall, rules of absolute silence are not enforced; the aim is to put down anything rude or boisterous, but to make the room a bright, cheerful, homelike spot. To preserve a happy mean between restraint and lawlessness, to thaw out the true Indian shyness and silence of newcomers, yet at the same time to bridle the little tongues of the overvivacious, is not always easy, but the success already attained is cheering.

The beds are hard, the fare is plain, yet in the utter contrast between a great building like Winona Lodge and a little Dakota cabin the thought may arise, will not the newly-acquired ideas of order and cleanliness be left behind with the spacious halls and long corridors, as something belonging only to them? And just here step in our Indian cottages, showing that in the least as well as the greatest Heaven's first law may be carried out. Two of these cottages have been built and occupied for more than a year; two more are building, and from New Orleans comes the kind offer to install yet two other families in Hampton homes, with an eye to caring for them also when they return to the West.

There have been in all 13 married couples here this year; 2 were obliged to go home on account of the delicate health of the husbands. Another family—father, mother, and little boy—left this spring, having nearly completed their course. They, with one other couple, were the first to come, and having watched their progress from beginning to end, we cannot but feel that in this instance at least the bringing on of families has proved a beautiful success. After learning to keep a tidy room on the ground floor of Winona they were promoted to a little house of their own. Last summer they drew rations from the diet kitchen for their breakfasts and suppers. This fall \$1.50 a week was given them besides their flour, that they might do their own marketing for these meals. The husband learned the carpenter's trade, and made very fair progress in school; the wife was sometimes kept at home to care for her child, yet was an excellent scholar, while the little boy as he learned to talk spoke only English. Not only for this life but for the life to come, we trust Hampton was a training school for them, and they returned to the West confessed disciples of the Great Master. Another Omaha couple has moved into their vacant cottage, and it is interesting to see how having a house of her own seems to develop the girlish, rather flighty young wife from a child into a woman. The course of true love does not always run smooth with our Hiawathas and Minnehahas. Caudle lectures seem not unknown even in Indian tips, only in our experience Mr. Caudle is always the lecturer and the assistance of the teacher is sometimes invoked by the liege lord in the request, "Please talk her"; but on the whole Hampton's experiment with married couples is full of encouragement and cheer.

It was pleasant to note the growth of modern thought in the history class one day, when, after studying an illustration of "ye ancient times" among Indians, where the chief

was taking his ease at the door of his lodge while his wife toiled at the fire, the boy who had been reading remarked, "Give him zero." It was pleasanter still to see at Winona a young brave whose wife was unable to sweep the assembly room, her allotted morning task, arm himself with broom and dust-pan, and with head protected by a blue veil, proceed, quite of his own accord, to discharge her duties himself.

This work for Indians often calls for all the tact and patience one can muster, yet there is something about it which wonderfully stirs the sympathies and enthusiasm of those who enlist in it. It were hard to resist the plea of an untutored brave, fresh from camp life, to our chaplain: "You know about that Man came down from Heaven to be kind to people. I hope you kind to us."

At this date the total number in the school is 77 boys, 41 girls, including 8 married couples, and representing the following tribes: Sioux, Pawnee, Omaha, Winnebago, Arickaree, Sac and Fox, Ponca, Miami, Chippewa, Pima, Onondaga, Wichita, Pottawatomie, Absentee Shawnee, Otoe, Delaware, Comanche. Eleven girls and nine boys are spending the three summer months with farmers in Massachusetts—the girls doing housework and sewing, the boys working on the farms. Five married couples have gone back during the year, and four have come. * * * We have had this year 30 boys and 32 girls with from one-fourth to seven-eighths white blood. They are as a general rule brighter, and have more influence than the full-bloods, but are less reliable and more difficult to manage.

Indians at the school from September 1, 1884, to date.

	Present during the year.		Arrived.		Returned.		Deaths.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Sioux, Yankton	7	17	3	12	2	4		
Sioux, Lower Brulé	10	18	7	9	2	9	2	
Sioux, Crow Creek	22	24	1	5	10	11	3	2
Sioux, Cheyenne River	9	17	3	5	1	8	1	
Sioux, Standing Rock	9	15	6	6	2	7		
Sioux, Flandreau	1		1					
Sioux, Santee	2	3	2	3				
Arickaree, Dakota	1							
Omaha, Nebraska	14	15	7	6	1	4		
Winnebago, Nebraska	7	4		2	3	1		
Mohave, Arizona		1				1		
Pima, Arizona	1	2			1			
Onondaga, New York		3				2		
Chippewa		1		1				
Sac and Fox, Indian Territory		3				1		
Pawnee, Indian Territory		1		3		1		
Miami, Indian Territory		1						
Pottawatomie				4				
Ponca				1				
Absentee Shawnee				2				
Wichita				1				
Otoe				1				
Delaware				2				
Comanche				1				
Total	83	125	30	64	22	49	6	2
Grand total	208		94		71		8	

REPORT ON ENGLISH.

(Miss Laura E. Tileston.)

The fifth division is the lowest, boys 14, girls 13, and is subdivided, the girls and boys reciting separately. The teaching for the first half of the year was simple words, names of common things and acts. It was done of course in the case of things by object teaching, and the actions were acted out, often to the great amusement of the class. Now they can use these words in short sentences such as "Please give me some chalk," "I can open the door," &c. The ages of this division range from eight to twenty-two or twenty-three years, but they work together well and some have learned rapidly.

In the fourth division of 14 members there has been remarkable progress. Most of them are boys about sixteen years old, who came July, 1884, and several three months ago began to use "only English," and succeeded in speaking it for five or six weeks. By the fall, when the school year began, they had learned the names of the things about them

and could ask for different articles of food or apparel very well. The first three or four months were devoted to adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, pronouns, and the past and present forms of verbs. These were taught in the class, written in sentences on the board, &c., until they could combine them themselves. How much these boys knew when they came we are not sure, as they spoke Indian always and seemed to understand very little, but now, after six months, they can carry on a fair conversation and understand so well that the teaching has been turned into primary lessons in geography. Long words are a great delight, and even circumference and diameter do not stagger them.

The third division of 11 boys and girls understood quite well, but spoke very little English at the beginning of the year, and have spent the greatest part of the term in correcting the habit of not using the words which they knew. To bring them out at first a sort of game was invented where questions and answers were written on cards and learned. Sometimes a call on the doctor was represented, one playing doctor and others coming in to complain of headaches, ask for medicine, or get excused from some duty on account of illness. Now they are having conversational lessons which will familiarize them with the different parts of verbs, and use of the first, second, and third person, both singular and plural. These conversations they write in blank books and memorize, so gaining confidence in themselves and their English, and most of the girls belong now to the English-speaking clubs.

The second division work is still more advanced. Most of the children can speak and write very good English and have had an excellent drill this year in composition and letter writing. Subjects for composition were sometimes drawn from a picture lesson, sometimes an object, and often a story was read aloud and reproduced from memory. At present they are studying United States history, which gives them excellent practice in telling a story, for they are interested enough to wish to talk, and the teacher has a chance to correct mistakes in their use of our language.

The first division, numbering 17, stands at the head in the course, although in reality they do not speak English as much or as well as the second division; but they are much older and quite able to understand and use the grammar used in the normal classes. They have devoted most of their time this year to the verbs, learning the principal parts, mode, tense, &c. Tense seems the hardest, and with some it is impossible to stick to either the present, past, or future in a sentence of any length, while such an example as "Last summer I go New York, had seen too much houses," is not uncommon. But they are improving and will be able to enter the junior class and do better work next year than if they had not handled this book and made their many blunders now. And so as we go through the five divisions we find the plan of work carried from words to sentences, conversation, composition, and finally construction.

The English-speaking outside of the class-room has been very fluctuating, although the wish to try to use it has been better than ever before. Rules have been made allowing them the use of their own tongue before breakfast and after supper of each day and all day Sunday, but no severe punishment has been given if these rules were unheeded and Indian spoken out of school. We have rather tried to have English a voluntary effort and offered prizes for its use. Little star pins are given at the end of the first week, and if kept for four successive weeks an eagle is given in its place. The number who have worn the star at one time has vacillated between 15 and 40. The general spirit of helping each other is good. One of the boys said, "These new Indians learn English very fast; when I first came here if I try to speak English old boys laugh, but now not that way; we teacher these boys and help them all times, and that makes encourage." In addition to this, the girls have a fancy-work class which meets once a week. Materials sent in answer to our letters in the Southern Workman and Christian Union have been made into many pretty things for the girls' rooms, and rewarded them for an extra effort, for they cannot use Indian from Monday morning until Saturday night. There are 10 regular members, and 20 have been in the class at one time.

ELEMENTARY BRANCHES.

(Miss Harriet A. Holbrook.)

The question first asked by nearly every visitor is, "Compared with colored pupils, what would you say of the ability of the Indians?" And when that fails because of lack of experience with the colored race, the query comes with regard to their whiter brothers. Comparison is almost impossible. Years of experience in teaching white children seem to be of little value in working with the Indians, for the latter often are men and women, and resent methods used for the former, saying, "That baby!" Consequently methods and work with the Indians must be essentially different and original. White children begin with not only some small idea of number, but also a fair command of

English with which to tell what they know. Indian boys and girls come here, many having no knowledge of our language, and they must learn what they can from signs and by constant repetition. One can have little idea, till he has watched the struggle, of the difficulty in grasping new ideas through the medium of an entirely new language.

Number is perhaps the easiest subject for beginners, as there seems to be something tangible for them to seize upon. The objects are there; they can see them. But with combinations—there is the difficulty. A man who had tried hard to overcome subtraction at last had help in his own language from a girl who had conquered the English. As light dawned upon his beclouded mind, he exclaimed, "No wonder the colored boys learn faster than we; they understand what the teacher says to them."

Geography is interesting to them; they enjoy telling about the mountains, rivers, and prairies which they have seen. No need to teach them to observe the objects around them, as so often our children must be taught. They are delighted to learn of those who live in other countries, their appearance, habits, and manner of living; and are always interested in the different people with whom they are brought in contact. Those farther advanced have much difficulty in gaining ideas by themselves from geographies and histories, even from the simplest text-books that can be found. What would be perfectly intelligible to our children is simply Greek to them, the words not being those they would commonly use.

Working day after day at their reading, repeating, "See the cat," "I see the dog," and like inspiring sentiments, makes one long for a set of readers written especially for the Indians, giving facts worth remembering, and with stories which they can comprehend and which interest them. Books written for ordinary school use are either too hard, or else so childish as to make it dull work for pupils as old as many of them. Yet, in spite of the dullness, their interest seldom flags, and in course of time their patience is rewarded. Our language is hard, undeniably, and words in most common use are perhaps the hardest to understand. "What that word *had* mean? I not know," said a tall Omaha. *Which* proves another stumbling-block. Alas, that English should be such an unexplainable language!

THE ADVANCED CLASS.

(Miss Cora M. Folsom.)

An entirely new feature of our Indian school this year has been what we term the advanced class. The Indian cry is ever for school all day, but the industries being considered quite as important, the hands have hitherto had to share the day equally with the head. This year, after the return of four of our former students from Dakota, the number of applicants for "higher education" became so great that a new plan was deemed necessary, and an exception made in their favor, allowing them a whole day of school with a long evening study hour, and only one day of work, that day being their holiday. This would seem hard, only that it was their own desire, cheerfully undertaken and bravely carried out.

The members of this new class had all finished their term of three years. Some had been home and there served a time as teachers—and because teachers, also preachers—one young man in particular having formed and taught a camp school of 54 scholars, besides conducting the Sabbath services. All are looking forward to a life of similar service among their people. In this class of 12 members—11 young men and 1 girl of sixteen—the average age is twenty-two years, the youngest being nineteen and the oldest twenty-seven. Four have wives here with them.

In every case the Indian when he came East knew nothing of the English language, nor much of civilized life, but being a man—in years, at least—he was earnest and persevering, even while he saw the younger ones leaving him far behind on the "white man's road." Being so backward in English, these men could not this year enter the regular normal classes of the other department—although in thought and understanding they are far above the average. No one is especially brilliant as a scholar, but all have a steady, honest purpose, and are earnest in preparing for the life which they have chosen for themselves.

The religious work at home will be mainly in the native language, but the English will be all-important in their work as teachers and leaders among their people. Grammar, geography, arithmetic, United States history, natural history, and all other studies are taught with this thought ever on the teacher's mind. The Indian is naturally religious, and readily takes the religion of Christ to himself as soon as he understands its teachings, but the English Bible is to him a sealed book for a long time. Those who have been home and undertaken to teach others from this Bible have found how great was their need, and have come back urgent in their request for further instruction. Most of the class are looking forward to being at least catechists or possibly clergymen among their people. Hence they have been given the ordinary theological studies in their sim-

plest forms—Bible and church history, Christian doctrine, and kindred subjects being put into the simplest English possible. The Rev. Mr. Gravatt has taken the class once a week and helped us over the harder places.

Every afternoon at the opening of school this class meets in their recitation room, and each takes his or her turn in conducting the ordinary opening exercises, concluding with an extemporaneous prayer in English. This, though hard and attended with many stage-frights, has been a great help in giving confidence and practice where it is so much needed. Another great help has been our habit of committing to memory certain of the Psalms and selections from the Gospels, and repeating them daily at our opening exercises. Where an interpreter is needed, a member of this class has been employed when practicable. One of these boys has interpreted for me very acceptably all winter for a large Sunday-school class of new boys. On one occasion, while interpreting the vocation of St. Matthew, he was asked if he could explain the word "tax," and proceeded to do so, making the future disciple a collector of "little nails."

Abundant opportunity for practice teaching has been given this enthusiastic class during the winter by the illness of teachers. I think they have made the most of their chances and done themselves credit.

Having had these young men in my classes since they first came in blankets and long hair, I have had the best of chances to watch their development in every way, and find it as wonderful as it is interesting. This summer some of this class will return to their homes, while others will remain to take the regular normal course.

NATURAL HISTORY AND BOTANY.

(Miss Elaine Goodale.)

These studies, as taken up by the advanced class, have been a somewhat new feature of the Indian school this year. The idea has been not so much to teach systematic botany and zoology, with their complete nomenclature, for which our students are scarcely prepared, as to correct crude or false notions of animal and plant life, and to encourage habits of exact observation. The keen eye of the Indian and the intimate acquaintance with all out-of-doors with which we are apt to credit him would make this lesson, one would suppose, both easy and interesting. Experience seems to show that he does not find it so easy as he anticipates, and that his teacher discovers in him both a surprising ignorance and unexpected knowledge. Occasionally some piquant disclosure concerning the habits of beaver or turtle gives a zest to the lesson, and again an absurdity or mere superstition, clung to with at least equal tenacity, tries the teacher's patience to its utmost. As might be expected, they know what they can see rather than what they have to think about. As regards the various respiratory organs, for example of birds, fishes, insects, an entire absence of knowledge or even of apparent conjecture is discernible. Specimens, both living and preserved, have of course been used as far as practicable, and occasional raids upon the barn-yard or greenhouse or excursions in woods and fields have created a diversion, if nothing more. Their examination papers have usually shown good memories, and some of the drawings made upon the blackboard have been both amusing and excellent.

INDIANS IN THE NORMAL CLASSES.

(Miss Helen W. Ludlow.)

There are 20 Indian students this year, 10 boys and 10 girls, in the regular classes of the normal school. Ten are Sioux and 1 Arickaree, from Dakota; 4 Omaha and 2 Winnebago, from Nebraska; 2 Sac and Fox and 1 Absentee Shawnee, from Indian Territory. Four are full-blood Indians; the others of mixed parentage, English or French, and in one case negro on one side. Most of them knew a little English when they came; 14, however, so little that they had to spend from one to three years in the Indian preparatory classes, and 8 have practically learned all their English here. Eleven are in the junior class, 4 in the middle, and 5 in the senior class graduating this year. They are for the most part keeping up well with their respective classes. The very fact that they can enter the regular school and pass from grade to grade with no more special help than that they are on the whole good material. An examination of each in the various studies reveals, however, interesting points of difference and coincidence which seem to give a basis for some generalizations. This will be clearer thrown into the tabular form, perhaps, as below. The averages of proficiency classify themselves rather strikingly. I would explain that each per cent. is calculated from the Indians taking the study

named, and the first column is included in the second; so that the per cent. of Indian students falling below a class average may be found by subtracting the second figure from 1.00. By class average is meant the average of the whole class or section, colored and Indians together.

Studies.	Above average.	Up to average.
Writing and spelling (juniors and middlers).....	.53	.73
Arithmetic (studied by all).....	.40	.50
Book-keeping (seniors).....	.40	.60
Physiology (middlers, this and last year).....	.44	.77
Natural philosophy (seniors).....	.40	.40
Geography and physical geography (juniors and middlers).....	.33	.80
Natural history (juniors).....	.18	.55
English (all).....	.30	.60
Reading (all).....	.05	.30
News of day (all).....	.15	.15
Political economy (seniors).....	.20	.60
Outline study of man (seniors).....	.20	.60
Moral science (middlers).....	.25	.75
Practice teaching (seniors and middlers).....	.22	.44

The report of each student by each teacher was made separately, and the per cents made out for one class after another as it happened, by no means in the above order, into which, on a general view, they classify themselves. A glance at them suggests the fact that the Indian may do well in studies requiring observation and preception and manual dexterity, and in those requiring reasoning powers if they do not demand much expression in language. In English these are fair, as of course they must be to enter the school; but in reading they are very low, as one would expect who is familiar with the common weakness of voice and habits of reticence and shyness and way of speaking their own language. In the higher studies, which demand deeper thought and more confidence of expression, and both in a strange language, the average must go down, though their interest in these keep it higher than we might expect. Most of them, indeed, are deeply interested in their studies, and there is not one named that does not appear "up to the average" on as much as one class roll, though some are poor enough to make their promotion doubtful or impossible.

In the night school, composed of work students learning trades, are 6 Indian young men: 1 Pawnee, 2 Onondagas from New York, and 3 Sioux. They are on the same basis with the colored students in these classes. Their studies are arithmetic, reading, and English lessons, including writing and spelling. Their per cents in their class are:

Studies.	Above average.	Up to average.
Arithmetic.....	.50	.80
Reading.....	.16	.32
English.....	.16	.32

The spirit of the classes as between Indian and colored is in all cases excellent. The colored students take evident pleasure in encouraging the Indians and having them helped.

There is every evidence here that it is entirely practicable to educate the Indian, and that association with English-speaking schoolmates, near himself in advancement, is an aid in the work. The suggestion which has been made by one familiar with it, that Hampton would do well to take a larger proportion of those able by a knowledge of English to enter the regular normal school at once, that so more may receive the benefits of such association, seems worthy of consideration in the light of these reports.

THE INDIAN SEWING SCHOOL.

(Mrs. Lucy A. Seymour.)

There have been connected with the Indian sewing school the past year 73 girls, some for a few months, others the entire period. The 26th of May, 13 girls returned to their homes, the most of whom had been here three years; the health of the others would not

warrant their remaining. In June, 7 more went to New England to work during the summer months, thus reducing our number to 27. But the hours of vacation were not to be idle ones, for word came to prepare for 7 who were expected from Dakota with Rev. Mr. Frissell in June, and 6 with Mr. La Flesche, from Nebraska; these arrivals increased our number to 40, more than ever before during vacation. Soon the willing hearts and hands of all had placed our new friends on a comfortable basis, and they in turn were ready to assist in replenishing our stock of clothing for those who were to leave in October, and the 9 who were expected in November. Four others have left this spring. All these changes have made great demands upon the clothing department. Ten of the older girls have been advanced to the normal school. They are unable to do much more than make and repair their own clothing; still, with only one assistant, our girls have made 1,760 garments for themselves, and household articles for Winona. Friday is mending day, when each one is expected to repair her clothing and have it ready for inspection that evening. I am often asked, "Do they learn quickly, and accomplish much?" I think the answer is plain when you look at the amount of plain, well-made clothing they can show; few girls can do better.

HOUSEWORK AT WINONA.

(Miss Lovey A. Mayo.)

At the beginning of the present term there were 52 girls in the Indian department, more than ever before. With this goodly number of workers, prospects for a well-kept building looked brighter than in previous years. Another encouraging feature was that there were some girls who did not return to their Western homes that had had several years of experience in Winona Lodge. With their influence and many willing but untrained hands we began our work. For a short while things went on nicely, until sickness came into our midst and for a time stopped many of our earnest workers. This misfortune has followed us all through the term, and the absence of the sick girls from their duties has caused the more fortunate ones to have extra cares. The willingness with which they have taken hold and performed their duties and those of their disabled companions, all these months of unusual illness, deserves great credit.

It is an interesting sight to watch these girls as they go about their regular morning work. At half-past 6 o'clock, when they return from their breakfast, they go directly to their rooms and put them in order. When the bell rings at 7 o'clock they report, each girl at her particular charge in the different halls and corridors, with dust-caps on their heads, and with brooms, brushes, and dust-pans in their hands. Here they work away until each worker's share is in proper order. By 8 o'clock their rooms and the halls and corridors are ready for inspection. Some of the more capable girls have the care of teachers' rooms. The teachers give up their rooms at 8 o'clock, their breakfast hour, and by the time the girls can possibly tidy them up the bell calls them to school. In addition to the above-named cares, the girls have to make, wash, iron, and mend their own clothes.

THE LAUNDRY.

(Miss Georgie Washington.)

The work in the laundry has been done better this term than ever before. Washing was at first the hardest work for an Indian girl, but now it is better understood, and a great deal of pride is taken to make the clothes look as nice as possible. The girls that came to us last fall have learned to do their washing very well indeed for so short a time, and by next term they will be good workers. We have had a great deal of sickness among the girls this term; quite a number were taken out of the laundry, some for a short while, others for weeks. The first week that the youngest Indian girls were put in the laundry, one of them said in a very hopeless way, "Big sheet; can't wash." Could you have seen those tiny hands you would have thought there were other things not as large as a sheet that she could not master. The big sheet was taken away for stronger hands to wash, till the owner insisted on doing it herself, and surprised us all by making it look as "nice as the big girl did."

The most troublesome part of our work is getting the clothes dry on rainy days; we have to keep a very hot fire, all the week sometimes, in the ironing laundry, and hang the clothes there; this of course puts us out for ironing, as both must be done at the same time. We hope very much to have a drying-room soon. I only hope that leaving the laundry in Winona Lodge, with all its conveniences, and returning to the West to meet but few such luxuries will not lessen the desire in these girls to keep their clothes neat and clean.

CARE OF THE SICK.

(Miss Lucy Lovejoy.)

During the summer months the hospital rooms were vacant, but on the approach of winter, bringing with it epidemic diseases, we found the hitherto spacious quarters too narrow, and the overflow was scattered around, even teachers' rooms being pressed into the service. Some of the girls have suffered from serious illness, but many have had some slight ailment which made it necessary to remove them for a time from their more fortunate companions.

The former have always been quiet and submissive, not murmuring and rebelling as many sick people do, but taking the prescribed remedies and yielding with but little irritation to the restraint placed upon them.

The convalescents and those slightly ill are more difficult to manage. When suffering from a cold or severe cough they cannot see the impropriety of seating themselves in an open window, with a damp, chilly wind blowing freely upon them. Their disregard of all the laws of health makes the care of them very trying. They sometimes seem to have the feeling which one of them expressed when remonstrated with for some carelessness which the nurse said a white person would not do, "Because the white man is afraid to die, but the Indian is not," was the reply.

DIET KITCHEN.

(Miss E. F. Patterson.)

The work in this department, as in the hospital, has been very heavy this year. There is a dining-room in connection with the kitchen, where the convalescents and those whom the doctor thinks in need of a change of diet have their meals served to them. To those who cannot leave their rooms, meals are carried by a student appointed to that work. The average number of meals served to colored students in diet kitchen during the year was 633; to Indians, 376; number sent out to colored students, 962; to Indians, 372.

Situated near the diet kitchen is a pleasant room with a long table in the center, covered with a snowy cloth, neatly set with white china. On the walls are pictures, and the windows are draped with bright figured curtains; this is our little Indian girls' dining-room, where about twenty children take their meals; some set the table, others wait on the table, and others wash the dishes, and all may be seen on their knees scrubbing the floor every Saturday morning, each having a certain number of boards to clean. In this way they learn to do useful work, while they seem to enjoy their tasks very much.

HOME LIFE AT THE WIGWAM.

(Mr. Dudley Talbot.)

Home life at the Wigwam, the Indian boys' cottage, has a peculiar charm, from the opportunity it gives one to come in close contact with the young men who have left their homes in the West and are fitting themselves for usefulness in new pursuits; to watch their improvement from month to month; to become familiar with the difficulties which they meet, and to arrange for their advancement by adapting the means at command to their use. Here are fifty-seven boys from ten different tribes. It is but a few weeks since many of them left the free life of the plains, and now they find themselves surrounded by the necessary restraints of a large boarding school. It is surprising that these conditions are accepted so well. It is difficult to imagine that this erect and manly cadet, with neat uniform and well-kept person, was less than a year ago a careless boy running about the agency, with long hair, a strange costume, and a blanket thrown over his shoulders.

The effort is made to have the house-life as attractive and elevating as may be; to fill it so full of good influences that there shall be no room for evil; to give opportunity to spend spare hours profitably and pleasantly, and to encourage the growth and expression of the Christian virtues by acts of kindness, forbearance, and mutual helpfulness. That something of this spirit exists may be seen by watching three games played harmoniously at the same time with one set of croquet, possessed by the boys, the members of one game quietly lifting and holding the balls when in the way of others, the occasional knocking out of the way of one of the balls being given and accepted with good humor.

One of the most useful features of this work is the social life that has gathered around the reading-room, which was furnished through the kindness of friends, who would feel well rewarded if they could hear the expression of pleasure it has occasioned and see

how much good it has done. It is supplied with a variety of papers, books, and games, besides plants, pictures, and mottoes. The esteem in which the books are held is delicately expressed by the hesitation of some to take out the newer ones, for fear of soiling them. There is unmistakable evidence, however, that this scruple has been overcome in some cases. Here, during certain hours of the afternoon and evening, some of the busy teachers and interested friends meet the boys and select such reading matter as they desire; and here, from the annual reports of the officers of the Government, they can get annual information about their people, and a wider knowledge of their condition and needs and of what is being done for them. This contact socially with refined women is doing a great deal to produce gentlemanly deportment, and to change the former use of the assembly room as an arena for wrestling to its intended purpose. It is a pleasant sight on cold or stormy afternoons to see the groups absorbed in games or reading or conversation in this room.

Family prayers at 9 o'clock are conducted by the boys, two taking part each night, one reading a verse from the Bible, one making a short prayer in English or Indian, and all singing a verse and repeating the Lord's Prayer. This gives the eighteen boys who have united with the church this term, and those who were members before, an opportunity to take active part in religious exercises. These few moments also give the officers of the school an opportunity to speak a timely word of admonition or encouragement, in regard to conduct, cleanliness, &c., and for the boys to question them about any puzzling matter.

A lend-a-hand club has been formed, whose aim is not only to provide entertainments which may be profitable for all, but also to lend a helping hand to those students who have returned to their homes, by sending them papers, &c., and keeping up communication with them through its corresponding secretary. Besides the usual officers, there are committees who have charge of its various branches: Debating, literary, and temperance societies, brothers' club, and prayer meetings. Saturday evenings are usually devoted to the exercises of this club. One evening was spent to advantage in organizing a town meeting, at which the boys prepared a warrant and discussed various questions of interest to them. The brothers' club consists of those who take a brotherly interest in some particular boy, aiding him in every way possible to improve. It is interesting to trace the marked improvement of some of the boys to the influence of some of its members. A set of tools has been provided, with which those who are ailing may find attractive occupation, and those who are well make up various articles for decorating the Wigwam, or for sale, to provide a fund for the use of the lend-a-hand club.

The hope in this work is to produce such a picture of home life in the minds of those who may be brought in contact with it as may lead them to strive to realize it upon their return for themselves, and to provide opportunities to make immediate use of the thoughts which they are gathering, and so to be ready for action among their own people.

LITTLE BOYS' HOME.

(Mrs. Irene H. Stansbury.)

This is the third year that Division A has been the home of the little boys, in which to receive the special care that all small children require for their moral and physical development—whether they are born on the plains of the West or in the crowded cities of the East. At present there are 11 in number, ranging in age from eight to fifteen years, and representing five tribes viz: Pima, Omaha, Sioux, Sac and Fox, and Winnebago. Six are full-blooded; the remaining five are half and quarter breeds.

Though these small braves at home are unaccustomed to restraint, they are not difficult to control. Moral suasion, except on rare occasions, has been the only force necessary to use. Like all high-spirited, manly boys, they are full of mischief, and are never so happy as when making a noise, but some of their civilized brothers could take lessons from them in refinement, truthfulness, and patient endurance of suffering. With the exception of a few cases of eye trouble and pneumonia, their health has been good during the year. The younger they are the more readily they learn English. One little fellow nine years of age who came in the fall can make his wants known, and understands what is said to him. The picture-books that are sent them by their kind friends at the North are a never-ending source of amusement, and they enjoy being read to, if the story is founded on fact. The "Story of the Bible" is their favorite book. The courage of its heroes excite great enthusiasm, but their brown eyes grow full and soft, the laughter subsides from their small faces, and the little hands which have been punching each other a few moments before, become still while they listen to the "Story of the Cross." There has been a decided improvement in their English, neatness, and thoughtfulness during the year. Two have pledged themselves to be Christ's "braves" and "to fight under His banner until their life's end." Altogether, this year has been one of encouragement.

Division A is also the temporary home of two Indian couples, who are waiting for their cottages to be built. One of these couples arrived a week ago, bringing with them their two youngest boys, one five years old and the other nine months. Their arrival completed the family group, having sent their two eldest children, one over a year ago, the other last fall, to Hampton. The joy of these little ones on being told that their father and mother would soon be with them was most touching, and the meeting between the long-separated parents and children was a scene not easily forgotten. This couple in sending their young children and then coming themselves many weary miles to learn the "white man's road" and the English language have set an example which we hope others will follow.

SOCIAL LIFE AT WINONA.

(Miss Caroline K. Knowles.)

Saturday night Winona welcomes the Indian boys to its spacious hall and assembly room for an evening with the girls. A variety has been given to these meetings by the helping-hand clubs, one for the girls and one for the boys, which were formed this winter, each club choosing its own officers, thus taking initiatory steps in self-government. Once in two weeks the clubs join at Winona, every other meeting being literary and musical in its character, the boys and girls having recitations, readings, or singing, and the alternate evening is given up to social enjoyment.

At these gatherings the hall presents an animated scene, with groups gathered at tables around the room, where they play checkers, dominoes, and various games, while in the center are others marching through intricate figures, striving for the prizes to be given to those who are most successful. It was at one of these gatherings a little Sioux girl came, with a doleful look on her face, and said of a Celestial who has recently joined us, "I can't make that Chinaman have a good time." Their enthusiasm is often kindled by the presence of visitors, who are always glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to spend an evening with the Indians. It is very interesting to see the old boys and girls try and help the new ones to overcome bashfulness and join in games with the others and watch the rapid progress made by boys in learning the deferential, gallant bearing that they are expected to have towards the girls, who accept the graceful courtesies as if "to the manner born."

You cannot imagine the home life of our Indians; you should see it for yourself. Winona is truly the "elder sister," who receives with open arms all the younger brothers and sisters who come in their joy and sorrow to her. Here those who are homesick and weary after the long journey from the West first find a resting-place, and from here are borne some who have gone to their heavenly home trusting in the Saviour they have learned to love. We have representatives from various agencies. The Omaha cottages have formed a center for those from that tribe, as the Sioux, now building, will for theirs. At Thanksgiving and Christmas the Northern and Southern customs were observed with home-gathering and feasting by the Omaha clan, giving them new ideas of real home life. These little homes are intended to be object lessons, showing the Indians how much can be done with limited means, and thus far the experiment has proved successful.

Thursday nights we have our weekly prayer meetings, and many are the heartfelt, touching prayers sent to the Great Spirit from our home chapel. Sundays here cannot be quiet and restful, but are as busy as days can be. In the morning we assemble for praise and prayer service, when verses selected for the day are recited, and afterwards, drawing around the piano, we spend a pleasant social half-hour singing familiar hymns before the boys go to roll-call. In the evening comes our Sunday school, which closes in time for the service at Bethesda, the Indian and colored uniting in service there, as in chapel at night. The general spirit of the Indians in all religious services is good; they never tire of hearing Bible stories, and their interest in this part of their education is unflagging.

RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

(Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's church, Hampton.)

During the past year I have held regular services with the Indians. Some attend morning service in St. John's church, and in the afternoon we have a Sunday school for the whole Indian department. I desire to acknowledge the efficient services of the faithful teachers who assist me. It is evident they make it a labor of love. Thursday evenings they assemble in the little chapel in Winona for prayer and praise and instruction in God's Word. In addition to the above I have met once a week a class of advanced students for special Bible study. This is a new and important feature in the work. I

have never known the religious tone of the school to be better than during the year past. There is a growing sentiment against what is wrong, against willful disobedience, and Christian Indians are the leading spirits in the Indian school. Five have been baptized by me, and eleven who were baptized in the West have taken upon themselves their baptismal vows. Sixteen were confirmed by Bishop Randolph in St. John's church March 15, a service which no one who was present can forget. Some are now awaiting confirmation. Rev. Mr. Frissell will no doubt report those who joined Bethesda chapel. God's presence is with us, and we have abundant cause for thanksgiving to Him for His great mercies.

The reports from the industrial departments, as given herewith, make a very favorable showing as compared with previous years:

MECHANICAL DRAWING.

(Miss Kate Baker.)

This class consists of 12 of the boys who are learning trades. One is in the blacksmith shop, 1 in the carving school, 2 in the printing office, and the remainder in the carpenter shop. "There are too many necessary things for pupils of this institution to learn for them to spend their time with drawing," is a remark I have often heard made by those who think of drawing only as an accomplishment. Industrial drawing is not an accomplishment, but is as practical in every-day life to the artisan as the multiplication table. To teach carpentry, machine and building construction, and other common industries without drawing is like teaching language without writing. Drawing is the language of form. Even though no industrial use is to be made of this work, the habit of accurate thinking and the proper use of the senses of sight and touch developed by it are valuable enough to amply repay any one for the time spent in obtaining it.

The question at first put by every one in the class was, "Of what use is drawing going to be to us? We don't have to be examined in drawing to enter the middle class, do we?" So I have made every endeavor to bring as many practical illustrations as possible showing the benefit of mechanical drawing to their individual work. For instance, after giving the geometric method of dividing a given line into any number of equal parts, I give the carpenter a board, the blacksmith an iron rod, and the printer a strip of cardboard to be divided into a certain number of equal parts. The carver must fit a given number of squares into a given space. In the same way the octagon is applied by the carpenter in finding at what angle a miter must be cut to exactly turn an octagon corner; the blacksmith draws an octagon-shaped nut, and shows where a bolt should pass through it, &c.

All the rules for parallel perspective have been given and applied. A plan drawn to a scale of each side of the school-room has been made, with separate working drawings of the doors and windows. These have been combined in perspective drawings of the room, showing a floor composed of tiles. Many other applications of perspective problems have been made, as stairs drawn in different positions, boxes, tables, &c. Some members of the class have also taken great pride in patiently working out difficult problems in perspective by themselves.

I think the class has made very good progress. I am not sure but that the pupils have made rapid progress, considering the fact that most of them have never had such simple drawing as is now given in kindergartens and primary schools, and such as the senior class is now taking in preparation for their work in the common schools. The best scholar in the class was greatly puzzled because an angle formed on the opposite side of a line used in illustrating a right angle was not called a left angle. * * * The pupils seem to like the work, but if it were a study of the regular course they would take more interest in it, as it is natural for students to do best that work which is absolutely necessary to promote them.

A "carving school" was opened October 1, in charge of Miss Kate Baker, in which one colored boy has been steadily employed; an average of 5 work an hour and a half a day, 2 being Indians; 25 have taken lessons and practiced more or less steadily; class hours are from 4 to 6 o'clock p. m. Book-shelves, book-racks, crickets, bread-boards, picture-frames, paper-folders, alms-plates, &c., have been made, and sold fairly well.

INDIAN TRAINING SHOPS.

(Mr. J. H. McDowell, in charge.)

Carpenter shop.—Twelve Indians and 4 colored apprentices are employed, Indians on half time, colored on full time, studying evenings. A journeyman instructor has been hired. All are paid according to the value of their labor. Work has been done as fol-

lows: 34 wardrobes for the new girls' building; 30 settees (each to hold five students) for study-room in basement of same; 24 settees and 12 writing desks for academic hall; general repairing of buildings and school furniture, making fences, &c.; repair work at Fort Monroe, amounting to about \$475, three-fourths of it labor.

Paint shop.—There are 2 Indians and 2 colored apprentices, under a journeyman instructor, working as above. The girls' building has been painted and varnished; old buildings and furniture have been repainted and kalsomined and glass reset; a part of four buildings at Fort Monroe and four others in the vicinity have been painted.

The tin shop employs 4 Indians and 2 colored apprentices; 1 journeyman instructor. Work done: 12,000 pieces of contract tinware for Indian service (tin cups and coffee boilers); tin roof on girls' building; repairs to roofs, gutters, spouting, and tinware for the school, and outside work at Fort Monroe, on five buildings for the quartermaster's department.

Harness shop.—Three Indians and 3 negro apprentices, 1 instructor. Work done: 277 sets of double plow harness for the Indian service; 12 sets of carriage harness to order; general repairs for school and neighborhood.

The spirit of work in all the shops has been good; more contentment and less friction than in any previous year, and a better quality of work produced. One colored and 8 Indians left for home on account of sickness; 4 Indians transferred to other departments, where they would thrive better; 7 Indians returned home for expiration of time; all places have been recently filled with material better physically, if not in other respects. The present set of Indian hands is hopeful as to bodily strength, and is superior to any we have had; they seem to appreciate their opportunities. Paying them wages, from \$1 to \$15 a month, is most beneficial, and is, I think, indispensable to their taking an interest in daily work and becoming good mechanics.

Shoe shop, Mr. E. F. Coolidge in charge.—It employs 2 negro and 10 Indian boys; 2 of the latter all day, the rest half of each day; and most of the time one or two outside hands to do all the work required, which has been as follows:

Made for students, 671 pairs shoes.

Outside custom, 55 pairs shoes.

Students' shoes repaired, 1,655 pairs.

The work in the shop has gone on more smoothly than ever before, but has been embarrassed by the unusual sickness of the year, requiring more outside help. Five Indians have left for ill-health, one to return home and two to go to school steadily. A substantial \$2 shoe is made for girls that long outwears the cheaper and more showy store shoe. For the boys we make an English Balmoral for \$2.25, our regulation shoe. Six hundred pairs of men's brogan shoes are being made for the Government, for the Indian service, at \$1.25 per pair. There is no profit in this, but it gives the boys work.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

(Mr. Albert Howe, manager.)

On the home farm, including the normal-school grounds, there is a daily detail of 9 colored and 6 Indian boys, except Monday, when half the entire detail for farming—56 in number—is out, giving each week to every boy an average of a day and a half labor. Eight milkers and drivers are employed all day and study at night for one year.

Sixteen Indian boys, under the special care of Mr. George Davis, a graduate, assistant to the manager, help in the care of the cattle, in plowing and planting cutting and bunching asparagus, and in all kinds of farm work. They are generally well-disposed and easily managed; a few are tough cases.

In the farm repair shops, wheelwrighting and blacksmithing is taught to an equal number of colored and Indian boys, 3 working mornings and the other 3 afternoons in each shop. Here all carts, wagons, and implements needed are made and repaired, and a few are sold each year in the neighborhood; our horses are shod and the general work of a country establishment is done. Many a complete cart has been made by an Indian boy.

PRINTING OFFICE.

(William C. W. Betts.)

In this are employed 8 steady hands (night students), and 3 Indians, who work two days each week; also some outside hands. Two Indians left during the year, one from ill-health, the other from expiration of time. Business has been good during the year.

MEDICAL REPORT.

(Dr. Martha M. Waldron.)

The frequent occurrence of pneumonia and the prevalence of pulmonary disease among the Indian students has been a marked feature of the year. Twelve Indian students have been sent home on account of ill-health: all were consumptives. As many more have been able to continue their work only by the most constant treatment and care. Of the Indian students who have broken down with consumption the greater part have been from Crow Creek and Lower Brulé. Students from other agencies have had about the same proportion of sickness and health as in previous years. The coexistence of two epidemics, tonsillitis and measles, gave a large number of cases, some of which were prolonged and serious, but all of which made perfect recoveries.

A fitting tribute to the earnest and persistent efforts of the teachers from whom I have quoted, and at the same time an evident proof of the capacity of our Indian students, is, I conceive, to be found in the following essays, written and delivered before a large audience on our last commencement day by Zallie Rulow, a Yankton Sioux, the first girl graduate who has spoken from our Hampton platform, and Thomas Miles, a young man from the Sac and Fox Agency, also a member of the graduating class. The first essay is given entire; from the second I give only an extract, as showing the position taken by an intelligent Indian who has seen something of life beyond the boundaries of his own reservation:

THE INDIAN WOMAN.

DEAR FRIENDS: I am glad and happy to have an opportunity given me to speak my few weak words for my race. You all know that once the whole of America belonged to the Indian alone. The white man made his way over here and our forefathers had no learning and no power to protect themselves; they were driven like animals off of their good lands and forced to go from this place to that place.

The war fought for the colored people ended twenty years ago. A war is now going on for the Indians. It is six years only since it began. Our white friends are not fighting for us in the way some of the white people fought for the colored race. They are fighting with their minds.

Some people say it is a long time since the Indian had the light and truth offered him; why did he not accept them. Why is he not yet "civilized"? I'll try to answer this question. So it is a long time, but if one boy is feeding a cat at the same time another is whipping him, is the cat likely to stay and eat while one boy is whipping him, or is he more likely to run away from them both? The white missionary was feeding the Indians at the same time the other white man was fighting him, and the Indian lost faith in the missionary because he and the man who fought him were of the same race and so would not accept the food of the Bible.

We Indians who are at school desire to do away with the two words "savage" and "wild," or to use them only in the right sense. If you should go to my home in Dakota, you would see a great change that has been made during six years. Many lands that used to be dotted with tents are now dotted with houses. There are still tents, but the number has greatly diminished. If you should enter the tents and talk with the people, you would find they are savages. You would find most of them in their Indian dresses. Ask them why they do not dress like the white people, their answer may surprise you. I have an uncle of whom some of you would be afraid, simply because he wears the Indian dress. I once said to him, "Uncle, why do you not dress like a white man?" He answered, "Why, niece, if I had the white man's dress, or a way to get them, I should gladly do so." I then said, "You have to pay for the Indian dress." He replied, "Yes; but not near so much as for the white man's clothes." Many others say the same. A great number of them dress their own way because they cannot afford the citizen clothes. Many of my people in their Indian dresses are true Christians and good, thinking men and women, but they are called savages or wild Indians by other races. They do not deserve to be called so. Where there are savages, we would rather have said the "red" savages, because there are white savages, black savages, and yellow savages.

Some white persons sometimes speak of wanting to go to our homes as missionaries, but they say they are afraid to go because the savages might kill them. Such missionaries will not do to teach our people. We want missionaries who trust God more than that. We want earnest and brave missionaries, who do good work for the sake of doing good as much as for the sake of money.

During the last year in Dakota there was one white man killed by the Indians. How many Indians do you suppose were killed by the white men? There were six Indians

killed by the white men. Of which savage out West do you think you would be most afraid, the red savage or the white savage? I say the Indians are not savages, because they did not kill the white man for nothing. If the white men let Indians alone, the Indians will not bother them, but they will help the white men to obey the laws, although they do not help them to make the laws. When the missionaries go to teach my people they do not refuse to be taught. Many of them are now longing for teachers. As many of you as can, I ask to go and teach the Gospel to them, and we Indians will gladly and earnestly help you to give the light to our people to walk by. Many of the Indians do not know what good white people are. They have not seen them as much as we who come to school do, and for this reason I should think they ought to be more afraid to send their children East than the good white persons ought to be to go West to teach them.

I am an Indian girl, and I wish to speak next of the Indian woman. She has been neglected too long now. It was the Indian woman who made the Indian race what it was in the past. It was the Indian woman with the missionaries who made my people what they are to-day, and it will be the Indian woman to make the Indians what they will be in the future. The higher position given her and the sooner she reaches it, the faster will Indian civilization grow. Therefore, I believe in educating just as many Indian girls as boys. Let these Indian boys be taught to help and respect these Indian girls while they are at school as white boys are taught to respect the white girls, and it will be a great help.

In the past days the Indian woman was expected to do most of the work that was to be done. She used to put up the tipi, carry her own wood and water, sewed clothing for the family, and prepared the food. She was supposed to prepare meals three times a day, but as a general thing she prepared them four or five times a day. In cold weather she kept the fire burning all day and night. She sometimes took care of the horses, but it was when her husband was not able to do it. When she got through with the necessary work she took up her headwork. All the work she did she thought her duty, and went ahead and performed it quietly and well.

The man did very little work; he used to hunt most. When he was at home, he was invited to feast with his friends or at some great feast. He also called others to feast with him. If their friends called in the evening they would first have something to eat. When they were through eating they would smoke the same long pipe and tell their stories of spiders, toads, and owls, which they enjoyed very much. While sitting in the tipi, it was thought very impolite for the woman or children to pass before the men, but it wasn't anything for the men to pass before the women. This is the way the Indians used to live, and it is the way some of them live to-day, but I am glad to say that many of them live differently. At my home in Dakota, many of the Indian men carry the wood and water for the women, and they never think now to ask the women to plow or to cut hay.

We sometimes read of the women in Eastern countries who drown their little girl babies because the little girls are not much thought of there. It is not so among the Indians. The love of an Indian mother for her children is indeed great. To be sure, the love of any mother for her children is strong, but I feel tempted to say that the love of an Indian mother is greater than that of a white mother. The Indian woman does not love her children in the way a white woman does. She thinks the white woman who sends her children to school perhaps across the ocean or at other far places care very little for them. After the white daughters and sons are educated they take care of themselves, and in some cases they have their dear friends to live far from them and they may never see them again on earth. This is a dreadful thought for the Indian mother, for she loves her children in this way: She wants them always to be where she can see them at any time. She wants her children to know how to do such work as she can do.

Some Indian parents want their children to know how to do more than necessary work, but others do not. Some fathers and mothers want their children to know how to read and write, and especially to know to play on the organ. They are very fond of music. Where there is but one girl in the family she is very much cared for. All the finery in the house belongs to her. The best horse the father has is hers. She has her own way about everything. She does very little work.

The Indian girls are sometimes bought for wives, but not so much so as in the past. Those that are bought as a general thing are bought by the men they love.

For all the ignorance that used to be in our country before other races came here we do not know who was responsible. But we know who will be responsible for the ignorance and darkness that are in our land at this present time. We are glad that we have kind friends in our land to whom we can look for help. We thank with all our hearts those friends of our race who are helping us for all their kindness to us. It seems to me that all those Indian Territories and dark States of the colored race in this United States were placed with darkness so that the white people could have a chance to do something for their Heavenly Father.

CITIZENSHIP FOR THE INDIAN.

When I left home I was ignorant of the great work to be accomplished. I hardly knew why I was coming to school. I had no desire to see my ignorant race raised to a higher position; but thanks be to God and the instructions I have received here, I have been made to see more clearly the true condition of the Indian, and a desire has been created within me to see the day when my race like other races shall stand as men among men—when they shall be called citizens of this, that you call the Land of the Free. * * * I don't mean to complain, for there is now taking place a great change, and good men seem trying to compensate the Indian for the wrong of the past. I only want to lay before you his condition, for I have formed the idea that the majority of people think that the Indian is not under any restriction but is as free as the grass which covers his native plain. * * *

That it is possible for the Indian to rise is shown by Indian students in this and other schools; that he can drop his old ways and change from habits which have surrounded him for centuries to ways entirely different, which is a hard thing for any race to accomplish. On the reservation, where he has had a chance, he has begun to open fields and farms; he is learning that labor is not a disgrace. * * * Since he has started in a new life, it is not going to be hard to complete his civilization. The great majority of the Indians have no desire to become citizens. They seem content to live in the old way. But they are not all content; there are some wise men among them who look ahead and see what is best. Many are ignorant that such a right exists. But others are far enough advanced to know and desire it. * * *

The question of citizenship has been in the minds of many friends of the Indian, and it has been before the House of Congress. This is a good proof that the day is coming, when he is better prepared, that the Indian will have given him his rights, which will make him feel as a man ought to feel. I think that then the trouble with the Indian will cease; that instead of holding in his bosom a feeling of hatred to his white brothers, he will love them and be ready to support the flag and the laws of the Union. He will feel that the white man and the red man can live in peace in one great brotherhood, and he will feel himself and be recognized everywhere as a man among men.

In preparing my report for this year, I desire to supplement it by a summarized statement of the results of the work done here for Indians, from its initiation in the spring of 1878 to date. My reason for doing this is that even among the friends of this work a question as to its value has arisen, which can be met only by carefully prepared statistics, or by the still more valuable testimony of qualified observers. In January last, in a speech made before the House of Representatives, Hon. Thomas Ryan (Kansas) said, in regard to Indians educated at Eastern schools:

When we have taught them there for three or four years * * * we are constrained to turn them loose and turn them back into the influences of that barbarism from which we took them when we put them into the schools. It is not long before they succumb to those influences and become exactly what their surroundings are, and lapse back into that barbarism from which they were taken.

While recognizing fully the dangers which beset our boys and girls who go back, of necessity, into the midst of the old life, we still claim that the proportion of those who stand firm and in the main become a power for good is sufficiently large to make the outlook encouraging. As proof of this, I would attract your attention to the following statistics:

Since 1881 Hampton has sent back 189 Indians:

To Dakota	146
To Nebraska	12
To Indian Territory	14
To Arizona	11
To Wisconsin	4
To New York	2
Total	189

Thirty-five of these were poor and sickly material, who were here only for a short time. As to the remainder, we are able to report as follows:

BOYS.

Teaching in Government schools	5
Assisting in Government schools	3
Assistant to missionary	1
Assistant to physician	1
Clerks at agency	2

Interpreters at agency	3
Working at trades at agency	7
Other employés at agency	9
Printing at agency	1
Attending school at agency	6
Working on their own or parents' farms	18
United States scout	1
Cutting cord-wood	1
At home, behaving well	5
Unemployed, or not doing well	7
Returned to Hampton for more education	14

GIRLS.

Teaching in schools	4
Attending school	11
At home, doing well	8
Married well	5
Unemployed, or not doing well	3
Returned to Hampton for more education	6
Assisting in Government schools	2
Died since return (both sexes)	31
Total	154

The record as to conduct and influence after return, which is made from reports of agents and missionaries, from correspondence with the students themselves, and from the personal observations of officers and teachers of the Hampton school, is as follows:

Exceptionally good and strong	18
Good, or satisfactory	41
Fair, or uncertain	14
Bad (4 expelled)	12
Attending other schools	18
Returned to Hampton	20
Poor and sickly material returned	35
Died since return	31
Total	189

Most of those who have gone to other schools are very promising, and many who have died lived long enough to do good work and leave a helpful influence. Three girls under the record "fair" were unsatisfactory at first, but are now married well, as is also one recorded "bad." The average length of time spent at home is two years. In these figures are not included the seventeen Cheyennes and Arapahoes who, in 1878, came under Captain Pratt's care, from Saint Augustine, Fla., most of whom have turned out well.

The Rev. Messrs. Frissell and Gravatt have, as officers of the school, studied the question under consideration very carefully, and make the following statements. Mr. Frissell says:

I have been able the past year to spend a month among the Indians in Dakota, taking thirty-five of our students to their homes in the West, placing them as teachers in schools and workers in the shops, and bringing with me to Hampton from their reservations on the Missouri thirty-two Indians. I believe that none of our work among them is lost. I found some of them in the blanket in the camp, but even then there was a sense of shame as they met me that gave promise of better things. Some of them had relapsed partially. They would go back to the camps for a time, but the better life would assert itself and they would come back, ask for work, and struggle for better things. Many of them in the face of physical weakness and terrible temptation have fought a good fight. Out in a cemetery on the banks of the Missouri the interpreter showed me the grave of a Hampton student, and in his broken English he paid him his tribute of respect. "He try hard to walk to white man's way; too hard for him." He had died in the struggle. Some work steadily, cultivate farms, have nice, respectable houses, and live Christian lives.

Mr. Gravatt, on his return late in August from the Indian country, made the following report:

But what has become of Hampton returned students? we are often asked. At Yankton Agency I did not hear of one doing badly at present. There were two or three who had given some trouble and caused some anxiety to friends, but had done nothing criminal. One of them has married, and has settled down to household duties. Her house, while a log cabin, shows the effects of school-training. She had it quite nicely fitted up; a sewing-machine was an important piece of the furniture, and she showed me a dress she had made, getting the pattern from Butterick.

Joseph Estes had been teaching in the Government school with great success; his Hampton methods had been copied by other teachers.

David Simmons, who had worked faithfully as issue clerk for some years, voluntarily resigned his place to take a farm. I saw his crops; the wheat was very beautiful. The agent said, so far as he knew, it was the best wheat raised in Dakota. One noticeable thing is that nearly all of these children are very regular in their church attendance.

We have returned about twenty-three to Lower Brulé Agency. Of this number several have died, and I heard of two only who have acted badly. One boy, who was here about six months and sent home because physically unsound, has painted himself, and was a regular attendant upon the dances, I learned. A girl who was here a short time and was returned home because unwell had been very wild. Some had dropped back, but had come up again. Like all children, some had been indiscreet, but I believe it was nothing more.

At Crow Creek Agency I found one girl whose conduct had been very bad. To this agency we have returned more than twenty. Some have been teaching, some farming, and others working in the shops. Eugene First Hail, a promising boy, whom we took home a year ago because of weak lungs, has greatly improved in health and is working at his trade in the Government shop. The agent says he is the best boy he has ever had in the shop. He made a desk for the agent's office which would do credit to a much older workman.

The boys who returned with me found the schools closed, and not being able to secure places in the shops, went to work in the harvest field.

Amy Wizi, daughter of the chief, not finding her home civilized enough, could not eat as they ate or sleep as they slept. She took some chinaware which her father had some time before bought from a retired agent, but which he had been unable to use, and arranged for the first time the table in a civilized manner, thus delighting the old man's heart.

It surprised me that these children stand up as well as they do. The old Indians try to drag them down, fearing they may lose their power. Where employes have not a missionary spirit it is to their interest to keep these boys out of employment. In some cases there is not enough sympathy for them and they feel it. In the next place there are not facilities for work. The demand is now greater than the supply. These students go and ask for work and the agent really has nothing to give them. Major Gasmann, whose heart is thoroughly in his work, is going to apply to the Department for more schools, shops, and houses for employes, and thus provide for the returned students. This is of the first importance and everything should be done to further his effort.

The reports from the various agencies are covered by the figures already given, and the general feeling among the most thoughtful and trustworthy of the agents is expressed, I believe, in the following letter from Major Gasmann at Crow Creek:

As soon as the young men return home they generally demand work. Unfortunately I have not the work to give them. I can only employ a certain number. They become impatient at this delay and sometimes speak unadvisedly with their lips. I have advised them to work with their friends upon their farms until such time as I can get work for them at the agency. I regret that some of them have joined with the old chiefs and have consulted with them unwisely. None of them, as far as I know, have gone back to Indian ways, but not having employment, they are restless and sometimes unreasonable.

Here at Crow Creek two are now at work, one as wheelwright and the other as blacksmith's apprentice. The others are all working on farms; have assisted in harvesting and haying and, as far as I can see, have conducted themselves well. I am in hopes of being able to establish several day schools soon, here and at Lower Brulé, where I shall place those fitted for such work. I am doing all I can for these young people, and I have no doubt but that most of them will do well. What we must have is more industries at the agencies, and day schools where these young people can be regularly employed.

The test of the trained Indian is certainly his record at home rather than at school, and as the observations given above cover a period of five years, we feel that even if they are not held to be conclusive proof of the steadfastness of a majority of our returned Indians they should at least be laid before the public and given due consideration.

The earnestness of the present administration in doing justice to the red man gives reason for the hope that during the next four years rapid progress will be made in providing means for his improvement, to which I believe everything goes to show that the Indian will respond. There are to-day twenty tribes or parts of tribes ready to take up lands in severalty, waiting for necessary legislation, and herded meanwhile on reservations, without hope. Probably not 3,000 out of the 11,700 Indian youth now enrolled in boarding and day schools are getting a thorough practical training. Fifteen thousand would take it if they could, thirty thousand need it. Weak, half-equipped schools will never do it.

By providing last year twenty-five assistant farmers, our Government recognized the need and wisdom of helping the present generation of Indians with practical teaching for their daily life; ten times that number should be employed to help them select farms and prepare them. A good farmer to every hundred Indian families would accomplish better results practically than a teacher of thirty Indian children collected for a few hours a day in a school-room on a reservation. The Canadian Government instituted some years ago home farms on their reserves, on which farm instructors reside, who taught the Indians the practical management of their farms. They have done a good work, have diminished the cost of supporting Indians, and are an example to our own legislators. It is needless to say, however, that when these Indians farmers or agents are appointed for political reasons, as is sometimes the case, they are worse than none at all.

Payment of the treaty debt of over \$4,000,000 would if wisely used in this and other directions push forward the whole line of Indian life without cost to the nation.

My own opinion is, decidedly, that the best training we can give an Indian is three years at school, dividing the time equally between study and work; then from one year

to eighteen months at home, where he proves himself, is apt to feel his imperfection and apply to return, which is allowed on condition that he shall fit himself specially for a teacher, farmer, or mechanic. His education then covers six or seven years, and with fair conditions the result, had as reservation life is, gives a very small proportion of failures.

The Indian in his present miserably unfixed relations is at the mercy of well-meaning legislators, who are as a rule ignorant of or indifferent to the facts of his condition. They vote him millions which pauperize him, but provide most inadequate means for the kind of education that will make a man of him, while they give such salaries that competent agents are the exception, although the Indian's agent is his "father," shapes his future, and should be the best man that can be found. The details of his management are in some respects assumed as much by the legislative as by the executive department of our Government; hence a hydra-headed control that makes progress difficult. Measures which could push Indian civilization farther in the next five years than it has advanced in the last fifty have been approved by the Senate but have lain neglected before the House of Representatives.

The real difficulty is a lack of public sentiment. For this the cause of Indian progress waits. The remedy is in such organizations as the "Indian Rights Association" and the "Women's National Indian Association," through whose friends and agents facts gathered at first-hand are given through the press, platform, and pulpit to the public, whose responsive interest has already had a marked effect at Washington. The Indian question has become the Indian crisis. Game, the basis of life, has gone, being replaced in part by the false and mischievous system of Government rations. With scarcely diminished numbers, this people has been pushed across the continent, brought at last to bay on lands which they cannot long hold as tribes—for the reservation must go—and pressed on all sides by our relentless civilization. They need a strong, wise care. Their salvation is in citizenship, in the right to vote, in "land, law, and education." The practical difficulty is not in the Indian; it is in Congress. The remedy is public sentiment.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,

Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN SCHOOL,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., August 1, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of the school under my care. The school was organized in January, 1881, and has steadily grown in size and usefulness.

One year ago the inconvenient and unhealthy residence, temporarily occupied for more than three years, waiting for the promised new buildings, was exchanged for the more commodious ones erected by the Department. The school has suffered however for the want of many appliances which should have been provided for in the plans of the buildings, and which the limited means of the contractors prevented being supplied; yet a considerable sum of money was expended by them for furniture, pumps, sidewalks, and necessary outbuildings.

Most satisfactory progress has been made in holding the children in school—the average attendance during the year of 156 having been very uniform.

The noted event of the year was the coming to the school of 60 Apache children. A few of the older ones could not endure the restraints of school life and shortly ran away; but the larger part remained during the entire school-year, and made rapid progress, particularly in the line of manual labor.

The Ute children having been in the school the allotted time—two years—were sent to their homes. They were much improved, the younger ones in scholarship and the older ones in inclination and ability to work, but the time was too short to secure permanent results, and an effort should be made to send them, as soon as possible, to some school.

The first Pima children to come to the school arrived during the year, and have reflected credit upon the training they received from their instructors at the agency.

The larger number of the pupils came from the pueblos of New Mexico. Of the 19 pueblos in the Territory, only 10, however, were represented, and of these 5 had 3 or a less number of children in the school. The pueblo of Laguna, acknowledged to be the most advanced, had the largest number (32) of children in the school, and in addition sent 58 to Carlisle, Pa. The pueblos of Zuni, Acoma, Isleta, Santo Domingo, Jemez, San Juan, and Taos, with perhaps one or two others, are large enough to furnish as many children for school as Laguna does, and it is important that they be induced to do so at once. The pueblos are industrious, support themselves, and have

considerable knowledge of their personal and community rights; they are without doubt, under the treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo, citizens of the United States, and they only need education to enable them to exercise their full rights as such, and to become useful factors in our body politic.

The objects to be attained in the education of Indian youth, namely the training of hand, head, and heart as a preparation for lives of usefulness and honor, have been constantly kept in view and secured so far as possible by human effort with limited facilities. The school-room work has been well done, and the results have been hopeful. I have emphasized the necessity of thoroughness rather than superficial progress. The ease with which an Indian memorizes tempts the teacher to force him, whereas the crudeness of his reasoning powers calls for painstaking slowness for their proper development. The principles of Christian ethics and the foundation truths of Christianity have been taught not merely as theoretical facts but as the guides and essential rules of right living.

I apprehend that the work of this school is very fundamental; it should prepare the rising generation to sustain the next in more successful strides toward higher civilization, and as it may scarcely expect to graduate students of erudition or professors of ethics, its more earnest attention should be directed to the "hand-training," in order to produce "bread winners," which the barbarous Indians must first become before they are fitted for further social advances. In attempting to fulfill this mission, the school has found itself sadly crippled for means. To pay skilled mechanics as foremen and to procure the necessary plant for their operations, involves the expenditure of more money than can reasonably be expected from contractors whose compensation from the Government is only about 50 per cent. of the cost of maintaining the school. I would most earnestly call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to this fact: that the niggardliness of the Department has heretofore prevented this school from undertaking the most vital and pressing departments of the work it designs to do, and I would as earnestly request him to so administer affairs as to prevent this obstruction, unintentional doubtless so far as the legislators are concerned. As a practical remedy, allow me to suggest that special contracts be entered into for the maintenance of an industrial department, by which an amount—say \$10 per pupil per annum—would be given for each trade established, to which at least one instructor should devote his whole time.

During the year both boys and girls have been employed in domestic work, especially in the dining-room and laundry. In addition the girls have been taught sewing, cooking, and the care of the sick, a most important educator for essentially selfish natures.

A farm has been operated during the year and 40 acres were cultivated. The boys worked with commendable application, especially the wild Apaches. It was very gratifying to find that a few months' patient training transformed the restless young brave who regarded work as disgraceful to a man into an active and persistent laborer.

One of the industrial teachers being a painter by trade, a corps of apprentices was formed from the boys, and a good deal of work was done during the year. Contracts were taken in the town and several large houses were painted, grained, and decorated in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

The carpenter had a large number of boys under his care during the year, and they developed singular aptitude. One Apache boy in particular did not miss a single half day's work with the carpenter from October to July, and he acquired noticeable skill in the use of tools.

A class of stonemasons, selected from the pueblo upon whose land the stone was quarried, worked out door and window sills with care and accuracy.

An attempt to teach boys trade and business operations, thanks to the philanthropy of some Albuquerque merchants, was quite successful. The boys slept at the school, carried their dinners, and walked back and forth to their work in town, and went to school in the evening. There were six employed during the year—one in a blacksmith shop, one in a harness shop, one in a tinsmith's shop, one in a hardware store, one in a retail dry-goods store, and one in a wholesale dry-goods store. The last one was specially bright, and, much to the surprise of his employers, within a month, with no instruction and secretly, learned perfectly their private cost-mark. After being in the store a few months he put up with dispatch and perfect accuracy a large bill of goods from the badly-written order of a country merchant.

The ultimate object of the Indian schools is, as I understand, not so much the improvement of individuals as the gradual uplifting of the race. To this end it is important to guard against the formation of a wide gulf between parent and child, and to prevent the child from acquiring notions inconsistent with proper filial respect and duty. I am, therefore, anxious to have local and neighborhood day schools maintained; to have boarding schools multiplied within easy reach of their homes, so that the parents may often visit their children, and thus grow accustomed to their improvement, and so that the children may spend each year a long vacation at their homes. I would recommend that at this school, therefore, the term consist of nine months, giving the children three months at their homes. The schools at the east

and far from the children's homes should be used as normal schools, to prepare those who have shown ability and aptitude at the local boarding schools to be teachers and leaders of their people.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

R. W. D. BRYAN,
Superintendent.

SITKA, ALASKA, *July 1, 1885.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you the following annual report of the Indian industrial and training school, Sitka, Alaska, for the year ending June 30, 1885:

As this is the first report to your office from this school, a brief preliminary statement is in order.

In the spring of 1876 nine Tsimpshian Indians came up the coast from Port Simpson, British Columbia, and took a contract for cutting wood for the military post then at Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

At the close of their contract, in the fall, as they were about returning to Fort Simpson, Clah, who had been the leader among those Indians, was persuaded to remain and open a school. Such was the anxiety of the people to learn that his school was attended by 60 to 70 adults, besides children. "These people," said a sailor, "are crazy to learn. Going up the beach last night I overheard an Indian girl spelling words of one and two syllables. Upon looking into the house, I found that, unable to procure a school-book, she was learning from a scrap of newspaper that she had picked up."

Touched by the eagerness of this people to learn, a soldier at the post wrote to Major-General Howard, then in command of that military district, asking if some society could not be interested to send them a competent teacher. The letter was placed in my hands in May, 1877, and immediately published in the Chicago Tribune. To gain a better understanding of this movement of the natives for a school, I made them a visit in August, 1877. In passing through Portland I found a teacher who had had large experience in mission work and Indian schools—Mrs. A. R. McFarland—whom I took with me.

Going ashore upon our arrival, August 10, I heard the ringing of the bell for the afternoon school, and went directly to the school-house. About twenty pupils were in attendance, mostly young Indian women. Two or three boys were present; also, a mother and her three little children. As the women took their seats on the rough plank benches each one bowed her head in silent prayer, seeking divine help in her studies. Soon a thoughtful Indian man of about twenty-five years of age came in and took his seat behind the rude desk. The familiar hymn "What a friend we have in Jesus" was sung in English; a prayer followed in the Chinook jargon, which is the common language of the various tribes on this coast, closing with the repetition, in concert of the Lord's Prayer in English. After lessons were studied and recited, the school arose, sung the long-meter doxology, and recited in concert the benediction. Then the teacher said, "Good afternoon, my pupils," to which came the kindly response, "Good afternoon, teacher."

The school was in full operation, but under great difficulties. They greatly needed maps and charts; they were also in great need of a school-house. At the time of my visit they were renting a dance-hall for a school-room. Upon the return of the miners for the winter the hall had to be given up, and the school was held in a dilapidated log house. I found that their stock of books inventoried as follows: four small Bibles, four hymn books, three primers, thirteen first readers, and one wall chart.

Mrs. McFarland was at once placed in charge of the school, with Clah as an assistant and Mrs. Sarah Dickinson, a Christian Tongass Indian, as interpreter. Early in the history of her school Mrs. McFarland found a difficulty in holding her girl pupils. According to the customs of their people, they were frequently hired or sold by their own mothers to white men and others for base purposes. And the brighter the girl the greater her danger; for, as she improved in the school, she began to dress more neatly, comb her hair, and keep her person more cleanly; the dull stolid cast of countenance gave way to the light of intelligence, and she began to be more attractive, and consequently in greater demand. To save these girls necessitated the establishment of a "home" into which they could be gathered, and thus taken out from under the control of their mothers. Consequently a home was added to the school in October, 1878, and kept in what was formerly the hospital building of the military post.

In July, 1879, I made a second trip to Alaska, taking with me Miss Maggie J. Dunbar, of Steubenville, Ohio, as teacher. Relieved from the care of the school-room, Mrs. McFarland was able to give her whole time to the boarding and industrial departments.

During that season I commenced the erection of a large two-story building, with basement and attic, 40 by 60 feet, for the use of the home and school, which was completed the following season at an expense of \$7,600.

In March, 1882, the school was divided, Rev. John W. McFarland taking the boys' and Miss Dunbar the girls' departments. In September, 1882, Miss Kate A. Rankin was placed in charge of the industrial department.

On the 9th of February, 1883, the school buildings were burned to the ground, and the school again found shelter in the old military hospital.

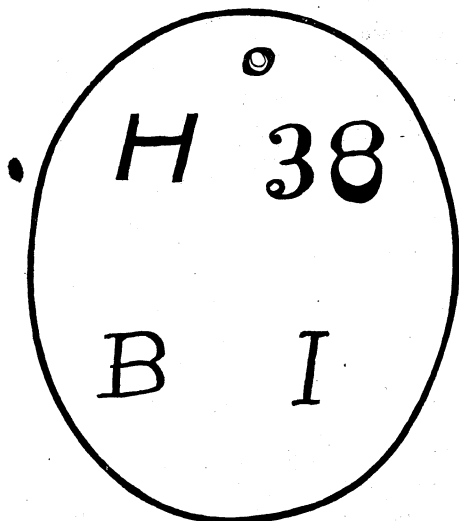
In the summer of 1884 the school teachers and pupils were removed to Sitka.

SITKA.

In the winter of 1877-'78 I secured the appointment of Rev. John G. Brady for Sitka, and in April, 1878, a school was opened by Mr. Brady and Miss Fannie E. Kellogg. In December, through a combination of circumstances, it was discontinued. In the spring of 1880 Miss Olinda Austin was sent out from New York City, and reopened the school April 5, in one of the rooms of the guard-house, with 103 children present. This number increased to 130. Then some of the parents applied for admission, but could not be received, as the room would not hold any more. Miss Austin received the support and substantial assistance of Captain Beardslee, then in command of the United States ship Jamestown, Lieutenant Simonds and other naval officers, who proved themselves warm friends of the enterprise. In July the school was moved to the old hospital building.

In November some of the boys applied to the teacher for permission to live at the school-house. At home there was so much drinking, talking, and carousing that they could not study. The teacher said she had no accommodations, bedding, or food for them. But they were so much in earnest that they said they would provide for themselves. Upon receiving permission, seven Indian boys, thirteen and fourteen years of age, bringing a blanket each and a piece of tin for a looking-glass, voluntarily left their homes and took up their abode in a vacant room of one of the Government buildings. Thus commenced the boarding department of the Sitka school. Soon other boys joined them. One was a boy who had been taken out to be shot as a witch, but was rescued by the officers of the Jamestown and placed in the school. Capt. Henry Glass, who succeeded Captain Beardslee in command of the Jamestown, from the first, with his officers, took a deep interest in the school. As he has had opportunity he secured boys from distant tribes and placed them in the school.

In February, 1881, Captain Glass established a rule compelling the attendance of the Indian children upon the day school, which was a move in the right direction and has worked admirably. He first caused the Indian village to be cleaned up, ditches dug around each house for drainage, and the houses whitewashed. These sanitary regulations greatly lessened the sickness and death-rate among them. He then caused the houses to be numbered, and an accurate census taken of the inmates—adults and children. He then caused a label to be made of tin for each child, which was tied around the neck of the child, with his or her number and the number of the house



on it, so that if a child was found on the street during school hours the Indian police man was under orders to take the numbers on the labels and report them, or the teacher each day would report that such numbers from such houses were absent that

day. The following morning the head Indian of the house to which the absentee belonged was summoned to appear and answer for the absence of the child. If the child was willfully absent, the head man was fined or imprisoned. A few cases of fine were sufficient. As soon as they found the captain in earnest, the children were all in school. This ran the average attendance up to 230 and 250; one day reaching, with adults, 271. In April Mr. Alonzo E. Austin was appointed principal of the school and Mrs. Austin was appointed matron.

On the 24th of January, 1882, the old Russian log hospital building that sheltered the school was burned, and the pupils were placed in an abandoned Government stable, which was roughly fitted up for them.

In the summer of that year, by the advice of the naval commander, the collector of customs and a few of the leading citizens, I selected a tract of land outside the village as a permanent location for the school, and erected "Austin Hall," a large two-story building, 100 by 50 feet in size. Mr. Walter B. Styles was placed in charge of the industrial department.

NEW BUILDINGS, ETC., 1884-'85.

During the fall and winter of 1884 the following buildings were erected: "Central hall," a two-story frame building, 130 by 59 feet in size (this building contains school-rooms, dining-hall and kitchens, both for school and teachers' mess, sewing-rooms, girls' dormitories, teachers' rooms, &c.; it was occupied January 1, 1885); a laundry, 1½ stories, 20 by 25 feet; a bakery, 1½ stories, 14 by 25 feet; and a wagon-shed, 30 by 10. Iron pipes have been laid for half a mile from the buildings to Indian River, furnishing the institution with an abundant supply of pure soft water.

EMPLOYÉS.

Sheldon Jackson, July, 1884, to March, 1885, superintendent.

A. J. Davis, March to June, 1885, superintendent.

William A. Kelly, June, 1885, superintendent.

Rev. Alonzo E. Austin, assistant superintendent and chaplain.

John Walker (Indian), July to March, industrial teacher.

Thomas Heaton, March to June, industrial teacher.

Mrs. A. E. Austin, boys' department, matron.

Mr. A. R. McFarland, girls' department, matron.

Miss Kate A. Rankin, sewing department.

Miss Margaret Dauphin, laundry and kitchen.

Miss R. A. Kelsey, school-room.

W. D. McLeod, machinist.

M. Cragin, watchman and assistant.

David Jackson (Indian), boot and shoe department.

Sergeant Myers, U. S. N., volunteer drill-master.

There have been in connection with the school during the year 47 boys and 90 girls, making a total attendance of 137. The average age of the boys has been 14 years, and of the girls 10½.

There have been one marriage and three deaths. One of the girls married the interpreter of the Takoo mission. A boy and girl have died with consumption, and a girl of pneumonia. This was the first death in the boys' department during the five years' history of the school.

The several tribes are represented as follows:

Tribe.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kokwatons, of Sitka.....	22	12	34
Kaksahes, of Sitka.....	16	10	26
Hoochinoo.....	3	10	13
Kake.....	1	1	2
Hoonah.....	4	3	7
Yakatat.....		3	3
Stickine.....		30	30
Chilcat.....	1	6	7
Takoo.....		5	5
Hanega.....		3	3
Tongass.....		1	1
Stick.....		3	3
Hydah.....		1	1
Creole.....		2	2
Total.....	47	90	137

On account of causes hereafter mentioned the school closes the year with only 26 boys and 33 girls. Total present attendance, 59. All the pupils are required to be in the school-room half the day and the work-rooms the other half.

SCHOOL.

In the school-rooms they pursue the studies usual to the primary and intermediate grades and are making fair progress, when it is considered that their studies are in, to them, a foreign language. An analogous position would be to attempt to instruct the children of New York or Massachusetts in arithmetic, geography, grammar, &c., through the medium of Chinese teachers and text-books. Without any legal power on the part of the teachers or public sentiment among the parents to hold the children, and with the direct or indirect opposition of several of the Government officials, it has been very difficult to exercise the authority necessary to secure the best results in speaking English.

INDUSTRIAL.

All the manual labor of the institution is performed by the children themselves under the supervision and instruction of the teachers. There is not a hired servant about the establishment. The older and more advanced girls in charge of the divisions and of the teachers' kitchen are paid a small compensation; also the older boys in the carpenter-shop.

THE GIRLS.

The girls are divided into three classes and serve in rotation in each of the three divisions.

(1) *Kitchen and dining department.*—Much of the time and strength of this department is taken up in the necessary work of providing the daily meals. More and more attention will, however, be given to training the pupils in the best method of cooking meats, fish, and vegetables; the preparation of corned, smoked, and pickled meats and fish; the drying and preserving of berries; the care of winter vegetables, making yeast and baking bread; the care of milk, butter and cheese making; the proper washing of dishes and care of kitchen utensils and the care of store-room and pantry; also the setting, waiting upon and clearing off of tables; the care of knives, forks, spoons, &c.

(2) *The dormitory and sewing department.*—In the dormitory, halls, &c., the girls attend to the sweeping and scrubbing of floors; dusting and orderly arrangement of furniture; making of beds; care of slops; simple adornment of walls; cleaning and care of lamps; care of clothes, closets, bedding, &c. As they have nothing of this in their native homes it is a long step forward in their civilization. In the sewing department they are taught the usual cutting and making of clothes; the changing, mending, and patching of garments; knitting and darning; practice with the sewing machine, &c. They are fond of and excel in sewing and knitting, and it is doubtful whether any equal number of white girls gathered promiscuously into a school would do as well.

(3) *The laundry department.*—In addition to the usual weekly washing and ironing of the clothes, bedding, &c., of the pupils, special instruction will be given to the manufacture of lye from wood ashes, of soft-soap and starch.

THE BOYS.

The boys in a general way are divided into two classes for work. The smaller ones cut and carry in the fire-wood, keep the grounds cleaned up and do the chores generally. The larger ones cut and raft the logs for fire-wood, draw the seine when fishing, and work in the carpenter-shop. Much of the work of the past year, of extracting stumps, grading and ditching land, rafting logs and lumber, procuring and carrying rock for foundations and lumber for the buildings from the beach (there are no horses or oxen here) has been done by the boys of the school. They also did much of the work of erecting the main central building of the institution—a house two and a half stories high, 130 feet long, and 50 feet wide. This was done under the supervision of the head or "boss" carpenter, John Walker, himself a full-blooded Indian, educated at the Forest Grove Indian School.

Having no roads or appliances for getting logs out of the woods, the custom of the country is to find a suitable tree so near the ocean shore that, when cut, it will fall into the water. These are lashed together, and when the tide is in the right direction floated to their destination. The available trees near to Sitka having been cut off, the school boys are compelled to go from 8 to 12 miles away for their annual supply of fire wood. This adds greatly to the fatigue and danger of the work. Our boats have been driven ashore, and occasionally a raft scattered by a storm, but so far no lives have been lost, and the boys have gained practice in seamanship.

FISHERIES, ETC.

A seine has been provided and the boys have packed thirty-four barrels of choice salmon for the use of the school. As fish are one of the chief commercial commodities of the country, and one which will furnish the natives with an ample and reliable means of support, special attention will be given to it. The boys will be instructed in the names, habits, and commercial value of the various kinds of fish in their waters; improved methods of taking and preparing them for market; the making and mending of nets; the management and repair of boats; rope-splicing and sail-making; swimming; naval drill; together with instruction concerning the tides and the use of the compass.

CARPENTER-SHOP.

The erection of buildings for the institution during the past year has given a special impetus to wood work. The native races on this coast are noted for their skill in the manufacture of canoes, and carving in wood, stone, and metals, so that the boys very readily and quickly become skillful in the use of tools. As an encouragement to the boys, the school has very properly been given the contract of making the school furniture for all the Government schools in Alaska. During the coming year some attention will be given to the manufacture of household furniture. It is also hoped that a cooper-shop may be opened to provide barrels and casks for the salting of fish.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

An injunction having been served on the officers of the school, through the malice of United States District Attorney Haskett and Judge McAllister, preventing work on the school property at the time the vegetable garden should have been planted, but little has been raised this season. In previous seasons the school garden has been the most flourishing one in the place. Since the dissolving of the injunction by the court, considerable has been done in removing stumps, and grading and ditching land. It would be well if the Government would set apart a special sum for the carrying on in connection with the school an

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

There is a wide diversity of views concerning the agricultural and horticultural capabilities of this region, and necessarily great ignorance. The early Russian settlers were here for furs, and the more recent Americans for trading and mining. No systematic effort intelligently prosecuted has been made to ascertain what can or cannot be raised to advantage. The industrial and training school of this distant and but little known section of the United States furnishes a basis for a department that shall make careful experiments extending over a term of years to ascertain the vegetables, grains, grasses, berries, and small fruits, apples and larger fruits, trees, flowers, &c., best adapted to the country; the best methods of cultivating, curing of and gathering of the same; tree planting and grafting of fruit trees; the development of the wild cranberry; cattle, hog, and poultry raising; and butter and cheese-making. If the Government will determine what can be done in this direction, both settlers and the natives will utilize the information gained. Such a course will add both to the wealth of the country and the comfort of the people.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

No systematic training has yet been given in this important department, although considerable has been done in the way of repairing shoes. More and more prominence will be given this department as the work develops.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

As the work of the school becomes more systematized, special instruction will be given both sexes in physiology, the laws of health, common sanitary regulations, simple remedies, treatment of accidents (particularly cuts and gunshot wounds), treatment of persons rescued from drowning, cooking for, waiting upon, and nursing the sick.

OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE AND THE RESULT.

The native races upon this coast are a docile people and easily influenced by those in authority. While the country was under naval rule, Captains Glass, Beardslee, Lull, Coaglan, and others gave their influence in favor of the school, and the school-room was crowded with pupils.

In the fall of 1884 the naval rule was superseded by that of the civil government. As the securing of the civil government was largely due to the friends of the school (see Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1882-'83, Government Printing Office, 1884; note pages xlv and xlvi), they had a right to expect the friendly co-operation of the new officials. Further, the native races compose fifteen-sixteenths of the population to be cared for, and have a claim upon the attention of the officers. Still further, Congress had voted an appropriation for the education of these people, and the most important services the officers could render the Government and the country was to throw their whole official influence in favor of the education of the native races up to American citizenship. Had they done this—had they followed the example of the naval commanders that had preceded them, and made the natives feel that the officers really desired the regular attendance of the children at school—all of the native schools would have continued to make progress and produce results satisfactory to the Government.

But, very strangely and unexpectedly, Governor Kinkead (the few weeks he spent in Alaska of the year he was governor), United States Judge Ward McAllister, jr., United States Marshal Hillyer, Deputy Marshal Sullivan, and United States Interpreter George Kastrimetoff, directly or indirectly threw their influence against the schools, and the native parents soon learned that the officers did not care whether they sent their children to school or not. The most open opposition, however, came from United States District Attorney E. W. Haskett. Secretly pushed forward by others, he sought to disturb the school in the occupancy of the land upon which are situated the school buildings and improvements.

Following the precedent made in the organization of the Territory of Oregon, and afterwards that of Washington, Congress, in the organic act providing a civil government for Alaska, enacted as follows:

And provided also. That the land not exceeding 640 acres at any station now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said section, with the improvements thereon erected by or for such societies, shall be continued in the occupancy of the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong, until action by Congress.

Mr. Haskett, working upon the race prejudice of the Russian Creoles, made them believe that the Government was giving to the Indians land that their children would some day need. This resulted in two or three so-called "citizens' meetings," mainly composed of Creoles, at which resolutions were adopted and sent to Washington protesting against the industrial school being allowed the use of the land reserved by Congress for it. At these meetings the United States district attorney was the chief speaker, and in his incendiary harangues assured them that the school had no right to the land where its buildings are, and that if any Russian wanted any of the land claimed by the school all he had to do was to go and occupy it. As a consequence one of the simple-minded Creoles went into the front yard of the school, staked out the corners of a house, and commenced getting out the foundations. Several others were preparing to do the same thing.

This necessitated the immediate construction of a fence in front of the school grounds. Upon the setting of the posts, Mr. Haskett encouraged the Creoles to make a complaint that the school was obstructing a public highway, because the fence was not 30 feet from the center of a road used as a public highway, but which has no legal status as such. The fence was the same distance from the road as every other fence on it, and was built in uniformity with them. Through misrepresentations to the court an injunction was secured against all the officers and employés of the school, forbidding the completion of the fence, the clearing out of underbrush and grading of the land, the setting out of shade trees, construction of walks, or even any work upon the school buildings themselves. When the case was reached at the regular term of court the injunction was dissolved.

Upon the acquisition of Alaska in 1867, a company of United States troops was stationed at Sitka. In procuring their fuel they first cut the trees accessible to the beach. When those nearest to the beach were gone, they naturally cut those adjoining, all the time penetrating farther into the woods and farther from the beach. After the first rise of ground at the beach the land is swampy, and in order to get out the fire-wood the troops made a temporary corduroy road. The farther they penetrated the forest for wood the longer the road grew, until when the troops were withdrawn in 1877 it was nearly half a mile long. It commences on the beach and abruptly terminates in the woods. Its commencement, ending, and whole course is on the land reserved by Congress for the school.

In order to inclose the school buildings and secure better discipline, the superintendent of the schools will need to fence across this former wood road. This he has a legal right to do, but he has refrained from doing so, until the school constructed a better road at the side of the school grounds to take the place of the former wood road through them. The new road is better and more convenient to the village than the old one, and when extended will make a straight street from the beach to the cemetery. The cemetery has no road to it, but is reached by a trail through a swamp from the

wood road. Any other community would cordially acquiesce in this change, better both for the school and the general public; but here, through the feeling created by District Attorney Haskett, the change is met with the threat of mob violence.

The culmination of these difficulties occurred in March last. Upon the 11th of that month the United States monthly mail steamer arrived, bringing an Indian woman of questionable character, who claimed possession of one of the girls in the school. The girl is a half-breed, about fourteen years of age, and an orphan. She is a good English scholar and quite attractive in her personal appearance. The woman claimed to be a relative (I believe a cousin). She had no papers of guardianship or any proof to support her claim; nor was she the guardian of the girl even according to Indian customs. The officers of the school very properly refused to let the child go. The woman then, at the instigation and with the assistance of some evil-disposed white men, took out a writ of habeas corpus. A special term of court was held at 8 o'clock in the evening. The officers of the school were refused a hearing, and the girl, who had cried all afternoon for fear that she would be taken away, was given into the custody of the woman. Thus a girl in process of training by the United States Government toward a virtuous and useful womanhood was by a United States court remanded back into barbarism and given over to a woman who took her down to Victoria, British Columbia, probably to be forced into a life of sin.

Last winter an Indian sorcerer and his wife brought their daughter, about twelve years of age, and placed her in the school for five years. A short time afterwards, having an opportunity of selling her to some visiting Indians, they came and asked to take her out of the school. This was refused by the superintendent. They then offered to send her brother in her place. The superintendent replied that he would take the boy if they wished, but would retain the girl. They then offered him \$10 in money if he would let the girl go. Failing to procure her, they hired two Indians to steal her. These men were concealed in the woods near by a week before they were discovered and captured. While these events were transpiring the first girl had been taken from the school on a writ of habeas corpus. Encouraged by this, the same white men, as in the first case, assisted the sorcerer in securing a writ, and the girl was produced in court. Upon this occasion the Judge ruled—

(1) That the verbal contract of the Indian parents in placing their child in school was not binding.

(2) That as a white man cannot make a contract with an Indian, a written contract would be illegal; and

(3) That if the officers of the school attempted to restrain the children from running away or leaving whenever they wished, they would be liable to fine and imprisonment.

These decisions may have been very good law, but they were certainly very destructive to the best interests of the schools in Alaska, to the native population, and to the community at large. These decisions left the officers powerless to maintain discipline. If a child failed in his lessons, quarreled with his schoolmates, neglected his work, or transgressed the rules of the school, and any attempt was made to correct him, in a fit of anger or sulkiness he could leave the school. The court had thrown the doors wide open, and evil-disposed men took special pains to inform the natives and encourage them to remove their children from the school.

To add to the difficulties of the situation, about that time one of the school girls died of pneumonia. She had careful nursing and every needed attention, even to the medical attendance of the surgeon on the United States man-of-war, the Pinta. After the burial some one started the story that the matron had bewitched the girl and caused her death. Soon there was an excited mob at the school clamoring to take their children home for fear the matron would kill them also. If the civil officers had then used their influence with the Indians to quiet the excitement and keep the children in school, they would have succeeded and both parents and children would have been thankful after it was all over. On the contrary, the marshal, the interpreter, and especially the United States district attorney, helped the matter along, so that through their influence and the superstitious fear of the Indians, in a few days forty-seven children were taken out of school and remanded back to the filth, superstition, degradation, and vice of their native condition.

Among those removed from the school was a girl seventeen years of age, who had been sold into prostitution by her own mother. In some way she had escaped and found both an asylum and a home in the school, but now she was turned loose to destruction.

Another girl of fifteen and her sister ten years of age had been picked up on the beach at a mining camp. They were without friends or home, almost without clothing, and in a starving condition. Through neglect and cruel treatment, the younger one was almost blind. These orphan sisters were taken into the school, fed, clothed, and kindly cared for. Medical attendance was provided and the blind one restored to sight. The sisters were making fair progress when the break came and they were taken in charge by an aunt. The elder one was sent into prostitution and the aunt

is living off the wages of the child's shame. The younger one after a little escaped from her relatives and returned to the school. When her aunt came for her she clung to one of the lady teachers and had to be taken away by force. Again she returned to the school and again was torn away. She returned the third time. It seemed so inhuman and outrageous to force the poor child into a life that she was making such desperate efforts to escape, that the officers of the school refused to let her relatives have her, preferring that, if she must be taken away, the responsibility should rest upon the court.

Another girl of fourteen, when about to be sold into prostitution for the benefit of a distant relative, escaped from her grandmother who was guarding her, and came to the school. As a result of the decision of the court, she, too, was remanded back to the care of her heathen relatives, and has been lost to a virtuous life.

Another, a girl of about seventeen, was being sold into prostitution by her stepmother and aunt. The two women quarreling over the division of the blood money, came to settle the dispute before Mr. A. T. Lewis, clerk of the court. Mr. Lewis, whose influence is on the side of humanity and the schools, took the girl from her unnatural protectors, and placed her in the school. She, too, has been sent back to her former abode of cruelty.

Some three years ago, a little girl was accused of witchcraft. The tribe bound her with a rope. A stalwart chief, holding one end of the rope, walked in advance, dragging the child after him, while another came behind, holding the other end of the rope. These men were the admiration of the tribe for their bravery in holding between them a puny, starved girl of ten. She was rescued by Professor Austin, who was in charge of the school, and given a home. During the troubles, she was returned to the tribe, and may yet be tortured to death as a witch.

Another was the slave of a prominent chief. After his death his two widows treated her so cruelly that she ran away, and was found hid under the church. She was taken into the school, and furnished protection and a home. A man that married one of the widows claimed her as his property, and tried to get possession of her, but in vain. But now that the school is powerless to protect the orphan, the escaped slave and the helpless child, she has gone out from under its care and her future remains to be seen.

Another, to prevent being married to her stepfather and becoming a plural wife with her own mother, ran away and came to the school. For a long time she did not dare visit her mother, and when at length she ventured to visit home, they locked her up in a room to keep her. After some days she again escaped and returned to the school. Now, under the hostile influences that surround the school, she has been led away and is living a life of sin in a mining camp.

And thus also among the boys.

One had been sold as a slave twice before he was brought to the school. Another had been shot as a slave and a bullet sent crushing through his shoulder. Another had been tied up as a witch and kept four days without food, when he was rescued. Another when born was about to be killed by his parents to save the trouble of taking care of him. A neighboring woman took pity on the babe and removed him to her own house. When the school commenced he was placed in it. Many others had come under the protection of the school through trials and dangers. They were making good progress in books and industrial pursuits, and advancing in the ways of civilization. The older ones were looking forward to the erection of American homes for themselves, when the break came and the work was greatly set back.

Thus an institution established at considerable expense, supported in part by an annual appropriation of Congress, and equipped for a good work, is crippled, and the purpose of the Government to civilize and educate the natives is hindered by the opposition of the officials previously named. For seven years earnest men and women, exiled from friends and society in this far out-of-the-way land, have toiled to overcome the prejudices of the natives and secure their children, that by means of industrial education the rising generation may be lifted out of the degradation of their fathers into that of intelligent citizenship.

And now to see it possible for United States officials and others in one month to take 47 children out of an industrial school, strongly emphasizes the need of such legislation by Congress that schools supported in whole or in part by the Government shall be protected from the malice of evil-disposed white men on the one hand and the whims of degraded, ignorant parents on the other. There is a great and growing work to be done by this institution, but in order to secure the best results it is necessary to have some law by which the children can be legally held for a sufficient number of years to form civilized habits of thought, work, and life.

Trusting that your office will prepare and present to Congress the needed legislation, I remain, with great respect, yours truly,

SHELDON JACKSON,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT ON CONDITION AND NEEDS OF NON-RESERVATION KLAMATH INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *June 25, 1885.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your telegram of 28th and letter of 29th ultimo, I have the honor to make the following report:

The distance from the line of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, at the junction of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers, to the Klamath River Reservation, upper line, by way of the river, is some 18 miles, and it is within these limits that the non-reservation Klamath Indians are located.

Nature seems to have done her best here to fashion a perfect paradise for these Indians, and to repel the approach of the white man. She filled the mouth of the Klamath River with a sand-bar and huge rocks, rendering ordinary navigation impossible, and pitched the mountains on either side into such steep and amazing confusion that the river has a hard struggle to drive its way through the wonderful gorges; it turns and twists and tumbles along the rocks and gulches in an incessant mad rush to the ocean, without one moment's rest and without touching the borders of one acre of meadow land. The banks and hills shoot up abruptly from the river in jaunty irregularity, as if formed solely for the capricious life and limited aspirations of the Indian. Tremendous boulders and cragged points jut into the river and change its course, forming innumerable eddies and back currents, where salmon seek rest, to be taken in large numbers by means of Indian nets. No level land in any considerable size is to be found here. I presume if the most level spot along the river was cleared of trees and scrub-growth it would scarcely measure 5 acres.

This, then, is where these Indians dwell in their grotesque villages. They form a very respectable peasantry, supporting themselves without aid from the Government, by fishing, hunting, raising a little stock, cultivating patches of soil, and by day's labor at the Arcata lumber-mills. There is a crude thrift among them one cannot help admiring. Their little villages are perched on the mountain-sides, with most picturesque attractiveness; their houses are all made of lumber, and look as if they had been tossed upon the hillsides and allowed to stand wherever they gained a foothold. The beauty of irregularity could have no finer effect with studied art or the taste of cultivated refinement. Often a latticed porch, a curtained window, or a high roof with overhanging eaves displays an attempt at civilization, crude as it may be. Many of the houses have board floors and open fire-places. It is not uncommon for them to have beds raised from the floor, sheets, tables, and dishes. They generally wear hats, shirts, pants, and shoes or boots. I did not see one "blanket" Indian. Women wear the ordinary American-cut dress, and straw hats made by themselves. They wear their hair parted and brought off the forehead; males' hair is generally cut short. Nearly all the men and most of the women speak the English language very well; I could understand all the young and middle-aged of both sexes. They are comparatively well dressed and look very well.

The old men keep the nets in order and fish steadily; the women dress and dry fish, gather acorns for meal, and fetch wood and water; middle-aged men go off to work awhile, look after the hogs and horses, and make gardens, with their wives to help them. It is common to find little gardens of potatoes, beans, and corn among them, fenced in, just out of town as it were. I searched in vain for war-paint and the formation of lines on the war-path; heard no mutterings of revenge, no "blood sign on the moon," no indication of disturbance or attempts to settle difficulties by their own hands; no withdrawal from their peaceful pursuits or neglect of their meager crops and resources to gather in bands or agitate their grievances. In short, sir, I have never been more pleased with any Indian community. Thus I have endeavored to convey to you, regretting that I have not a more powerful pen, my impression of the quiet, peaceful disposition of these Indians and their inclination not to go abroad to molest others, but to remain unmolested within themselves, where they have done their best towards permanent settlement.

I do not deny a limit to this quiet state of affairs. The Indians, like our English cousins, do not wish foreign feet stepping on their territorial toes; nor are they very much farther advanced in practical Christianity, for while the latter rush to arms and powder first and arbitration afterwards, I promise you that these Indians will not remove the rust from their rifles unless they are in some way imposed upon and the hand of their guardian is tardy or withdrawn from their help and protection.

That the white man should seek such out-of-the-way places for a lodging seems strange when looked at abstractly, but an examination of facts explains it. Occasionally a man is found whose intentions and expectations get the better of his judgment. He goes out expecting to find a wealth of resources, early development, rapid settlement, and lands

thrown open to white possession, a speculation in the rising value of real estate. Some get there by buying out "improvements" of some squatter, and they range a little stock on the public lands. Many take up with Indian women, and soon drop to the level of the most ordinary Indian life, waiting for something to turn up. By consorting with squaws they have assumed "acquired rights" among the Indians, and elbow their way to all the privileges of the Indians, and at the same time they are on the sharp lookout for every advantage a white man can grab. In city life they would be called Bohemians; more vulgarly bummers or leechers. Two white men told me they had their eyes on certain "locations," and they were just waiting to see what the Government is going to do. The white men here have certain legal rights, and they are entitled to a certain degree of respect and consideration. There is no danger, however, that they will get less than they have a right to or deserve.

This is the way the whites and Indians are dovetailed together upon this land. Close and careful observation leads me to the belief that the best interests of these Indians are perverted by a show of community of interests or rights mixed with those of white men. Neither Indians nor white men will respect each other as a class as they respect themselves; they never do. Peace and order are not promoted by such contact; Indians are never elevated by such association. The white men, with rare exceptions, fall from a former estate; they drop down to a level below themselves, or rather find their true level; and they are never engaged in advancing the Indians as a race in any manner or condition whatsoever. Indians derive their benefits from other sources. They are not generally pleased with the immediate proximity of white settlers; almost invariably they have told me they do not want these white men about them.

White men take advantage of Indians in all sorts of mean, petty, small ways, and the Indian always looks at a slight offense as a great wrong. Sometimes what a white man tries to make a joke of is a pretty serious matter; but it is concealed, as it cannot be charged to an Indian. For instance, Joe Garret, a miserable specimen of a white man—one of the "settlers"—went into an Indian's house with some others, and while there in the house among the Indian family took out his six-shooter and shot towards a cot, to see how near he could come without hitting it. What would have been said and thought, sir, if Garret had been an Indian? Another of these white "settlers" told an Indian who was trying to make a place of his own that he must give it up and go into a village to live—that was what the Government wanted all Indians to do. He pretended to charge \$1 each per month for three horses happening to get on "his range," when he himself had sheep scattered everywhere. And so on. I took special pains to see every one of these white men in the presence of Indians, and so set such matters straight, which I did without gloves. I was careful also to instruct Indians not to interfere with whites; to go directly to the agent with all their troubles or for explanation of anything they did not fully understand. I repeat that the two races or classes are so antagonistic to each other at the point where they meet in the struggle for subsistence and life that their interests can never become common; nor will the races or classes in that relative situation ever respect each other. The seed of trouble and disturbance, ending in bloodshed, is sown in just such soil, where two divided interests are being cultivated together, one always choking the growth of the other. There is no doubt of this position.

The Indian is commonly called the ward of the nation; the United States Government is guardian of the Indian. This is the true station or rank of the Indian. He is generally and publicly so referred to and so regarded. A guardian always acts for his ward and in his stead; the ward has no motive power of action vested in himself; he has legal being only through his guardian. This should be the legal constitutional status of the Indian; but the law now says the ward may himself act as guardian while still a ward. Although in all respects a ward, he may manage his own property. He is expected and called upon to manage his own affairs, although a mere ward—incapacitated, in fact. In other words, the Indian ward is offered the opportunity of homesteading land, which, being a ward, he is utterly unable to do. He has no experience or comprehension of maps and diagrams, townships, sections, and locations. He could hardly find the front door of the land office; even if there, he could not intelligently communicate his business. The Indian is a thorough ward; he is a most helpless, dependent being—most diffident in action, without the slightest self-reliance or sufficient self-assertion to act where his interests and welfare require it. Plainly the guardian should always act for and in the stead of such a ward. And I submit, sir, with the utmost respect, that the acts of Congress are defective and inadequate in relation to this matter. That is, for the purpose of having the benefits intended accrue to the Indian in this case, certain lands should be set aside in whole and then parceled out for settlement as appears best for these particular Indians, in this particular locality, the Government acting at and disposing of every point.

Now, sir, if these petitions are clear, and there is any virtue in the propositions cou-

tained in them, the question before you resolves itself to very narrow limits. Shall these Indians be allowed to remain here or be removed? The law contemplates apparently, from circular of May 31, 1884, inclosed by you, the possession of land by Indians where improvements have been made "of any value whatever." Fisheries, staging for holding the fishermen and their nets, are dotted along the river. Indians have had general and actual, though unrecorded, possession and occupation of the whole river line here for years and years. Their dwellings are scattered and permanent. They wish to remain here; here they are self-supporting—actually self-sustaining. This is their old home, and home is very dear to them—treasured above everything else. No place can be found so well adapted to these Indians, and to which they themselves are so well adapted, as this very spot. No possessions of the Government can be better spared to them. No territory offers more to these Indians and very little territory offers less to the white man. The issue of their removal seems to disappear. How, then, can they finally be provided for, for their best good and secure protection, without detriment to the State of California, or the rights of any class of her citizens, however humble (or low), and with the least expense, anxiety, or care to the Government?

Within the lines on the river already defined there are fourteen villages, averaging about one and a half miles apart. The names of the villages are as follows, commencing with the Hoopa Valley Reservation, going down-stream; "right" and "left" signify side of river, and the number of male inhabitants twenty years old and over is given opposite the name of each village:

Order.	Name.	Side of river.	No. of adult males.	Order.	Name.	Side of river.	No. of adult males.
1	Witch-peck	Right.....	39	9	Met-tah.....	Left.....	13
2	Wah-sook	Right.....	20	10	Shrayg-ron	Right.....	13
3	Kay-neck.....	Left.....	4	11	Soek-ter.....	Left.....	5
4	Kay-neckie-ko.....	Right.....	3	12	Peek-wan.....	Right.....	33
5	Cappel.....	Left.....	12	13	Cot-tep.....	Right.....	17
6	Moo-ruck.....	Right.....	19	14	Wah-tek.....	Right.....	30
7	Hayk-meek.....	Right.....	2				
8	Nats-koo.....	Left.....	7				217

This census is taken from the memory of two intelligent Indians, who brought up in mind every man individually by name, counting the villages separately. The agent estimated "about two hundred" before these figures were made known to him; several other persons have estimated about the same number. I hold it as correct, and it is intended to embrace some who are off at work, who claim residence and allegiance here.

Now if a strip of land is taken 2 miles wide from one point to the other, embracing the river, there would be required about thirty-six sections or less, and if this were divided among these, say, two hundred and twenty Indians, always excluding the white man, it would give to each about 100 acres of land, much less than the offered homestead right. The Government has at no time contemplated doing less than this, so far as number of acres goes, and if I have fairly discussed the question, there is but one conclusion and no consideration of any doubt as to the step to take. I consequently have the honor to recommend that a body of land, a parallelogram 2 miles wide, taking in the Klamath River from Hoopa Valley Reservation to Klamath River Reservation, be set aside and appropriated to the sole use and possession of the Klamath non-reservation Indians; that squatters be immediately removed, and that any homesteads entered upon or taken within these borders be yielded up under the prior right and possession of the Indians, all improvements where entries have been made being paid for by the Government.

Directly associated with this recommendation is the matter of the specific allotment of individual parcels of land to individual Indians, and what is termed the "village system." This "village system" must not be confounded in any manner with Indian "tribal relations." While these Indians still have a sort of tribal code, they are rapidly becoming individualized and segregated in individual interests. They have hogs in separate small herds or bands, horses also; they have little garden spots already referred to—lots marked off and fenced, say of an acre, more or less; places to go and get wood; particular grounds for gathering acorns. In fact they have the model idea of American life—the gregarious plan of farming out, but "living in town." They are moving away from the community of property interests. Those Indians who work out, pick up "white" ideas and ways of living very fast. They are gradually but surely applying them. They are gradually of themselves breaking up the objectionable features of the "village system." And as their interests become more generally taken up in cultivating the soil, their homes will gradually become more scattered. You will observe

that their population and their little villages are well dispersed over their possessions even now. New ranches or villages are continually being settled, but as it happens with more interest to their convenience and comfort, nearness to wood, water, and boat-landings, and the necessities of their habits of life than they have given to corners of quarter-sections.

I have the honor to respectfully submit that this settlement of Indians should be treated like a corporation; it should have such consideration as is given to an incorporated body. Laws in relation to these Indians should be special and particular. This body of Indians (and each and every other separate body of Indians, if I may suggest it) should have passed for it such laws as its separate case merits and requires. This is the application of law given to all societies, organizations, companies, and collective bodies of every description, and this body requires as well the enactment of such specific laws as will promote its best government, alike for the best interests of the Indians and the United States. Indian laws have been too general. I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that the strip of land referred to be set aside and given in trust to these Indians; that it be surveyed and staked off in 100-acre lots, apart from certain thoroughfares; that these lots be subject to the occupation and final possession of Indians, upon certain improvements being made, under such restrictions and regulations as may be provided by the Interior Department; that land may be reserved and used in common upon which there are villages; when abandoned to revert to the United States.

I have the honor to recommend, also, that when any law is considered pertaining to these Indians that provision be made to try and punish the murder of one Indian by another by civil process; that all cases of theft may be tried and punished by imprisonment; that Indians must send their children to school for three years, unless physically unable to attend school, before they can have clear title to any parcel of land.

I have the honor to further recommend that these same provisions be extended to the Indians on the Klamath River Reservation immediately adjoining the land here considered, and that the lower and remaining portion of that reservation be thrown again with the public lands, providing security and protection to the fisheries of the Indians above the mouth of the Klamath River.

To secure order along the Klamath River, and to bring before the Indians the responsibilities of citizenship, or even residence under the protection of the United States, there should be some show of discipline and authority ever present. No less expensive an organization could be effected than the present occupation of a squad of soldiers near or upon the territory. The three soldiers at hand really act as sheriff and police force under civil authority, and the line of Indian towns should be under frequent patrol, and frequently be visited by the agent, who should be a civilian, for reasons which will be considered in a separate report.

In respect to preserving order, I am thoroughly convinced that if I was present when disputes or disturbances were entered upon by any parties I could avert a serious issue. I have the honor, then, to urgently recommend that the agent be directed to visit this locality personally once every month; that he be charged to make personal friends of the Indians, to listen patiently and respectfully to all their statements and stories, however trifling they may appear to himself, and to especially engender forbearance and conciliation. This is particularly applicable to the new agent about or soon to take charge at Hoopa Valley. Indians are naturally moody, and brood over sometimes imagined wrongs; if they can have a good big talk and talk it out, they are fully satisfied and relieved.

Referring, in conclusion, to the communication of General Pope, quoted in your letter, I have the honor to state that the situation on the Klamath River is just so serious that a broil between the whites and Indians, once started from dispute and brought to violence, would end in a bitter conflict and great bloodshed on both sides. These Indians have been terrible in their feuds with white men and among themselves, like other men all over the world, where arrayed in so-called "oppressed" classes, mobs, strikes; and once frenzied, there are no bounds to passion. The Indian is brutal when aroused; the white man is brutal when aroused. Neither are at first conciliatory. The history of these Indians shows that they have been engaged in some bloody work. There is no absolute guarantee of peace. No, sir; not after the most beneficent laws are passed. So much the more should General Pope's words be heeded. And yet, in the face of these facts and the complaints made by General Pope, I would rather take my chances of life on the Klamath River than in the high courts of England or Russia. And I must nevertheless claim that these Indians are most tractable, and they promise much more in the advance of civilization than most of the Indians I have seen. Their increasing domestic pursuits, their increasing contact with outside "white" life, their increasing adaptation to "white" manners and dress, their increasing respect for law and order and horror of murder, all speak well for these Indians.

There is no sign of trouble at the present time. I saw the inhabitants of every village,

and have the satisfaction of saying to you that I settled all their little troubles. I warned, urged, and counseled them to avoid dispute; to at once go to the agent with every difficulty, should any again arise; and I left them perfectly quiet, and with the pleasantest, most gratifying impressions of my visit among them. I saw all the white men I could, especially Mr. Laam, with whom I got along very well; went over the whole ground with him, and he made me promises with regard to his future conduct which I have no reason to discredit. I promised him that the Government would respect his rights. I told the Indians you were specially interested in their welfare, and promised them that you would consider them and their affairs just as soon as it could possibly be done, which I have the honor to urge.

Respectfully submitted,

PARIS H. FOLSOM,
Special Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 47.—An act to authorize the appointment of a commission by the President of the United States to run and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of Texas.

Jan. 31, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 296.]

Whereas, the treaty between the United States and Spain executed February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, fixed the boundary-line between the two countries west of the Mississippi River as follows: Beginning on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Sabine River, in the sea, and continuing north along the western bank of that river to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence by a line due north to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches or Red River; thence following the course of the Rio Roxo westward to the one hundredth degree of longitude west from London and the twenty-third from Washington; thence crossing the said Red River and running thence by a line due north to the river Arkansas; thence following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas to its source, in latitude forty-two degrees north; and thence by that parallel of latitude to the South Sea; the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, eighteen hundred and eighteen; and

Preamble.
Reciting controversy, under treaty with Spain, between U. S. and Texas, as to point in boundary line.

Whereas a controversy exists between the United States and Texas as to the point where the one hundredth degree of longitude crosses the Red River, as described in the treaty; and

Whereas the point of crossing has never been ascertained and fixed by any authority competent to bind the United States and Texas; and

Whereas it is desirable that a settlement of this controversy should be had, to the end that the question of boundary, now in dispute because of a difference of opinion as to said crossing, may also be settled: Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to detail one or more officers of the Army who, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed by the State of Texas, shall ascertain and mark the point where the one hundredth meridian of longitude crosses Red River, in accordance with the terms of the treaty aforesaid, and the person or persons appointed by virtue of this act shall make report of his or their action in the premises to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall transmit the same to Congress, at the next session thereof after such report may be made, for action by Congress.

President of U. S. authorized to detail one or more Army officers to define the point where the one hundredth meridian of longitude crosses Red River. Report to Secretary of Interior for transmission to Congress.

SEC. 2. That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of the United States in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Appropriation.

Approved, January 31st, 1885.

CHAP. 319.—An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 340.]

Whereas the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla Indians, residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, have expressed a willingness to settle upon lands in severalty on their said reservation, and to have the residue of their lands not needed for such allotment sold for their benefit: Therefore,

Allotments of lands to certain Indians.
Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause lands to be allotted to the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla Indians, residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, as follows, of agricultural lands:

President to allot agricultural lands to the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla Indians in Oregon.

To each head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres; to each single

Persons entitled to allotments. person over the age of eighteen years, eighty acres; to each orphan child being under eighteen years of age, eighty acres; and to each child under eighteen years of age not otherwise provided for, forty acres.

Allotments; how made. Allotments to heads of families and to children under eighteen years of age belonging to families shall be made upon the selections made by the head of the family; allotments to persons over eighteen years of age not classed as heads of families shall be made upon the selection of such persons; and allotments to orphans shall be made upon selections made by the agent in charge, or other person duly authorized by the Department. In addition to the allotments of agricultural lands to said Indians in severalty as herein provided, there shall be reserved a reasonable amount of pasture and timber lands for their use, to be used by said Indians in common, and there shall also be selected and set apart for an industrial

Industrial farm and school. farm and school six hundred and forty acres of agricultural lands. Before any allotments are made, a commission of three disinterested persons to be

Appointment of commission. appointed by the President shall go upon said reservation and ascertain as near as may be the number of Indians who will remain on said reservation, and who shall be entitled to take lands in severalty thereon, and the amount of land required to make the allotments; and thereupon said commission shall determine and set apart so much of said reservation as shall be necessary to supply agricultural lands for allotments in severalty, together with sufficient pasture and timber lands for their use, and six hundred and forty acres for an industrial farm and school, not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand acres in the aggregate for all purposes; and the same shall

Commission to report to Secretary of Interior. be in as compact a form as possible. Said commission shall report to the Secretary of the Interior the number and classes of persons entitled to allotments, as near as they may be able to, the metes and bounds of the tract by them selected for said Indians, and designate the particular tract selected

If selected tract be approved by Secretary of the Interior, it shall constitute the reservation of said Indians. for an industrial farm and school; and if the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior the said tract shall thereafter constitute the reservation for said Indians, and within which the allotments herein provided for shall be made. The said tract shall be surveyed, or so much thereof as shall be required for allotments, and as soon as such surveys are approved the selections and allotments shall be made. The President shall

Survey and patents. cause patents to issue to all persons to whom allotments of lands shall be made under the provisions of this act, which shall be of the legal effect, and

United States to hold land in trust for a period of twenty-five years. declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State of Oregon, and that

at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said

trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: *Provided*, That the law of alienation and descent in force in the State of Oregon shall apply thereto after patents have been executed, except as herein otherwise provided: *Provided further*, That any Indian or Indians residing upon said reservation hereafter provided for them who may desire to remove to or settle

upon any other reservation shall be permitted to do so, and shall retain their right to share their equal proportion of benefits to be derived from any fund that may arise from the sale of any of the lands of said Umatilla Reservation, and in addition the equitable value of the right to take lands in

severalty on said reservation, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior and taken out of said fund; and the same shall be expended from time to time for their benefit in establishing them in their new homes in such manner as the Department shall direct.

Lands not included in new reservation to be surveyed, appraised, and classified. SEC. 2. That as soon as the report of said commission in respect to the new boundaries of said reservation shall be approved, the residue of said reservation lands not included in said new lines shall be surveyed, if not already surveyed, or if the stakes and monuments, if surveyed, have become so obliterated that the lines cannot be ascertained, and the same shall be appraised and classified into timbered and untimbered lands; and in case where improvements have been made by any Indian or for the

United States upon such lands, such improvements shall be separately appraised, and if the same belong to an Indian, such Indian shall be reimbursed the value of such improvements, in money; but no lands shall

be appraised at less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The said lands, when surveyed and appraised, shall be sold at the proper

Improvements to be separately appraised.

No appraisement less than \$1.25 per acre.

land-office of the United States, by the register thereof, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at a price not less than the appraised value thereof, such sale to be advertised in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct. Each purchaser of any of said lands at such sale shall be entitled to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of untimbered lands and an additional tract of forty acres of timbered lands, and no more. He shall pay one-third of the purchase-price of untimbered lands at the time of purchase, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of five per centum per annum, and shall pay the full purchase-price of timbered lands at the time of purchase. And where there are improvements upon the lands purchased which shall have been separately appraised, the purchaser shall pay the appraised value of such improvements at the time of purchase, in addition to the amounts hereinbefore required to be paid.

Sale of lands.
Condition of sale.

Each purchaser shall, at the time of making his purchase, make and subscribe an oath or affirmation that he is purchasing said lands for his own use and occupation, and not for or on account of or at the solicitation of any other, and that he has made no contract whereby the title thereto shall, directly or indirectly, inure to the benefit of another. And if any conveyance is made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, or any lien thereon created before the issuing of the patent herein provided, such conveyance, contract, or lien shall be absolutely null and void. And before a patent shall issue for untimbered lands the purchaser shall make satisfactory proof that he has resided upon the lands purchased at least one year and has reduced at least twenty-five acres to cultivation. No patent shall issue until all payment shall have been made; and on the failure of any purchaser to make any payment when the same becomes due, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said land to be again offered at public or private sale, after notice to the delinquent; and if said land shall sell for more than the balance due thereon, the surplus, after deducting expenses, shall be paid over to the first purchaser: *Provided*, That persons who settled upon or acquired title under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States to fractional subdivisions of lands adjacent to the lines of said reservation, as now and heretofore existing, and at the time of the sale herein provided for are residing on such fractions, and have been unable to secure the full benefit of such laws by reason that the lands settled upon were made fractional by the boundary-line of said reservation crossing such subdivision, shall have a right, at any time after advertisement and before sale at public auction, to purchase, at their appraised value, so much of said lands as shall, with the fractional lands already settled upon, make in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres; and no additional residence shall be required of such settler, but he shall take and subscribe the oath required of other purchasers at the time of purchase. All controversies between settlers and purchasers in respect to settlement and the right of purchase shall be heard and determined, upon their priorities and equities, by the like officers and in the same manner as like contests are heard and determined under existing pre-emption laws: *Provided also*, That the State of Oregon shall be entitled to select from the public lands of the United States in said State lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections contained in said Umatilla Reservation as now set apart and established: *Provided further*, That the water right across a portion of said reservation from the town of Pendleton granted by the Interior Department July seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, on the application of George A. La Dow, Lot Livermore, and other citizens of Pendleton for manufacturing, irrigating and other purposes be confirmed and continued to W. S. Byers and Company, their successors: *Provided*, That this act shall in no way impair or affect any existing right to a reasonable use of the water of said stream for agricultural purposes, nor shall confirm or grant any right to use the water thereof in any manner nor to any extent beyond or different from that to which it has been heretofore appropriated.

Purchase of lands to be for use and occupation of purchaser.

Any conveyance, contract or lien made before patent is issued to be void.

Conditions for issuing patents.

Proviso.
Persons having settled upon, or acquired title under pre-emption or homestead laws to fractional subdivisions of adjacent lands, to have prior right to purchase.

Proviso.
State of Oregon entitled to select U. S. public lands in exchange.

Proviso.
Water right granted July 17, 1870, to be continued.

Proviso.

Funds to be deposited at interest in United States Treasury.

SEC. 3. That the funds arising from the sale of said reservation lands, after paying the expenses of survey, appraisement, and sale, and reimbursing any Indian or Indians for the value of any improvements belonging to such Indian or Indians, and the equitable share of any Indian to the funds arising from the sale of said reservation lands as herein provided, and reimbursing the United States for improvements made by

Twenty per cent. to be used for assisting establishment of Indians; and \$20,000 for industrial farm and school.

Proviso.
Indians to pledge themselves that children shall attend school.

Appropriation for carrying act into effect.

Consent of majority of Indians to be obtained.

Secretary of Interior to make rules, determine disputes between Indians, and fix compensation of commissioners.

the Government and under the provisions herein, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and the same shall draw such rate of interest as is now or may be hereafter provided by law. Twenty per centum of the principal of said funds may be used, under the direction of the President, in assisting said Indians to establish themselves upon their several allotments, in such manner as he shall direct, and twenty thousand dollars of the residue thereof shall be devoted to the establishment and support of an industrial farm and school for the training and education of the children of said Indians in the arts and methods of civilized life, and the increase from the funds thereafter to be devoted to the support of said industrial farm and school, and to such other beneficial purposes as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior may be for the best interest of said Indians: *Provided*, That the said Indians shall pledge themselves to compel their children, male and female, between the ages of seven and fifteen years, to attend said school.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which said sum shall be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the sales of said lands; and ten thousand dollars of said sum so appropriated shall be expended toward establishing said industrial farm and school herein provided for.

SEC. 5. That before this act shall be executed in any part, the consent of said Indians shall be obtained to the disposition of their lands as provided herein, which consent shall be expressed in writing and signed by a majority of the male adults upon said reservation, and by a majority of their chiefs in council assembled for that purpose, and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of the Interior shall have power to make useful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and shall have power to determine all disputes and questions arising between Indians respecting their allotments, and shall fix the compensation to be allowed to the commissioners provided for in section two.

Approved, March 3, 1885.

March 3, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 344.]

CHAP. 320—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amounts due to citizens of the United States for supplies furnished to the Sioux or Dakota Indians of Minnesota subsequent to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and prior to the massacre of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and providing for the payment thereof.

Settlement of claims of Indian traders.

Secretary of Interior to investigate and determine claims of licensed Indian traders under contracts, or accounts, for supplies to Sioux or Dakota Indians in 1861 and 1862.

Extension of act of 1863, vol. 12, ch. 37, p. 652.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to investigate and determine the amounts due licensed traders, citizens of the United States, for supplies furnished, in the course of trade and business, to the Sioux or Dakota Indians of Minnesota subsequent to June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and prior to the outbreak and massacre by said Indians in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for which damages were not awarded by the commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians", approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the reason that said act limited the action of said commissioners to claims arising from depredations, and did not authorize them to act upon claims arising upon contract or upon accounts for supplies furnished; and the said claims, when ascertained, shall be paid by the Secretary of the Interior out of the money hereby appropriated.

Appropriation.

Proviso.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the foregoing section the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That said sum shall be charged to the unpaid annuities stipulated to be paid to the said Sioux Indians under treaties, but abrogated and annulled by the act approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Approved, March 3, 1885.

CHAP. 335.—An act to provide for the settlement of the claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States.

March 3, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 350.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to examine into, ascertain, and determine the value of the private property belonging to officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, lost or destroyed in the military service, under the following circumstances:

Accounting officers to settle claims of officers and men in military service for property lost or destroyed.

First. When such loss or destruction was without fault or negligence on the part of the claimant.

When loss or destruction was without fault or negligence.

Second. Where the private property so lost or destroyed was shipped on board an unseaworthy vessel by order of any officer authorized to give such order or direct such shipment.

When shipped by order on unseaworthy vessel.

Third. Where it appears that the loss or destruction of the private property of the claimant was in consequence of his having given his attention to the saving of the property belonging to the United States which was in danger at the same time and under similar circumstances. And the amount of such loss so ascertained and determined shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be in full for all such loss or damage: *Provided*, That any claim which shall be presented and acted on under authority of this act shall be held as finally determined, and shall never thereafter be reopened or considered: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to losses sustained in time of war or hostilities with Indians: *And provided further*, That the liability of the Government under this act shall be limited to such articles of personal property as the Secretary of War, in his discretion shall decide to be reasonable, useful, necessary, and proper for such officer or soldier while in quarters, engaged in the public service, in the line of duty: *And provided further*, That all claims now existing shall be presented within two years and not after from the passage of this act; and all such claims hereafter arising be presented within two years from the occurrence of the loss or destruction.

When lost in saving property of United States.

Payment out of the Treasury.

Provisos.

Claims to be presented in two years.

Approved, March 3rd, 1885.

CHAP. 337.—An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 351.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the consent of a majority of the chiefs, headmen, and male adults of the Sac and Fox (of the Missouri) tribe of Indians and the Iowa tribe of Indians, expressed in open council by each tribe, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be surveyed, if necessary, and sold the remainder of the reservations of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indians, lying in the States of Nebraska and Kansas. The said lands shall be appraised, in tracts of forty acres each, by three competent commissioners, one of whom shall be selected by the Sac and Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians and the other two shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sale of Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservations in Nebraska and Kansas.

Secretary of Interior to survey and sell said lands with consent of majority of chiefs, headmen, and male adults.

Appraisement in tracts of forty acres.

Sales to be through public-land offices.

SEC. 2. That after the survey and appraisement of said lands the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same, through the United States public-land office at Beatrice or Lincoln, Nebraska, at public sale, to the highest bidder. In cases where improvements have been made by any Indian or for the United States upon such lands, such improvements shall be separately appraised: *Provided*, That no portion of such land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case for less than eight dollars per acre, and to none except such as purchase the same for actual occupation and settlement, and who have made and subscribed on oath, before the register of said land-office, and filed the same with said officer of the land-office at Beatrice or Lincoln Nebraska, that it is his good-faith intention to settle upon and occupy the land which he seeks to purchase, and improve the same

Indian improvements separately appraised.

Proviso. Price not less than \$8 per acre, and sales only to actual settlers in good faith.

for a home; and, except in case of the death of the purchaser, unless said party shall have executed his declared intention by making improvements and being in actual occupation of said land, by actual residence thereon, at the time for making the second payment, he shall forfeit the payment already made, and the land shall be subject to resale as hereinafter provided. Each purchaser of said lands at such sale shall be entitled to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, and no more, except in cases where a tract contains a fractional excess over one hundred and sixty acres. If the excess is less than forty acres, is contiguous, and results from inability in the survey to make township and section lines conform to the boundary-lines of the reservation, and no other objection exists, the purchase of such excess shall be allowed. Such purchaser shall pay one-fourth of the purchase-price at the time said land is bid off, one-fourth in one year, one-fourth in two years, and one-fourth in three years, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of six per centum per annum; and where there are improvements upon the lands purchased which shall have been separately appraised, the purchaser shall pay the appraised value of such improvements at the time of purchase, in addition to the amounts hereinbefore required to be paid. No patents shall issue until all payments shall have been made; and on the failure of any purchaser to make payment as required by this act he shall forfeit the lands purchased, and the same shall be subject to entry and sale, at the appraised value thereof, or shall be again offered at public sale, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

Purchase limited to 160 acres, except in case of a fractional excess.

Payments and interest.

Patents when all payments are made.
Forfeiture on failure to pay.

Allotments to Indians choosing to remain.

Trust certificates for 25 years.

Patents then to issue.

Conveyances or contracts, before 25 years expire, void.

Free from taxation, etc.

Proceeds of Indians' improvements paid to them.

Proceeds of United States improvements paid into Treasury.

Proceeds of lands deposited in Treasury in trust for Indians with interest.

Secretary of Interior may, with consent of Indians, secure for them other reservations.

Patents for reservations that may be selected.

SEC. 3. That if any member of said Sac and Fox or Iowa tribe of Indians residing at the date of the passage of this act upon any of the lands authorized to be sold by the second section of this act, and who has improvements thereon, shall elect to remain on the lands occupied by him, such lands shall be withheld from sale as provided for herein; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a certificate to issue to the person so electing as follows: If he be the head of a family, to one hundred and sixty acres of land, and if a single man, to eighty acres of land, the land so selected to include his improvements, and to be accepted in full satisfaction of his interest in and to the said reservation, and of the moneys or fund realized from the sale thereof. The certificate provided for herein shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus certified, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, or in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State in which said land is situated, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands thus allotted, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void; and such lands during such time shall not be subject to taxation, alienation, or forced sale under execution or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That the proceeds of the sale of any improvements belonging to individual Indians shall be paid to the Indians to whom such improvements belonged. The proceeds of the sale of any improvements belonging to the United States shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and the proceeds of the sale of said lands, first deducting therefrom the cost of the survey, appraisal, and sale, and the expense of removing the Indians as hereinafter provided, shall be placed to the credit of the said Sac and Fox and Iowa Indians, according to the interest of said tribes in said reservations, in the Treasury of the United States, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior may, with the consent of the Indians expressed in open council, as aforesaid, secure other reservation lands upon which to locate said Indians, cause their removal thereto, and expend such sum as may be necessary for their comfort and advancement in civilization.

SEC. 6. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause patents to be issued to the Sac and Fox (of the Mis-

souria) tribe of Indians and the said Iowa tribe for the reservations that may be selected for them under the provisions of the preceding section.

SEC. 7. That the patent authorized by the preceding section to be issued to said Sac and Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land therein described in trust for the sole use and benefit of said Sac and Fox and Iowa tribes of Indians, respectively.

Patents for lands to be in trust.

SEC. 8. That whenever the Indians who may be properly residing upon the said reservations referred to in the last preceding sections shall desire allotments of lands in severalty, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause allotments to be made to such Indians in quantity as follows:

Allotments to be for—

To each head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres.

A head of a family, 160 acres. Single person, over 21, 80 acres.

To each single person over the age of twenty-one years, eighty acres.

To each minor, forty acres.

Minor, 40 acres. Certificates for allotments.

SEC. 9. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the preceding section by the Secretary of the Interior, the President shall cause certificates to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which certificates shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the fee of the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or in case of his decease, of his heirs, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to the said Indian, or his heirs, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever; and if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void.

Same as section 3.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of the Interior may, with the consent of the Indians expressed in open council, as provided in section one, cause the removal of that portion of the Sac and Fox and Iowa tribes residing upon said Sac and Fox and Iowa Reservations, in Nebraska and Kansas, to the reservation or reservations that may be secured for them, and expend such sums as may be rendered necessary by such removal, and for the comfort and advancement in civilization of said Indians; and the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of such expenses and for the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale of said Sac and Fox and Iowa lands; and the amount so expended shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the first proceeds of the sales of said lands by said tribes respectively.

Removal of Indians to reservations secured for them.

Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1885.

CHAP. 341.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes.

[March 3, 1875. [Vol. 23, p. 362.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian appropriation for year ending June 30, 1886.

* * * * *

CHOCTAWS.

* * * * *

For this amount, due the Choctaw Nation, to be placed to the credit of the Choctaws on the books of the United States Treasury, to draw interest at five per centum per annum from the twenty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the date of the passage of an act by the Choctaw legislature to adopt the Choctaw freedmen as citizens,

[Vol. 23, p. 366.] Credit of amount due Choctaws.

Vol. 14, p. 769.
Vol. 14, p. 780.

being three-fourths of the balance of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars stipulated to be paid and to draw interest under the third and forty-sixth articles of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws dated April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, less such sums, at the rate of one hundred dollars per capita, as shall be sufficient to pay such persons of African descent belonging to said nation who shall elect to remove and actually remove from the said nation, fifty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars; in all, eighty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Columbias and Colvilles.

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES.

Captain Baldwin.

* * * * *
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse Captain F. D. Baldwin for expenses incurred in the settlement of the disputes and the negotiation of the agreement of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, with the Columbias and Colvilles, four hundred and forty-four dollars and seventy cents, to be immediately available.
* * * * *

CREEKS.

[Vol. 23, p. 367.]

Payment for excess of land ceded.
Vol. 14, p. 786.

* * * * *
For interest, at five per centum per annum, on the sum of forty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars, being an additional amount appropriated for cession of land under the third article of their treaty dated June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by act approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, from July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the date of ratification of the treaty, to July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, the date said principal was placed to the credit of the nation, eighteen years, forty-one thousand and four dollars and ninety cents: *Provided, however,* That no part of the above sum shall be paid unless the Creek Nation shall, within twelve months, and in pursuance of a resolution of its national council first had and obtained, make and file in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance and ratification of the survey made and approved by the Department under the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the additional lands acquired by the United States by the survey shall be held by the United States under the provisions of the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; in all, one hundred and ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty cents.

Proviso.

Ratification of survey made under treaty 1866.

Cherokees.
Vol. 9, p. 556.
"Old Settlers."

* * * * *
That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States pay to the treasurer of that part of the Cherokees known and denominated "Old Settlers or Western Cherokees," the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars and eighty cents, together with five per cent. interest from the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, it being the amount due and unpaid, and including the balance now in the Treasury of the appropriation of eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and fifteen cents made to them by act of Congress, September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Payment of balance of appropriation of 1850.

KANSAS.

[Vol. 23, p. 368.]

Proceeds of sale of lands to be applied to payment of present indebtedness.

* * * * *
That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to apply the net proceeds arising from the sales of Kansas Indian lands, in the State of Kansas, now in the Treasury, and such as shall from time to time be in the Treasury to the credit of the Kansas tribe of Indians, to the payment of all of the present indebtedness of said tribe, principal and interest, represented by the certificates issued in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and known as Kaw or Kansas Indian scrip; said payment to be made as follows: He shall, ninety days after the approval of this act, apply sixty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, being the net proceeds on hand March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred

Payment; how made.
"Kaw scrip."

and eighty-four, together with such sum as may have accrued since said date, in pro rata payment, principal and interest, of all such scrip certificates aforesaid as shall be filed in the Department of the Interior on or before the said ninetieth day after the approval of this act, and of the genuineness of which he shall be satisfied; and thereafter whenever the proceeds, after the deduction of the expenses of the sale of said lands, shall equal the sum of ten thousand dollars, the Secretary of the Interior shall pay said sum, together with any excess thereof, upon such certificates as aforesaid as shall be on file at the Department of the Interior on the date of such payment and for thirty days thereto preceding, and shall continue so to pay until the indebtedness of said tribe represented by said scrip certificates, with the interest thereon, shall be fully liquidated, or until the entire net proceeds of the sale of said lands that are now on hand or that may hereafter be acquired shall be exhausted: *Provided*, That not exceeding five per cent. interest per annum shall be allowed on any of such scrip.

Proviso.

* * * * *

OMAHAS.

Omahas.

* * * * *

[Vol. 23, p. 370.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to appraise and sell, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians, in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, that portion of said reservation in township twenty-four, range seven east, remaining unallotted on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, one thousand dollars; said sum to be reimbursed from the fund received from the sale of said lands: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the Indians, extend the time of payment for land as fixed by section two of said act so that one-third of the purchase money shall become due and payable in two years from the date when the land shall be or has been thrown open to settlement, together with one year's interest on the amount of the first instalment, to be paid when entry is made; and the second instalment of one-third shall become due and payable in one year, and the remaining one-third in two years from date of first payment, with interest as provided in said act; and in case of default in either of said payments, or the interest thereon, the person thus defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely his right to the tract which he has purchased, and any payment or payments he may have made: *Provided further*, That also, with the consent of the Indians, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause to be appraised and sold to the highest bidder, under such regulations and upon such terms as to payment as he may deem to be most advantageous to the said Indians, that part or parcel of said reservation described as follows: All that portion of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven and the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township twenty-five, range six east, lying east of the Sioux City and Nebraska Railroad, containing about fifty acres, more or less, conditioned, however, that the purchaser thereof shall erect, operate, and maintain a flouring mill thereon.

For sale of lands.

Vol. 22, p. 341.

Proviso.

Time of payments may be extended.

* * * * *

OSAGES.

Proviso.

Sale of land for mill-site.

* * * * *

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Captain and Company the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and ten cents, amount due for supplies furnished Osage Indians in eighteen hundred and seventy-one and eighteen hundred and seventy-two, out of the fund to the credit of said Indians on the books of the Treasury entitled "Interest on Osage fund."

Reimbursement to Captain & Co., for supplies furnished.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

* * * * *

[Vol. 23, p. 371.]

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to make such extension of time for the payment of the purchase money under the sale made

Otoes and Missourias.

Time for payment for lands purchased may be extended. under an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederate Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians, in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, and for other purposes," as he may deem advantageous to said Indians and settlers: *Provided*, That the interest shall be paid at the rate as now provided by said act; but the time for the payment of the whole of said purchase money shall not be extended more than two years from the time the said purchase money became due according to the original terms of sale under said act.

Proviso.

* * * * *

POTTAWATOMIES.

[Vol. 23, p. 372.]

Claim of certain individual members referred to Court of Claims. Vol. 15, p. 533.

That the claim of certain individual members of the Pottawatomie Nation of Indians, their heirs or legal representatives, for depredations committed by others upon their stock, timber or other property reported to Congress under the tenth article of the treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be and the same are hereby referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication. And said court shall in determining said cause ascertain the amounts due and to whom due by reason of actual damage sustained and said cause shall be tried without delay as herein before provided.

* * * * *

[Vol. 23, p. 376.] Indian depredations.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

Secretary of Interior to make list of all claims, investigate and report to Congress.

For the investigation of certain Indian depredation claims, ten thousand dollars; and in expending said sum the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a complete list of all claims heretofore filed in the Interior Department and which have been approved in whole or in part and now remain unpaid, and also all such claims as are pending but not yet examined, on behalf of citizens of the United States on account of depredations committed, chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of any treaty between such tribe and the United States, including the name and address of the claimants, the date of the alleged depredations, by what tribe committed, the date of examination and approval, with a reference to the date and clause of the treaty creating the obligation for payment, to be made and presented to Congress at its next regular session; and the Secretary is authorized and empowered, before making such report, to cause such additional investigation to be made and such further testimony to be taken as he may deem necessary to enable him to determine the kind and value of all property damaged or destroyed by reason of the depredations aforesaid, and by what tribe such depredations were committed; and his report shall include his determination upon each claim, together with the names and residences of witnesses and the testimony of each, and also what funds are now existing or to be derived by reason of treaty or other obligation out of which the same should be paid.

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Vol. 23, p. 378.] Joseph's band of Nez Percé Indians.

For support and civilization of Joseph's band of Nez Percé Indians, eighteen thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to expend of this amount a sufficient sum, which is hereby made immediately available for the purpose, for the removal of the Nez Percé Indians now in the Indian Territory to some other location, if he deems it proper so to do.

[Vol. 23, p. 380.] Services and expenses of former delegates of Eastern band of Cherokees while at Washington, and debts of the band. *Proviso.*

That the sum of four thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, for the purpose of paying the services and expenses of former delegates of said Eastern band of Cherokees who have visited the city of Washington on business of the band, and to pay debts of the band: *Provided*, That no portion of said appropriation shall be paid for the debts of said band,

expenses of delegates, until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior have approved the same.

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine any claim which may be set up by Belva A. Lockwood against the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians for alleged professional services rendered to said Eastern Band.

Court of Claims to hear and determine claim of Belva A. Lockwood against said tribe.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to erect buildings for a school for the Indians near Grand Junction, Colorado, fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid from any money due the confederated bands of Ute Indians; and in addition thereto he is authorized to use the sum of eight thousand dollars out of any money available for that purpose heretofore appropriated: *Provided*, That before such school shall be established there shall be donated to the Government for the purpose of said school not less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, together with a sufficient amount of water for the cultivation thereof, on which land the said school buildings shall be erected; to be immediately available.

[Vol. 23, p. 382.]
Erection of school buildings near Grand Junction, Colo.

Proviso.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement under the homestead laws the unassigned lands in said Indian Territory ceded by them respectively to the United States by the several treaties of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and for that purpose the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; his action hereunder to be reported to Congress.

[Vol. 23, p. 384.]
President to negotiate with Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for purpose of opening to settlement certain lands in Indian Territory.
Vol. 11, p. 699.
Vol. 14, p. 755 and 799.

SEC. 9. That immediately upon and after the date of the passage of this act all Indians, committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases; and all such Indians committing any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any State of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Appropriation. To report to Congress. Indians committing certain crimes to be subject to laws relating to such crimes.

Courts given jurisdiction in all such cases.

Approved March 3d, 1885.

CHAP. 343.—An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 388.]

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, in full compensation for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for the objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriations for year ending June 30, 1886.
[Vol. 23, p. 417.]

That a committee consisting of five members elect to the House of Representatives of the Forty-ninth Congress to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-eighth Congress shall prior to the first Monday of December next inquire into and investigate the expenditure of appropriations for Indians, under treaty, for their support, for their education, or otherwise, and whether any changes should be made in said appropriations or their expenditure. Said committee shall also

Committee appointed to investigate expenditure of appropriations for Indians, etc.

Power of com-
mittee.

inquire into the expenditure of public money for the Yellowstone Park and the administration of the laws applicable to said park, whether any change should be made in said laws or the boundary of the Park and what steps if any can be taken to make of practical benefit and utility that portion of the public domain. That said committee shall have power to appoint sub-committees, and visit the places where appropriations mentioned herein are expended, and in doing so they are authorized to use government conveyances and means of transportation. Said committee or any sub-committee thereof shall have power to send for persons and papers and to appoint a clerk, and the committee may report by bill or otherwise to the Forty-ninth Congress. A sum sufficient to pay expenses of said committee hereby authorized, and of witnesses that may be summoned before it, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated which shall be immediately available and payable on the draft of the chairman of said committee in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars at any one time.

* * * * *
Approved March 3d, 1885.

March 3, 1885.
[Vol. 23, p. 446.]

CHAP. 359.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Deficiency appropriation for year ending June 30, 1885, and for prior years.

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 eighty-five, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

[Vol. 23, p. 463.]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Payment to C. P. Schneider, M. W. Breman, James Thompson, and Albert Baughman.

For this amount to pay claims for material furnished and labor performed on irrigating ditch and flume at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, in eighteen hundred and eighty-one and eighteen hundred and eighty-two, being a deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and prior years, namely: To C. P. Schneider, balance due, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents; to M. W. Breman, balance due, one thousand and nineteen dollars and forty-four cents; to James Thompson and Albert Baughman, balance due, seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-four cents; in all, three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fourteen cents.

Creek Nation. Reimbursement to.

To reimburse the Creek Nation for liabilities incurred in defraying the expenses of its delegation while engaged in negotiating the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, so much of their funds erroneously used to pay expenses of taking a census in eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, not exceeding the sum of one thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars, is hereby reappropriated from the amount of one thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-four cents of the appropriation provided for taking said census carried to the surplus fund.

Adjustment of certain appropriations on books of the Department.

W. H. Garrett, late Indian Agent.

To enable the accounting officers to adjust certain appropriations on the books of the Department, the sum of seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents is hereby reappropriated, six hundred and twenty eight dollars and seventy seven cents thereof to be carried to the credit of the appropriation, "Fulfilling treaties with Creeks, proceeds of lands," and one hundred dollars to "Payment to certain Creek Indians for individual reserves sold, and so forth," being amounts found due these appropriations in the adjustment of the accounts of W. H. Garrett, late Indian agent.

Osage Indians. Payment to heirs of. 1877, vol. 19, ch. 101, p. 292.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the heirs of certain Osage Indians killed while on a hunt on Medicine Lodge Creek, in eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the balance on hand of the sum of five thousand dollars appropriated by act approved March

third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, "to reimburse the Osages for losses sustained, and in accordance with pledges by their agent," amounting to two thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents, which is hereby reappropriated for this purpose.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for appraisement of certain lands belonging to Omaha Indians in Nebraska, being amounts due for services rendered by Daniel Duggan, Henry Fontanelle, and estate of John B. Detweiler, commissioners for appraisement, said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands, three hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty-three cents.

1882, vol. 22, ch. 434, p. 341.
Payment to Daniel Duggan, Henry Fontanelle, and estate of John B. Detweiler.

* * * * *

Approved March 3, 1885.

CHAP. 360.—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1885.
[Vol. 23, p. 478.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, namely:

Appropriations for sundry civil expenses for year ending June 30, 1886.
[Vol. 23, p. 494.]

* * * * *

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Vol. 23, p. 498.]

To reimburse W. C. Oburn for cattle taken from him in the Indian Territory by the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Interior (House Executive Document Number One Hundred and Ninety-seven), transmitting report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending payment therefor, forty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-one cents; the same to be paid out of the annuities or other moneys due or to become due the said Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, as stipulated in the first article of the treaty with said Indians concluded October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

W.C.Oburn, reimbursement to.

* * * * *

For punishing violations of the intercourse acts and frauds: For detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds committed in the Indian service, the same to be expended by the Attorney-General in allowing such fees and compensation to witnesses, jurors, marshals and deputies and agents and in collecting evidence, and in defraying such other expenses as may be necessary for this purpose, five thousand dollars.

Violation of intercourse acts and frauds committed in the Indian service.

* * * * *

Approved, March 3, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 510.]

CHAP. 399.—An act for the relief of certain settlers on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation in Nevada.

March 3, 1885.
[Vol. 23, p. 677.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the settlers on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, in Nevada, the sum of five thousand four hundred dollars, as follows, namely: To Levi Harris, three thousand five hundred dollars; to William Harris, two hundred dollars; to Henry Boyle, one thousand five hundred dollars; and to J. H. Babb, two hundred dollars, in full for their improvements on said reservation.

Levi Harris, William Harris, Henry Boyle, and J. H. Babb. Payment to, for improvements. Appropriation.

Approved, March 3, 1885.

AGREEMENTS.

June 29, 1883. Memorandum of an agreement between P. H. Morgan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and José Fernandez, Official Mayor of the Department for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, for the prolongation of agreement signed at Washington July 29, 1882. Signed and exchanged at the city of Mexico June 29, 1883.
[Vol. 23, p. 734.]

Contracting parties. Memorandum of an agreement entered into in behalf of their respective Governments, by Philip H. Morgan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and José Fernandez, Official Mayor of the Department for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and in charge thereof, for the prolongation of the Agreement entered into between their respective Governments by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, at Washington, on the twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto attached, signed by the same parties in their aforesaid respective capacities, of the twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which provides for the reciprocal crossing, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line, by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians.

Scope of agreement.

ONLY ARTICLE.

Agreement of right of pursuit of Indians continued one year. It is agreed, that the Agreement entered into between the United States of America, therein represented by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, their Secretary of State, and the Mexican Republic, therein represented by Matias Romero, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Washington, on the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto, signed by the same parties as above named and in their respective capacities as aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of September, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, which provides for the reciprocal crossing, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line, by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians, which said agreement, as well as the Protocol thereto, expires on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be and the same is hereby prorogued, in all of its parts, conditions, and stipulations, for one year from the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: That is to say, until the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

In faith of which we have interchangeably signed this Memorandum, at the city of Mexico this twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

P. H. MORGAN. [SEAL.]
JOSÉ FERNANDEZ. [SEAL.]

October 31, 1884. Protocol of an agreement between the United States and Mexico. Renewing stipulation in former agreements. Signed and exchanged at the city of Mexico October 31, 1884.
[Vol. 23, p. 806.]

Contracting parties. Protocol of a convention celebrated in the name of their respective Governments by Mr. Harry H. Morgan, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States of America and Senor José Fernandez, Under Secretary in charge of the Department for Foreign Affairs of the United States of Mexico, for the renewal of the agreement entered into by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico, each one in representation of their respective Governments, at the city of Washington on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the Protocol thereto attached, signed by the same parties in their aforesaid capacities, of the twenty-first of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, which provides for the reciprocal passage in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments in pursuit of savage hostile Indians.

In the city of Mexico, being present in the reception room of the Department for Foreign Affairs, Señor Don José Fernandez, Under Secretary in charge of the said Department, and Mr. Harry H. Morgan, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of the United States of America, the first manifests that the Executive of the United States of Mexico having been authorized by the Chamber of Senators of the Congress of the Union, under date of the ninth instant, to renew the convention of the twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two concerning the reciprocal passage of regular federal troops across the frontier in pursuit of hostile Indians he was prepared to sign the following agreement and both contracting parties being satisfied of the full authorization granted to each to treat upon the subject, in the name of their respective Governments, agreed upon the following:

ONLY ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the Convention entered into in the city of Washington on the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, between the United States of America therein, represented by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the same, and the United States of Mexico, therein represented by Matias Romero, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, which provides for the reciprocal passage, in the unpopulated or desert parts of the international boundary line, by the regular federal troops of the respective Governments, in pursuit of savage hostile Indians, is hereby renewed in all of its parts, conditions, and stipulations, except in regard to the time for which the said agreement will remain in force, the time of which has been reduced one year counting from the thirty-first of October eighteen hundred and eighty-four; that is until the thirty-first of October eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

In faith of which we have signed and exchanged reciprocally this Protocol at the city of Mexico, to-day, the thirty-first of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

H. H. MORGAN.
JOSÉ FERNANDEZ.

PROCLAMATIONS.

No. 12.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

March 13, 1885.

[Vol. 23, p. 843.]

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is alleged that certain individuals, associations of persons and corporations are in the unauthorized possession of portions of the territory known as the Oklahoma lands within the Indian Territory, which are designated, described, and recognized by the treaties and laws of the United States and by the Executive authority thereof as Indian lands;

And whereas, it is further alleged that certain other persons or associations within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States have begun and set on foot preparations for an organized and forcible entry and settlement upon the aforesaid lands, and are now threatening such entry and occupation;

And whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of persons residing or being found upon such Indian lands and territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the Interior Department;

Now, therefore, for the purpose of protecting the public interests, as well as the interests of the Indian Nations and Tribes, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said territory where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in the occupation of such lands, and all such person or persons as are intending, preparing or threatening to enter and settle upon the same, that they will not be permitted to enter upon said territory, nor, if already there, to remain

Preamble.
Certain persons and associations alleged to be in unauthorized possession of, or preparing to make forcible entry and settlement on the Oklahoma lands;

And the laws of the U. S. providing for the removal of persons found without permission on Indian lands;

Such persons warned that they will not be permitted to enter or remain on said lands.

thereon, and that in case a due regard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States, and if this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions of the Government as herein declared, the military power of the United States will be invoked to abate all such unauthorized possession, to prevent such threatened entry and occupation, and to remove all such intruders from the said Indian lands.

If admonition not sufficient, military power will be invoked to abate possession and prevent or remove intruders.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

No. 14.

Proclamation by the President relative to Crow Creek and Old Winnebago Reserve in Dakota. See page LI of this report.

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, 1885.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, and G show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C, with certain correspondence relative thereto.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$541,638 56	\$31,378 31	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund.....	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195				
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	} 75,854 28	} 4,621 26	} 15,000 00	} 900 00
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	} 22,223 26	} 1,333 40	}	}
	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381				
Chickasaw national fund.....	May 24, 1834	7	450	} 347,016 83½	} 20,321 01	}	}
	June 20, 1878	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents.....	May 24, 1834	7	450	} 2,000 00	} 100 00	}	}
Choctaw general fund.....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605				
Delaware general fund.....	May 6, 1854	10	1048	} 450,000 00	} 27,000 00	}	}
	May 17, 1854	10	1069				
Iowas.....	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171	} 55,000 00	} 3,520 00	}	}
	May 30, 1854	10	1082				
Kaskasias, Peorias, &c.....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	} 77,300 00	} 4,801 00	}	}
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskasias, &c., school fund.....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	} 20,700 00	} 1,449 00	}	}
Menomonees.....	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431				
Pottawatomies, education.....						*1,000 00	
Total.....				1,800,016 83½	107,361 01	84,000 00	4,980 00

* No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

NOTES.—The total of stocks held in trust, per last report, was..... \$1,808,016 83½
 This amount has been decreased by the redemption of Indiana 5s belonging to the Pottawatomie education fund..... \$4,000 00
 And by the release to the United States, under the third article of treaty with the Ottawas and Chippewas, dated July 31, 1855, of the following stocks belonging to said tribes, viz: Virginia 6s (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal)..... 3,000 00
 Tennessee 5s (A renewed)..... 1,000 00

8,000 00

Total October 31, 1885..... \$1,800,016 83½

SECURITIES HELD FOR INVESTED TRIBAL FUNDS.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	\$13,000 00		\$13,000 00	\$910 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri.....	6	50,000 00	\$50,000 00		
State of North Carolina.....	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee.....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
State of Tennessee.....	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia.....	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
Total.....		609,638 56	68,000 00	541,638 56	31,378 31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee.....	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
Total.....		90,854 28	15,000 00	75,854 28	4,621 26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			22 223 26	1,333 40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas.....	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland.....	6			8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee.....	6			104,000 00	6,240 00
State of Tennessee.....	5½			66,666 66½	3,500 00
Total.....				347,016 83½	20,321 01
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana.....	5			2,000 00	100 00
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered.....	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
Total.....				189,283 90	11,887 03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida.....	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana.....	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				55,000 00	3,520 00

B.—Statement of stock account, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7			\$16,300 00	\$1,141 00
State of Louisiana.....	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina.....	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000 00	180 00
Total.....				77,300 00	4,801 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			29,700 00	1,449 00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5			19,000 00	950 00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana.....	5		1,000 00		

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

[NOTE.—For a statement of the present condition of some of these State stocks, with correspondence relative thereto, see page 292.]

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	
State of Florida.....	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana.....	5	2,000 00	\$1,000 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri.....	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee.....	5	144,000 00	
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	
State of Virginia.....	6	541,000 00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000 00	
Total.....		1,800,016 83½	84,000 00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	{ Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390,257 92	\$19,512 89
	{ June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw orphan fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	1,608 04	80 40
Choctaw school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		49,472 70	2,473 63
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		55,814 00	2,790 70
Creeks.....	{ Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	{ June 14, 1866	14	786	3		
Cherokees.....	{ July 15, 1870	16	362		724,137 41	36,206 87
	{ June 5, 1872	17	228			
Cherokee asylum fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		64,147 17	3,207 36
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		427,242 20	21,362 10
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		228,835 43	11,441 77
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		458,764 06	22,938 20
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		959,678 82	47,983 94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		42,560 36	2,128 01
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		673,894 64	33,694 72
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		11,000 00	550 00
Iowa.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Iowa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		116,543 37	5,827 16
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kansas school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		27,174 41	1,358 72
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		2,700 92	135 04
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,711 97	1,035 59
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	89,864 88	4,493 24
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		128,571 78	6,428 58
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		20,000 00	1,000 00
Memomonee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		134,039 38	6,701 97
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	21,884 81	1,094 24
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		28,499 51	1,424 97
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	{ Apr. 1, 1880	21	70			
Osage fund.....	{ July 15, 1870	16	362	12	4,875,101 04	243,755 05
	{ May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	{ June 16, 1880	21	291			
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		119,911 53	5,995 57
Ottawa and Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		16,956 25	847 81
Otoes and Missourias.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208		416,861 59	20,843 07
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422		170,000 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.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		76,993 93	3,849 70
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		17,482 07	874 10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	{ Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	{ Oct. 11, 1842	7	536	2		
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		800,000 00	40,000 00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	55,053 21	2,752 91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		157,400 00	7,870 00
Seminoles.....	{ Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		21,659 12	1,082 96
	{ Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8		
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	14	757	3	500,000 00	25,000 00
Seneca fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	9	35	2-3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		118,050 00	5,902 50
Senecas (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,979 60	2,048 98
Shawnees.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		15,140 42	757 02
Shawnee fund.....	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	86,950 00	4,347 50
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,000 00	2,000 00
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,985 65	99 28
Eastern Shawnee fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	6,000 00	300 00
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		9,079 12	453 96
Umatilla school fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405		75,886 04	3,794 30
Ute five per cent. fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		44,615 14	2,230 75
Ute four per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Winnebagoes.....	{ June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000 00	50,000 00
	{ Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4		
	{ July 15, 1870	16	355			
Amount of four and five per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					16,668,233 84	
Amount of annual interest.....						821,511 86

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz :

This fund has been increased by—

The proceeds of sale of Osage trust lands	\$840, 301 70
Amount appropriated per act approved March 3, 1885, for Choctaw general fund	52, 125 00
The sale of Otoe and Missouri lands	197, 358 14
The sale of Cherokee school lands	860 34
The redemption of Indiana stocks belonging to the Pottawatomie educational fund	4, 000 00
The sale of Omaha lands	28, 499 51
The sale of Umatilla lands	44, 615 14
	1, 167, 759 83
Add amount reported in Statement D, November 1, 1884	15, 500, 474 01
Total as before stated	16, 668, 233 84

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885.....	\$4,699 16
	156,638 56	January 1, 1885, to July 1, 1885.....	4,699 16
			9,398 32
Cherokee school fund.....	51,854 28	July 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885.....	1,555 63
	51,854 28	January 1, 1885, to July 1, 1885.....	1,555 63
			3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,223 26	July 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885.....	666 70
	22,223 26	January 1, 1885, to July 1, 1885.....	666 70
			1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1884, to January 1, 1885.....	1,478 51
	49,283 90	January 1, 1885, to July 1, 1885.....	1,478 51
			2,957 02

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund	\$8,350 17	July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885.....	*\$485 34

* Less State tax, \$15.66.

APPROPRIATIONS ON NON-PAYING STOCKS.

G.—Collection of interest made since November 1, 1884, falling due since July 1, 1884.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw incompetents.....	\$100 00	July 1, 1884	July 1, 1885	\$2,000	Indiana.....	\$100 00
Pottawatomies, education.....	200 00	July 1, 1884	July 1, 1885	4,000	Indiana.....	200 00
Total.....	300 00			6,000		300 00

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E).....	\$16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F).....	485 34
Interest collected on paying bonds due since July 1, 1884 (Table G).....	300 00

Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes..... 17,585 34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1885, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	\$10,080 00
Florida.....	7	132,000 00	9,240 00
North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	11,520 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	7,500 00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	6,240 00
Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	3,500 00
Tennessee.....	5	145,000 00	7,250 00
Virginia.....	6	544,000 00	32,640 00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	2,220 00
Total amount appropriated.....			90,190 00

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1834, 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, 1884.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1885.
Proceeds of Sioux Reservations in Minnesota and Dakota	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	\$88,697 15	.....	\$20,629 44	\$68,067 71
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip.....	.....	\$15,000 00	15,000 00	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	860 34	.....	*860 34	.....
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	32,203 18	60,916 58	†85,052 96	8,066 80
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1872..	13,213 84	15,379 72	7,351 90	21,241 66
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	712 26	28,499 51	.....	29,211 77
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	3,734,799 34	840,301 70	.....	4,575,101 04
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000 00	.....	.....	300,000 00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058 06	.....	.....	4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Potawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584 94	.....	.....	32,584 94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art., treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621 61	.....	.....	20,621 61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.	Act March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37	.....	.....	594 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages.	724,137 41	.....	.....	724,137 41
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171, act August 15, 1876.	16,447 64	.....	2,159 19	14,288 45
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270 56	.....	.....	1,270 56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of August 15, 1876.	219,503 45	197,358 14	.....	416,861 59
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of April 10, 1876...	169,229 46	.....	10,100 79	159,128 67
Total .....	.....	5,358,933 61	1,157,455 65	141,154 62	6,375,234 64

* Deposited in the United States Treasury, to draw interest at 5 per centum per annum for school fund.

† Expended in redemption of Kaw scrip and payment of expenses of appraiser.

CONDITION OF CERTAIN STATE STOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 12, 1885.

SIR: I transmit herewith a statement showing the condition on October 1, 1885, of the stocks and bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes; also copies of certain correspondence relating to a portion of those securities.

It will be well to embody the statement and correspondence in your annual report among the other data usually published therein on the subject.

Very respectfully,

H. L. MULDROW,
Acting Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statement showing condition October 1, 1885, of certain State stocks. [These stocks are enumerated in Table C, page 287.]

Stocks.	Interest from—	Date of maturity.	Per cent.	Amounts.
State of Arkansas:				
Chickasaw national.....	July 1, 1874	Jan. 1, 1900	6	\$77,000 00
Do.....	*Jan. 1, 1875	Jan. 1, 1900	6	91,000 00
				168,000 00
State of Florida:				
Cherokee school.....	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1877	7	7,000 00
Cherokee national.....	Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1877	7	13,000 00
Delaware.....	July 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1877	7	20,000 00
Do.....	†Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1877	7	33,000 00
Iowa.....	July 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1877	7	22,000 00
Kaskaskia, &c.....	July 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1877	7	16,300 00
Kaskaskia, &c., school.....	July 1, 1867	Jan. 1, 1877	7	20,700 00
				132,000 00
State of Indiana: a				
Chickasaw incompetent.....	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1886	5	2,000 00
State of Louisiana:				
Cherokee school.....	May 1, 1884	May 1, 1897	6	2,000 00
Cherokee national.....	May 1, 1884	{ Nov. 1, 1894 May 1, 1897	6 6	7,000 00 4,000 00
Iowa.....	May 1, 1884	May 1, 1897	6	9,000 00
Kaskaskia, &c.....	May 1, 1884	May 1, 1897	6	5,000 00
Do.....	Apr. 1, 1883	Apr. 1, 1896	6	6,000 00
Do.....	†Oct. 1, 1883	Apr. 1, 1896	6	4,000 00
				37,000 00
State of Maryland:				
Chickasaw national.....	Oct. 1, 1885	1890.	6	8,350 17
State of North Carolina:				
Cherokee national.....	July 1, 1879	Jan. 1, 1885	6	7,000 00
Cherokee school.....	July 1, 1879	Jan. 1, 1884	6	13,000 00
Kaskaskia, &c.....	July 1, 1879	Jan. 1, 1884	6	2,000 00
Iowa.....	July 1, 1879	Jan. 1, 1884	6	4,000 00
Delaware.....	Apr. 1, 1879	Apr. 1, 1885	6	80,000 00
Kaskaskia.....	Apr. 1, 1879	Apr. 1, 1885	6	41,000 00
Iowa.....	‡Oct. 1, 1860	{ Apr. 1, 1887 Apr. 1, 1889	6 6	16,000 00 1,000 00
Cherokee national.....	‡Apr. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1886	6	21,000 00
Delaware.....	‡Apr. 1, 1861	Oct. 1, 1886	6	7,000 00
				192,000 00
State of South Carolina:				
Cherokee national.....	{ July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	{ July 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1881	{ 6 6	{ 118,000 00 1,000 00
Cherokee school.....	{ July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	{ July 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1881	{ 6 6	{ 1,000 00 3,000 00
Iowa.....	{ July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	{ July 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1881	{ 6 6	{ 3,000 00 3,000 00
Kaskaskia, &c.....	{ July 1, 1860 July 1, 1871	{ July 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1881	{ 6 6	{ 3,000 00 125,000 00

* Less \$29.99 indorsed on coupon.

† Less \$20.95, \$14.05 being indorsed on coupon.

‡ Less \$6.98 indorsed on coupon.

§ Less six month's interest paid, April 1, 1868, to October 1, 1868.

a In July, 1885, the State of Indiana redeemed \$4,000 5 per cent. bonds, Wabash and Erie Canal, held in trust for Pottawatomies, and on July 28, 1885, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to place the proceeds to credit of said Indians on the books of the Treasury, at interest, under title "Pottawatomie educational fund." Said bonds are not included in the above statement.

Statement showing condition October 1, 1885, of certain State stocks, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Interest from—	Date of maturity.	Per cent.	Amount.		
State of Tennessee:*						
Cherokee national.....	{ Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1869 Jan. 1, 1861	{ Jan. 1, 1866 Jan. 1, 1863 Jan. 1, 1868	} 5	\$125,000 00		
Chickasaw national.....	{ Jan. 1, 1869 Jan. 1, 1875 Jan. 1, 1879	{ Jan. 1, 1874 July 1, 1890 July 1, 1890			} 6	92,000 00
Do.....	{ Jan. 1, 1879 July 1, 1889 Jan. 1, 1870	{ July 1, 1890 July 1, 1890 Jan. 1, 1874					} 6	11,000 00
Do.....	{ Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1875 Jan. 1, 1861	{ Jan. 1, 1874 July 1, 1890 Jan. 25, 1861	} 6	1,000 00		
Do.....	{ Jan. 1, 1875 Jan. 1, 1870	{ July 1, 1890 Jan. 1, 1870			} 5½	66,666 66½
Menomonee.....	{ Jan. 1, 1870	{ Jan. 1, 1870					} 5	19,000 00
				314,666 66½		
State of Virginia:*						
Cherokee school.....	July 1, 1861	Nov. 13, 1882	6	1,000 00		
Cherokee national.....	{ Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1870 Jan. 1, 1867	{ Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1894 Jan. 1, 1870	} 6	90,000 00		
Choctaw.....	{ Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1870 Jan. 1, 1867	{ Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1894 Jan. 1, 1870			} 6	450,000 00
				541,000 00		
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division:						
Cherokee national.....	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1898	6	156,638 56		
Cherokee school.....	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1898	6	51,854 28		
Cherokee orphan.....	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1898	6	22,223 26		
Delaware.....	July 1, 1885	July 1, 1898	6	49,283 90		
				280,000 00		
Grand total.....				1,800,016 83½		

* Three thousand dollars Virginias and \$1,000 Tennessees credited to the Ottawa and Chippewa fund were transferred to the United States April 25, 1885, and are not included in the above statement.

† Less \$19.49 indorsed on coupon.

‡ At 2 per cent.; 4 per cent. having already been paid by the State from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1870.

The Treasurer of the United States, as custodian, also holds the following interest coupons:

State of North Carolina:			
Delawares—260 coupons cut from \$13,000 North Carolina bonds, transferred to the United States by the Delaware Indians in accordance with act of July 15, 1870, at \$30 each.....			\$7,800 00
State of Tennessee:			
Chickasaw national—5,118 coupons, representing the interest on \$512,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds from January 1, 1861, to January 1, 1866, except two paid January to July, 1862 (Nos. 90 and 95), at \$30 each.....			153,540 00
State of Virginia:			
Cherokee orphan—7 coupons, "City of Wheeling," to cover interest on \$45,000, January 1 to January 23, 1869, at \$30 each.....		\$210 00	
Cherokee school—19 coupons, "City of Wheeling," to cover interest on \$123,000, January 1 to January 23, 1869, at \$30 each.....		570 00	
			780 00
Total.....			162,120 00

Correspondence relative to a portion of the State stocks enumerated in Table C, page 287, and referred to above.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 28, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of an opinion of the Hon. A. Mc-Cue, Solicitor of the Treasury, delivered to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to certain unpaid stocks and bonds of the Indian trust fund, in response to a request made by myself on the 7th instant, a copy of which is also inclosed.

If, in pursuance of this opinion, it is necessary to take any action in reference to the unpaid principal and interest of said bonds, I respectfully ask for instructions in relation thereto.

Very respectfully,

C. N. JORDAN,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary of the Interior.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 7, 1885.

SIR: My attention having been called to certain bonds and stocks of the Indian trust fund, held in custody in this office, on which principal and interest are due and unpaid, I have the honor to submit at once the accompanying statement of such bonds. Under the act of June 10, 1876, Revised Statutes, volume 19, page 58, transferring the Indian trust fund from the Department of the Interior to the custody of this office, it is made the duty of the Treasurer of the United States to make all purchases and sales of bonds and stocks authorized by treaty stipulations or by acts of Congress, when requested to do so by the Secretary of the Interior, and to collect all interest falling due upon the bonds and stocks so held.

The principal and interest of a large number of these bonds have become due and remain unpaid, some of them for many years.

While it is made the duty of the Treasurer under the act to make all purchases and sales of bonds and stocks when requested to do so by the Secretary of the Interior, and to collect all interest falling due without such request, there may be a question as to the responsibility or duty of the Treasurer in reference to such past-due bonds and the interest thereon. I desire, therefore, for my guidance and information (if any action is to be taken by this office) to know—

First. What steps are necessary to collect the principal of overdue State bonds, or to prevent the statutes of limitation in the respective States from barring any action that may hereafter become necessary?

Second. What steps are necessary to collect past-due interest on such bonds, or on bonds not yet matured?

Third. What proceedings should be taken where the bonds are liens upon railroad and other corporations, as in the case of some of the bonds of the State of North Carolina?

Formal demand has been made for the payment of certain North Carolina bonds and refused, and correspondence has been had with the authorities of States in reference to the payment of past-due bonds with similar results.

Under section 3481, Revised Statutes United States, moneys due certain States have been stopped by this Department and the amounts applied to the payment of interest due. The items are set forth in the accompanying list.

The statutes of the different States authorizing these bonds are not accessible to this office, and therefore the conditions under which the bonds were issued and the full nature of the liens are not known here.

Several of the State authorities have made propositions authorized by their respective legislatures for the exchange of bonds at certain rates for those of a new issue, which propositions could not be entertained without the authority of Congressional action.

If it shall be held that further demands be made for the payment of overdue principal, or that demands be made or suits instituted for the payment of overdue interest, I respectfully ask for instructions.

Very truly,

C. N. JORDAN,
Treasurer United States.

Hon. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1885.

SIR: By the act of June 10, 1876, the securities held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of Indian tribes were transferred to the custody of the United States Treasurer.

It was made the duty of this officer to collect the interest falling due thereon and deposit the same and issue certificates therefor in favor of the Secretary of the Interior as such trustee, and to make purchases and sales of the securities authorized by treaty or acts of Congress when requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

From a statement made by the Treasurer it appears that the principal and interest of a large number of these securities have become due and have remained unpaid, some of them for many years.

He asks, in view of this fact, what steps are necessary for him to take to collect the principal and interest of overdue State bonds, and what proceedings should be taken where the securities are liens on railroads and other corporations.

The statute to which I have referred places a certain specific responsibility on the Treasurer. He is to be the custodian of the bonds. He is to collect the interest as it falls due, and he is to make purchases and sales of bonds when requested to do so by the Secretary of the Interior.

His duties, it seems to me, as defined by the act, are ministerial simply. "If the principal of the stock or bonds or the interest on the same falls due and is not paid on demand made by the Treasurer of the United States, that fact should be communicated by him to the trustee, the Secretary of the Interior. The duty of the Treasurer in this regard ends there. Whether or not suit should be brought or other proceedings taken to compel payment from the defaulting maker of the bonds or other securities rests with the Secretary of the Interior, the trustee."

Very respectfully,

A. MCCUE,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. DANIEL MANNING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 7, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23th May last, inclosing for the information of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustee for certain Indian trust funds, a copy of an opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury delivered May 22, 1885, to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the duties of the Treasurer of the United States in the matter of certain unpaid State stocks and bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund.

The State bonds now belonging to the Indian trust fund which have matured and remain unpaid are as follows:

State.	Amount.	Date of maturity.
Florida.....	\$132,000 00	Jan. 1, 1877
North Carolina.....	19,000 00	Jan. 1, 1884
Do.....	7,000 00	Jan. 1, 1885
Do.....	121,000 00	Apr. 1, 1885
South Carolina.....	125,000 00	Jan. 1, 1881
Virginia.....	1,000 00	Nov. 13, 1882
Tennessee.....	125,000 00	Jan. 1, 1863
Do.....	65,000 00	Jan. 25, 1861
Do.....	1,666 66½	Jan. 25, 1861
Do.....	19,000 00	Jan. 1, 1870

The interest on these bonds is also due and unpaid by the State for different and various periods.

The Indian trust funds were invested in these bonds by the Secretary of the Interior prior to 1861. The laws governing the matter at the time of purchase will be found in the act of January 9, 1837 (section 2096, R. S.) and act of September 11, 1841 (section 3659, R. S.).

By the act of June 10, 1876 (19 Stat., 58), the stocks, bonds, securities, &c., of the

Indian trust fund were transferred to the Treasurer of the United States as custodian, and it was thereafter made his duty to collect the interest thereon as it became due, &c.

The Solicitor holds, in the opinion referred to, that the Treasurer's duties as defined by this last named act "are ministerial simply. If the principal of the stock or bonds or the interest on the same falls due and is not paid on demand made by the Treasurer of the United States, that fact should be communicated by him to the trustee, the Secretary of the Interior. The duty of the Treasurer in this regard ends there. Whether or not suit should be brought or other proceedings taken to compel payment from the defaulting maker of the bonds or other securities rests with the Secretary of the Interior, the trustee."

In view of this opinion you request instructions in relation to the unpaid principal and interest of said bonds, if it is necessary to take any action in reference thereto.

This matter has heretofore been considered by Congress. By the act of March 3, 1865. (13 Stat., 539), appropriations were made for the Indians for whom the non-paying bonds were held in sums equal to the interest then due and unpaid. Since that date annual appropriations have been made to meet the unpaid interest, not only on the bonds not yet matured, but also on those which have matured.

The act of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., 407), required "that the Attorney-General of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, instructed to inquire into the condition of all funds held in trust by the United States for said tribe (Chickasaws), and for all other tribes of Indians, and what remedy exists for the security of the United States in respect to the non-paying stocks so held, and the value thereof, what stocks are non-paying, and what proceedings should be taken for the security of the United States in respect to the same, and report thereon to Congress on the first Monday of December next."

The report of the honorable Attorney-General, made in compliance with this law, is found in Ex. Doc. No. 59, H. R., Fortieth Congress, second session. The concluding portion of the report is as follows:

"So far as the States are liable upon these, either as principal obligors under the bonds issued by them respectively, or as guarantors of bonds issued by private or municipal corporations, I see no grounds upon which that liability can be enforced by proceedings either at law or in equity. A State can be sued only by its own consent. I am not advised that either of these States has, by its own consent, submitted itself to suit in any court. Nor is there a case made here for original suits against either of these States in the Supreme Court of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States; for whether we regard these bonds as belonging to the United States, or to the respective Indian tribes, the right to bring an original suit upon them against a State in the Supreme Court of the United States does not exist either in favor of the United States or any one of these Indian tribes; for neither the United States nor an Indian tribe is a foreign state within the meaning of the constitutional provision, and, as such, entitled to bring an original suit against a State in the Supreme Court of the United States. But if any of these States holds claims against the United States, it may be deemed expedient to exercise the right of retention and application in the nature of a set-off, following the precedent set by the joint resolution of March 3, 1845 (5 Statutes at Large, p. 801).

"This resolution is as follows: 'That whenever any State shall have been or may be in default for the payment of interest or principal on investments in its stocks or bonds, held by the United States in trust, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain the whole, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the percentage to which such State may be entitled of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands within its limits, and apply the same to the payment of said interest or principal, or to the reimbursement of any sums of money expended by the United States for that purpose.'

"As to the remedy upon the bonds issued by private or municipal corporations by action at law to recover the amount due for principal or interest, or by proceedings in foreclosure, where the bonds are secured by mortgage, or in mandamus to compel the levying of a tax by municipal corporations, in order to provide payment, the remedy would be the same in favor of the United States as in favor of any individual creditor upon the bonds.

"I am at a loss to suggest any specific measure for further security in respect to these bonds. But it may happen that the indebted States and corporations may offer propositions for compromise favorable to the bondholders, and Congress may deem it expedient to give the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of the Treasury authority to entertain, and, in the exercise of a proper discretion, to agree to such propositions."

Sums of money found by the Treasury due the States in default of payment of interest on bonds have been from time to time covered into the Treasury to reimburse the United States for moneys appropriated by reason of such default.

The authorities of the State of North Carolina submitted in 1883 a proposition for substitution of the old bonds of that State for those of a new issue authorized by act of the State legislature. It was considered by my predecessor on December 11, 1883, who, under

the circumstances of the case, declined to accede to the proposition, stating among other reasons that he doubted whether it would be proper for the Secretary of the Interior to make the exchange without the grant of special legislative authority therefor by Congress. Bills were pending in the Forty-eighth Congress which contemplated the granting of the necessary authority, but no law was enacted on the subject.

The facts regarding these State bonds which have matured, as well as those upon which installments of interest are past due, are essentially the same or similar to those which obtained at the time of the report made by the honorable Attorney-General, whose opinion and conclusions on the subject are quoted above.

In view of that opinion by the Attorney-General, and of the further facts herein set out, the Secretary of the Interior does not consider it necessary or proper that any further means should be attempted with reference to the collection of the unpaid principal and interest of the bonds under consideration until appropriate legislation therefor shall be enacted by Congress.

Very respectfully,

L. Q. C. LAMAR,
Secretary and Trustee.

Hon. C. N. JORDAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities, incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Thirteen installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10		\$380,000 00		
Do.....	Purchase of clothing.....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do	\$15,000 00			
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00			
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher.	do	do	2,500 00			
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	50,000 00			
Assinaboines	do	do	do	30,000 00			
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	do	do	do	40,000 00			
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 23, 1867.	Twelve installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10		240,000 00		
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article	do	do	14,000 00			
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	do	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00			
Chickasaw	Permanent annuity in goods	do	Vol. 1, p. 619			\$3,000 00	
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Seven installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3		7,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Nine installments, of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		203,999 94		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$8,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600 00	

Do.....	Provisions for smiths, &c.	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13; Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.			920 00	
Do.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.	do	do			19,512 89	\$390,257 92
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500 00	
Do.....	do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000 00	
Do.....	do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			20,000 00	490,000 00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, &c	do	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600 00	12,000 00
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; thirteen installments of \$19,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.			247,000 00	
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	4,500 00			
Do.....	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Four installments, of \$1,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7			6,000 00	
Do.....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8.	2,000 00			
Do.....	Twenty-five installments, of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Twenty-one installments of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1862.			630,000 00	
Gros Ventres	Amounts to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.	do	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	do	Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on \$89,864.88, at 5 per cent.	do	Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4,493 24	89,864 88
Klamaths and Modocs.	Twenty installments for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plowmaker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	One installment of \$1,000 due.	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2.			1,000 00	
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5.			674 05	12,481 00

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Miamies of Kansas.	Interest on \$21,884.81, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.		Vol. 10, p. 1094, §3			\$1,094 24	\$21,884 81
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4; vol. 7, p. 91, §3; vol. 7, p. 114, §3; vol. 7, p. 116.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855	Vol. 12, p. 982, §2	\$3,000 00			
Nez Percés	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, §5	3,500 00			
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868.	Thirteen installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, §6		\$156,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians engaged in agriculture.	Three installments, of \$37,500 each, due.	do		112,500 00		
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, §7	6,000 00			
Omahas	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Nine installments, fourth series, of \$10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, §4		90,000 00		
Osages	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, §6			3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, §1			15,000 00	300,000 00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Nine installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, §4		45,000 00		
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, §2			30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	do	Vol. 11, p. 729, §3	10,000 00			

Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200, and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, §4	2,180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, §4	4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Three installments, of \$8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, §2		24,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, §2	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, §4				357 80
Do	do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, §3				178 90
Do	do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, §3				894 50
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, §2				715 60
Do	do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, §2				5,724 77
Do	do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, §2				
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	October 16, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 296		5,000 00		
Do	do	October 27, 1832	Vol. 7, p. 401			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, §3; vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 7, p. 321, §2				
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, §2			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 7, p. 318, §2; vol. 9, p. 855, §10			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, §7			11,503 21	230,064 20
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, §2			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$1,060 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, §3	2,060 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, §3			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, §2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, §2			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, §2			7,870 00	157,400 00
Do	For support of school	Treaty of March 6, 1861	Vol. 12, p. 1172, §5		200 00		
Seminoles	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, §8			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, §3			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, §4; vol. 7, p. 179, §4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 349, §4			1,660 00	33,200 00
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, §2			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, §3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, §4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smith and smith-shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, §4	1,060 00			

STATEMENT showing the PRESENT LIABILITIES of the UNITED STATES to INDIAN TRIBES under TREATY STIPULATIONS—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity for education.....	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			\$3,000 00	\$60,000 00
Do.....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Fourteen installments due, estimated at \$11,500 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		\$161,000 00		
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	\$5,000 00			
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	1,000 00			
Bannacks.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Fourteen installments due, estimated at \$6,937 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		97,118 00		
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c.....	Treaty, November 11, 1794.	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Fourteen installments, of \$130,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		1,820,000 00		
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	do	2,000 00			
Do.....	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Fourteen installments, of \$200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		2,800,000 00		
Do.....	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
Do.....	Purchase of rations, &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.do.....	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,100,000 00			
Tabaquache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith.....do.....	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			

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PRESENT LIABILITIES TO INDIAN TRIBES.

Tabaquache, Mna-che, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.do.....	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	220 00			
Do.....	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00			
Do.....	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Thirteen installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		390,000 00		
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.	.....do.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Winnebagoes.....	Interest on \$304,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4; Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.		40,245 45	804,909 17	
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870.....	.....do.....		3,917 02	78,340 41	
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments, of \$25,000 each, being third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Three installments due, of \$25,000 each.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.		75,000 00		
Do.....	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Nineteen installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	.....do.....		285,000 00		
Total.....					1,420,150 00	7,750,617 94	349,336 44
							6,116,329 19

PRESENT LIABILITIES TO INDIAN TRIBES.

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Statement of disbursements made from the appropriations for the Indian

Heads of appropriations.	OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.					
	Amount appropriated.	Vaccinaalon of Indians.	Expenses of transportation and storage.	Purchase and inspection of annuity goods and supplies.	Advertising expenses and telegraphing.	Payments of annuities in money.
	Dollars.	Dolls.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Preventing liquor traffic, Indian reservations, 1885	5,000 00					
Survey of Indian reservations, 1885	50,000 00					
Stock cattle for Indian industrial schools, 1885	25,000 00					
School-building, Forest Grove, Oreg	20,000 00					
Irrigating ditches, Indian reservations	50,000 00					
Commission on coal, White Mountain Reservation, Arizona, 1885	2,500 00					
Homesteads for Seminoles of Florida	6,000 00					
Homesteads for Indians	1,000 00					
Support of—						
Indian schools, 1885	510,000 00					
Indian schools in Alaska, 1885	15,000 00					
Indian school near Arkansas City, 1885	33,000 00					
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., 1885	76,000 00					
Indian school, Forest Grove, Oreg., 1885	36,500 00					
Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., 1885	29,500 00					
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., 1885	60,800 00					
Indian school, N. C. Cherokees, 1885	4,000 00					
Indian children at Hampton School, Va., 1885	23,540 00					
Indian children at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., 1885	33,400 00					
Indian children at schools in States, 1885	90,000 00					
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, 1885	40,000 00			27,195 68	11,641 29	
Transportation of Indian supplies, 1885	275,000 00		263,457 81			
Traveling expense of Indian inspectors, 1885	6,000 00					
Traveling expense of Indian school superintendent, 1885	1,500 00					
Vaccination of Indians, 1885	1,000 00	311 50				
Indian school buildings	40,000 00					
Payment to Flatheads on Jocko Reservation, right of way, N. P. R. R. Co	16,000 00					
Surveying allotments, Puyallup Reservation	3,000 00					
Expenses of Indian Commissioners, 1885	3,000 00					
Bridges, Santee Sioux, and Ponca Reservations	12,060 00					
Gratuity to certain Ute Indians	4,000 00				4,000 00	

Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885—Continued.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE APPROPRIATIONS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.									Total amount expended from each appropriation.	Balance unexpended.
Support of schools.	To promote civilization among Indians generally, including Indian labor.	Survey of Indian reservations.	Pay and expenses of Indian inspectors.	Expenses of Indian commissioners.	Agricultural improvements.	Miscellaneous.	In hands of agents.	Total amount expended from each appropriation.			Balance unexpended.
Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
	2,014 85							2,014 85	2,985 15	
		18,460 82						18,460 82	31,539 18	
2,430 00								3,430 00	21,570 00	
175 00								175 00	19,825 00	
					11,833 42			11,833 42	38,166 58	
						2,364 90		2,364 90	135 10	
	23 21							23 21	5,976 79	
	528 00							518 00	482 00	
							3,863 30	439,219 20	66,917 50	
439,219 20								8,561 68	6,438 32	
								33,000 00		
								75,826 72	173 28	
								33,160 60	3,339 40	
								28,934 80	585 20	
								51,408 65	9,391 35	
								1,087 50	2,912 50	
								22,984 93	555 07	
22,984 93								27,254 46	6,145 54	
27,254 46								72,162 08	17,837 92	
72,162 08										
								38,836 97	1,163 03	
								263,457 81	11,542 19	
								5,603 27	396 72	
					5,603 27					
								1,052 68	447 32	
								311 50	688 50	
								27,663 61	12,336 39	
27,663 61										
								3,000 00	3,000 00	
						3,000 00				
								16,000 00		
								11,878 80	121 20	
								4,000 00		

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in the Indian service number of Indians

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Grand total.....			
Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	2,000	Support of Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1885.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Indian Territory.....	3,609	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885. Support of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1885. Support of Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas.
Cheyenne River.....	Dakota.....	2,907	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1885. Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1885.
Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	13,062	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1885.
Colville.....	Washington Ter.....	3,678	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1885. Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1885. Fulfilling treaty with Columbias and Colvilles.
Crow.....	Montana.....	3,870	Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1885. Support of Crows, 1885.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	Dakota.....	2,490	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1885. Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1885.
Devil's Lake.....	do.....	1,837	Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1885. Support of Chippewas, Turtle Mountain Band, 1885.
Eastern Cherokee.....	North Carolina.....	3,000	Support of Sioux of Devil's Lake, 1885.
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.....	1,552	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885. Support of Assinaboines in Montana, 1885.
Fort Berthold.....	Dakota.....	1,304	Support of Gros Ventres in Montana, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1885.
Fort Peck.....	Montana.....	3,404	Support of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, 1885.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	1,432	Support of Indians of Fort Peck Agency, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1885. Support of Shoshones and Bannacks, 1885.
Flathead.....	Montana.....	1,816	Support of Indians of Fort Hall Reservation, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Montana, 1885. Support of Flatheads and other confederated tribes, 1885.
Grande Ronde.....	Oregon.....	756	Support of Flatheads, Carlos Band, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1885.
Green Bay.....	Wisconsin.....	3,036	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885.
Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	515	Support of Menomonees, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1885.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.....	Indian Territory.....	4,137	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885. Support of Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, 1885.
Klamath.....	Oregon.....	919	Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1885. Support of Indians of Klamath Agency, 1885.
La Pointe.....	Wisconsin.....	3,656	Support of Klamaths and Modocs, 1885. Contingencies Indian Department, 1885. Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1885. Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1885. Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Boise Forte band.
Lemhi.....	Idaho.....	667	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1885. Support of Indians of Lemhi Agency, 1885.
Mackinac.....	Michigan.....	9,572	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885. Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1885. Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1885.

during the year ending June 30, 1885, showing the appropriations from which paid and the at each agency.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.		Total pay of employes.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
\$8,898 66	\$3,703 51	\$2,103 50	\$1,498 76	\$16,204 43	\$278,412 49	\$5,448 90	\$283,861 39
33 00			18 00	51 00	5,686 23		5,686 23
258 69			11 00	269 69	1,199 94		
					5,637 94		
					427 99	23 50	7,289 37
61 50				61 50			
					6,802 38	740 00	7,542 38
178 90				178 90	3,100 00		3,100 00
407 71	12 00	110 00	325 30		3,625 00		
	420 00						
62 72				1,337 73	873 70		4,498 70
111 71	33 00		22 90		1,200 00		
					5,367 19	199 84	6,767 03
21 00			4 25	25 25			
					12,095 29		12,095 29
185 40			3 00	188 40			
					900 00		
					3,460 65	195 00	4,555 65
24 55	18 00		8 00	50 55			
					2,800 00		
					2,400 09		5,200 00
23 00			3 00	26 00			
					6,536 70		6,536 70
					7,328 48		7,328 48
					1,000 00		
					3,600 00		
					282 00		4,882 00
265 50			3 00	268 50			
					4,821 20		
					988 04	1,239 55	7,048 79
	30 00	299 00		320 00	2,224 50		2,224 50
92 01			1 50			4 50	
			14 60	108 11	2,250 00		2,254 50
51 00				51 00	4,360 00		4,360 00
18 00					1,200 00		
					5,450 43		6,650 43
6 50				6 50			
					1,145 00		
					2,940 22		4,085 22
880 08	111 38	8 42	23 05				
	406 67			1,429 60			
					3,284 52	72 00	
					1,300 37		4,656 89
175 25			9 25	185 00	499 99		
					3,134 06	104 00	3,738 06
193 40	47 71		2 05		360 00	3 00	
	300 00			543 16			
					700 00		1,063 00

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
Mescalero	New Mexico	1, 183	Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1885.
Mission	California	3, 048	Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1885.
Navajo	New Mexico	23, 142	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1885.
Neah Bay	Washington Territory.	776	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1885.
Nevada	Nevada	3, 757	Support of Navajoes, 1885.
New York	New York	4, 970	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1885.
Nez Percé	Idaho	1, 437	Support of Makahs, 1885.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Washington Territory.	1, 631	Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1885.
Omaha and Winnebago.	Nebr	2, 402	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885.
Osage and Kaw	Indian Territory	1, 897	Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1885.
Ouray	Utah	1, 252	Incidental expenses Indian service in Idaho, 1885.
Pima, Maricopa, and Papago.	Arizona	12, 050	Support of Nez Percés, 1885.
Pine Ridge	Dakota	7, 649	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Indian Territory	1, 977	Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1885.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Nebraska	966	Support of S'Klallams, 1885.
Pueblo	New Mexico	7, 762	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885.
Quinalt	Washington Territory.	419	Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes.
Quapaw	Indian Territory	1, 028	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885.
Rosebud	Dakota	3, 292	Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies.
Round Valley	California	600	Fulfilling treaty with Iowas.
Sac and Fox	Indian Territory	2, 732	Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos.
Sac and Fox	Iowa	380	Incidental expenses Indian service in New Mexico, 1885.
			Buildings at agencies and repairs, 1885.

The Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.		Total pay of employes.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
					\$6, 650 44	\$337 50	
\$149 25			\$75	\$150 00			\$6, 987 94
138 67	\$26 10	\$74 25	80 86		1, 100 00		
81 10	405 00			724 88			1, 100 00
		775 06	156 00	1, 012 16	6, 674 89	130 00	6, 804 89
108 00				108 00			
					1, 000 00		1, 000 00
572 80	22 50		17 25	612 55	3, 240 00		3, 240 00
53 36	20 00		5 95		650 00	86 50	
154 80	40 00	210 00		119 31			736 50
	100 00			464 80			
					3, 280 00		
					1, 200 00		4, 480 00
246 15			134 00	380 15	2, 200 00	47 00	
							3, 723 90
30 05			10 00	40 05	1, 476 90		
186 92				186 92	3, 298 36	225 00	3, 523 36
					1, 494 07		1, 494 07
323 55			1 50	325 05	1, 200 00	364 00	
					1, 422 00		
					3, 718 45	380 00	6, 084 45
251 85			3 00	254 85	5, 012 86		5, 012 86
249 70							
			2 50	252 20	9, 266 22		9, 266 22
99 55	25 00		8 50	133 05	2, 100 00		
					3, 021 40		
					3, 765 00	7 12	
					2, 505 00		11, 398 52
124 02	40 00			164 02			
					738 48		
					188 13		
					715 68		1, 642 29
264 88		57 27	76 45		1, 800 00	7 50	
	600 00			998 60			1, 807 50
					1, 603 00		1, 600 00
31 50				31 50			
68 05			4 00		191 67		
					4, 753 54	72 00	
	37 50			109 55			
					320 12	299 62	5, 828 62
					191 67		7, 667 20
					7, 667 20		
			3 50	3 50	2, 296 16		2, 296 16
82 90				82 90			
					2, 369 53		
					2, 350 00		
					1, 382 85		6, 102 88
	29 00	67 50	30 00		360 00		360 00
	25 00			151 50			

Statement of the salaries and incidental expenses paid at each agency in

Names of agencies.	State or Territory.	Number of Indians at each agency.	Appropriations from which salaries of employes and incidental expenses of agencies have been paid.
San Carlos	Arizona	5,000	Incidental expenses Indian service in Arizona, 1885. Support of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 1885.
Santee and Flandreau ..	Nebraska	1,264	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885 Support of Poncas, 1885. Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1885.
Shoshone and Bannack ..	Wyoming	1,841	Incidental expenses Indian service in Wyoming, 1885. Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, 1885.
Sisseton	Dakota	1,484	Support of Shoshone and Bannacks, 1885 Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1885.
Siletz	Oregon	907	Support of Sioux of Lake Traverse, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1885.
Southern Ute	Colorado	983	Incidental expenses Indian service in Colorado, 1885.
Standing Rock	Dakota	4,450	Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1885 Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1885.
Tulalip	Washington Territory.	1,164	Support of Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1885.
Tulé River	California	675	Support of D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in California, 1885.
Tonkawa, special*	Texas	97	Support of Tonkawas, 1885
Uintah Valley	Utah	1,022	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885 Incidental expenses Indian service in Utah, 1885.
Umatilla	Oregon	896	Support of confederated bands of Utes, 1885 Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1885.
Union	Indian Territory	64,000	Support of Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, 1885.
Warm Springs	Oregon	831	Contingencies Indian Department, 1885 Incidental expenses Indian service in Oregon, 1885.
Western Shoshone	Nevada	300	Support of confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Nevada, 1885.
White Earth	Minnesota	5,885	Superintendent of Shoshones in Nevada, 1885 Contingencies Indian Department, 1885 Fulfilling treaty with Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoish bands. Support of Chippewas of White Earth Reservation, 1885.
Yakama	Washington Territory.	3,272	Support of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 1885. Incidental expenses Indian service in Washington, 1885.
Yankton	Dakota	1,726	Support of Yakamas and other Indians, 1885 Incidental expenses Indian service in Dakota, 1885. Support of Sioux Yankton tribe, 1885. Fulfilling treaty with Sioux Yankton tribe

* The Tonkawa Indians were removed to the Indian Territory during this fiscal year, and are now

the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1885, &c.—Continue 1.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.				Total of incidental expenses.	PAY OF EMPLOYÉS.		Total pay of employés.
Traveling expenses of agents.	Office rent, fuel, light, and stationery.	Forage and stable expenses.	Miscellaneous.		Regular.	Temporary.	
\$499 00			\$7 00				
		\$145 00	19 00	\$670 00	\$7,755 81	\$134 80	\$7,755 81
69 90			14 00	83 90			
				920 00			
				3,725 00	20 00		4,665 00
4 00	\$72 00		9 50	85 50			
					4,624 89		
					3,992 15		8,617 04
74 12	507 50		4 30	585 92		4 50	
					3,500 90		3,505 40
53 00			12 00	65 00	2,000 00		2,000 00
						42 00	
136 55				254 60			
					3,908 76		3,950 76
261 90				261 90			
					8,200 00		8,200 00
106 50			22 10				
	52 50			181 10	2,900 00		2,900 00
41 25			22 00	63 25	945 00		945 00
	25 65	66 00					
149 25				240 90			
320 85			120 15	441 00	1,556 00	220 00	
					3,720 00		5,496 00
28 20			32 00	60 20			
					3,700 00		3,700 00
88 70	42 00	210 00	76 80	417 50	1,770 00	125 25	1,895 25
145 10	110 00		26 25	281 35			
					2,367 39	171 39	2,538 78
36 00			22 70				
	40 00	90 00		188 70	1,650 82	50 00	1,700 82
472 57	105 00		3 75	581 32	1,450 00		
					1,920 00		
					2,940 00		
					2,154 99	33 33	8,498 32
80 25				80 25			
					8,199 72	105 00	8,304 72
54 00				54 00			
					4,089 06		
					1,239 56	5 00	5,333 62

the Oakland portion of the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland agency.

Statement showing number of patents for land issued to individuals of the several Indian tribes up to September 1, 1885.

Name of tribe.	Date of treaty.	Statute.	Page.	No. of patents.
Prottertowns	Act of 1839	5	349	392
Chippewas	Treaty of 1829	7	320	6
Chippewas of Saginaw	Treaty of 1819	7	203	10
Chippewas and others	Treaty of 1821	7	218	12
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomes	Treaty of 1833	7	431	1
Chippewas of Lake Superior	Treaty of 1854	10	1009	1,013
Chippewas of Saginaw, &c	Treaty of { 1855.	11	633	} 1,856
	{ 1864.	14	657	
Chippewas of Mississippi	Treaty of { 1855.	11	633	} 8
Do	{ 1864.	14	657	
Chippewas (Buffalo)	Treaty of 1867	16	719	2
Chippewas of Bois Fort	Treaty of 1854	10	1109	4
Chippewas of Mississippi, &c	Treaty of 1866	14	765	8
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina	Treaty of 1864	13	693	3
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Treaty of 1863	13	667	2
Do	Act of 1874	18	535	2
Choctaw	Treaty of 1865	14	703	31
Do	Treaty of 1805	7	98	1
Do	Treaty of 1820	7	210	3
Creek	Treaty of 1832	7	366	2
Delaware	Treaty of { 1860.	12	1129	} 22
	{ 1866.	14	793	
Do	Act of 1874	18	146	52
Do	Treaty of 1818	7	148	5
Dwamish	Treaty of 1855	12	927	215
Flatheads, &c.	Act of 1872	17	226	54
Kaskaskias, &c.	Treaty of 1854	10	1082	110
Do	Treaty of 1867	15	513	4
Kansas	Treaty of 1825	7	244	11
Do	Treaty of 1859	12	1111	1
Kickapoo	Treaty of 1854	10	1078	4
Do	Treaty of 1862	13	623	35
Miami	Treaty of 1818	7	189	12
Do	Treaty of 1826	7	300	2
Do	Treaty of 1834	7	458	26
Do	Treaty of 1838	7	569	45
Do	Treaty of 1840	7	582	2
Do	Treaty of 1854	10	1093	307
Nebraska half-breeds	Treaty of 1830	7	328	889
Nez Percé	Treaty of 1863	14	647	1
Nisqually, &c	Treaty of 1854	10	1132	53
Ottawa and Chippewa	Treaty of 1855	11	621	1,756
Ottawa on Maumee	Treaty of 1831	7	359	2
Ottawa and Chippewa	Treaty of 1855	11	621	} 324
	Act of 1875	18	516	
Ottawa of Kansas	Treaty of 1862	12	1237	237
Omaha	Act of 1872	17	391	2
Omaha	Act of 1882	22	341	964
Pottawatomie	Treaty of 1818	7	185	1
Do	Treaty of 1826	7	295	4
Do	Treaty of 1828	7	317	6
Do	Treaty of 1827	7	305	1
Do	Treaty of 1832	7	394	102
Do	Treaty of 1861	12	1191	188
Do	Treaty of 1867	15	331	603
Do	Treaty of 1866	14	763	415
Pawnee	Treaty of 1857	11	729	15
Ponca	Treaty of 1858	12	997	13
Quapaw	Treaty of 1824	7	232	1
Sac and Fox	Treaty of 1832	7	374	1
Do	Treaty of 1842	7	596	1
Sac and Fox of Missouri	Treaty of 1861	12	1171	3
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	Treaty of 1867	15	495	2
Seneca, &c	Treaty of 1867	15	513	1
Six Nations	Treaty of 1838	7	550	1
Sioux (Flandrean)	Act of 1863	12	392	82
Sioux (Santee)	Treaty of 1868	15	635	9
Shawnee	Treaty of 1854	10	1053	516
Sisseton and Wahpeton	Treaty of 1867	15	505	27
Stockbridge	Treaty of { 1848	9	955	} 256
	{ 1856	11	663	
Wea	Treaty of 1818	7	186	2
Wyandotte	Treaty of 1817	7	160	8
Do	Treaty of 1842	11	581	33
Do	Treaty of 1855	10	1159	299
Winnebago	Treaty of 1829	7	323	23
Do	Treaty of 1832	7	370	4
Do	Act of 1863	12	658	489
Do	Act of 1870	16	335	31
Yankton	Treaty of 1858	11	743	6
Total				11,073

Certificates of allotments of land issued to the several Indian tribes up to September 1, 1885.

Name of tribe.	Date of treaty.	Volume.	Page.	Number of certificates.
Chippewas of Mississippi	Treaty of 1867.....	16	719	57
New York, in Kansas	Treaty of 1838.....	7	550	32
Pawnee	Act of 1876	19	30	52
Pottawatomie, Citizen	Act of 1872	17	159	11
Sioux, Santee	Act of 1863	12	819	485
Sioux.....	Treaty of 1868.....	15	635	284
Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	Treaty of 1867.....	15	505	270
Chippewas and Munsee.....	Treaty of 1859.....	12	1105	99
Total				1,290

Statement showing allotments of land for which certificates or patents have not issued up to September 1, 1885.

Name of tribe.	Date of treaty.	Volume.	Page.	Number of allotments.
Kickapoo	Treaty of 1862.....	13	623	282
Nisqually (Puyallup).....	Treaty of 1854.....	10	1132	168
Pottawatomie, Citizen	Act of 1872	17	159	109
Shawnee, Absentee.....	Act of 1872	17	159	327
Stockbridge	Act of 1871	16	404	47
Total				931

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS ISSUED SINCE OCTOBER 3, 1884.

DAKOTA.

*Old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reserves.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 27, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the Territory of Dakota, known as the Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri River, set apart and reserved by Executive order dated January 11, 1875, and which is not covered by the Executive order dated August 9, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by the order of January 11, 1875, except the following described tracts: Townships 108 north, range 71 west, 108 north, range 72 west; fractional township 108 north, range 73 west, the west half of section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of township 107 north, range 70 west; fractional townships 107 north, range 71 west, 107 north, range 72 west, 107 north, range 73 west, the west half of township 106 north, range 70 west, and fractional township 106 north, range 71 west; and except also all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, which are outside the limits of the above-described tracts and which may have heretofore been allotted to the Indians residing upon said reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by the said Indians under and in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians of April 29, 1868, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(See proclamation of the President, April 17, 1885, page LI, annulling this Executive order.)

MONTANA.

*Northern Cheyenne Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 26, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the following described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Montana—viz, beginning at the point on the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude (said meridian being the eastern boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation) where the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said one hundred and seventh meridian; thence south along said meridian to a point 30 miles south of the point where the Montana base line, when extended, will intersect said meridian; thence due east to a point 12 miles east of the Rosebud River; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction, along a line parallel with said Rosebud River and 12 miles distant therefrom, to a point on the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 12 miles distant from said Rosebud River; thence westwardly along the said southern limits and across the said Rosebud River to the place of beginning—be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians, now residing in the southern portion of Montana Territory, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries which have been located, resided upon, and improved by bona fide settlers prior to the 1st day of October, 1884, to the amount to which such settlers might be entitled under the laws regulating the disposition of the public lands of the United States, or to which valid rights have attached under said laws, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEBRASKA.

*Niobrara Reserve.*EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 9, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that all the lands within the Niobrara, or Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, remaining unallotted to, and unselected by,

the Indians of said reservation under the act of March 3, 1863, and the Sioux treaty of April 29, 1868, respectively, on the 15th day of April, 1885, except such as are occupied for agency, school, and missionary purposes, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain from and after that date and made subject to settlement and entry on and after May 15, 1885.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEW MEXICO.

Zuñi Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 3, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated May 1, 1883, explaining, defining, and extending the boundaries of the Zuñi Indian Reservation, in the Territory of New Mexico, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to except and exclude from the addition made to said reservation by the said Executive order of May 1, 1883, any and all lands which were at the date of said order settled upon and occupied in good faith under the public land laws of the United States.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in acres and square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River (b)	Colorado River	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Koko-pa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	d300, 800	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papaho	22, 391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Marikopa and Pima	357, 120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 23, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualpai	Navajo	Hwalapai	730, 880	1, 142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui	do	Moqui (Shinumo)	2, 508, 800	3, 920	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papaho	d70, 080	100½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salt River	do	Marikopa and Pima	46, 720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai	Colorado River	Suppai	d38, 400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koitero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2, 528, 000	3, 950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26, and Mar. 31, 1877.
Total			6, 603, 191	10, 317½	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	d89, 572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River	Klamath	Klamath River	e25, 600	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (21 reserves) ..	Mission	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	161, 217	251½	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 and June 19, 1883.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	d102, 118	159½	Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48, 551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	Colorado River ..	Yuma	e45, 889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total			472, 947	739	

324 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

COLORADO.				
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muschi, and Wiminuchi Ute	1, 094, 400	1, 710
Total			1, 094, 400	1, 710
DAKOTA TERRITORY.				
Crow Creek	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux	e203, 397	318
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux	d7230, 400	360
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Ariekaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	2, 912, 000	4, 550
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	e918, 780	1, 435
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	e416, 915	652
Ponca	Santee	Ponca	f96, 000	150
Sioux	Cheyenne River ..	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux ..	f21, 593, 128	33, 739
Do	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé ..	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux ..		
Do	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud) ..	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux		
Do	Rose Bud (Spotted Tail) ..	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux ..		
Do	Standing Rock ..	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux ..		
Turtle Mountain	Devil's Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	46, 080	72
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux	e430, 405	672½
Total			26, 847, 105	41, 948½

a Approximate. b Partly in California. c Not on reservation. d Outboundaries surveyed. e Surveyed. f Partly surveyed.

Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved July 23, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.

Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 16, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)

Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)

Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866, (see p. 332, Comp. Rev. Stats.); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.

Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 141-152, Comp. Rev. Stats.)

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.)

Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.

Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 14, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 23, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract, 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.)

Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 325

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Cœur d'Alène	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	bc598, 500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	bc1, 202, 330	1, 878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	bc746, 651	1, 167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepsteer, and Shoshoni.	64, 000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875.
Total			2, 611, 481	4, 080	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	d4, 297, 771	6, 715	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	b5, 031, 351	7, 861	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	d4, 650, 935	7, 267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	b6, 688, 000	10, 450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	b3, 040, 495	4, 751	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa	d228, 418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	d100, 137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo	d206, 466	322½	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche.	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	d2, 968, 893	4, 639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc	d4, 040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 13, p. 447.
Oakland or Nez Percé.	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa	d90, 711	142	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1873, vol. 20, p. 74. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw	d1, 470, 059	2, 297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds.)

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Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouri	d129, 113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds.)
Ottawa	Quapaw	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beuf.	b14, 860	23	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Pani)	d283, 020	442	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	d50, 301	78½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca	d101, 894	159	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds.)
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawatomia.	d575, 877	900	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Quapaw	Quapaw	Kwapa	d56, 685	88½	Treaties of May 18, 1883, vol. 7, p. 429, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sank) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokohoka's band.) ^e	d479, 667	750	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Seminole	375, 000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	d51, 958	81	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 848, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	d13, 048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion-ie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	d743, 610	1, 162	Treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares. (Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte	Quapaw	Wyandotte	d21, 406	33½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
			d2, 279, 618	3, 562	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian, including Fort Supply Military Reservation.
			d105, 456	165	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593, east of Pawnee Reservation).
			d3, 637, 770	5, 684	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation, including Chilocco school reservation, 7,958.33 acres, established by Executive order of July 12, 1884.
			d683, 139	1, 067	Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee Reservation.

a Approximate.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

c Partly surveyed.

d Surveyed.

e Not on reservation.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 327

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.					
Wyandotte			61,211,272	1,892½	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
			61,511,576	2,362	
Total			41,102,546	64,223	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1,258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total			1,258	2	
KANSAS.					
Black Bob	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Black Bob's band of Shawnees, Pottawatomie.	64,349	6¼	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053; joint resolution Mar. 30, 1879, vol. 20, p. 488. Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 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.
Chippewa and Munsee	do	Chippewa and Munsie	64,395	6¼	
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	620,273	32	
Pottawatomie	do	Prairie band of Pottawatomie	677,358	121	
Total			106,375	166	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	611,097	17½	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	652,684	82½	
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	62,551	4	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855.
Total			66,332	103½	

328 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

MINNESOTA.				
Boise Fort	La Pointe (e)	Bois Fort band of Chippewas	6107,509	168
Deer Creek	do	do	23,040	36
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	6100,121	156
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	651,840	81
Leech Lake	White Earth (consolidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.	694,440	148
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	661,014	95
Red Lake	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	63,200,000	5,000
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe (e)	Bois Fort band of Chippewas	61,080	2
White Earth	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	6796,672	1,245
Winnebagoish (White Oak Point).	do	Lake Winnebagoish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	6320,000	500
Total			4,755,716	7,481
MONTANA TERRITORY.				
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan, Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux, Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow.	21,651,200	33,830
Do	Fort Peck			
Do	Fort Belknap			
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	4,713,000	7,364
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille	1,433,600	2,240
Total			27,797,800	43,434
NEBRASKA.				
Iowa (f)	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa	6916,000	25
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	672,915	114
<p>a Approximate. b Surveyed.</p> <p>c Out boundaries surveyed. d Partly surveyed.</p> <p>e In Minnesota and Wisconsin. f In Kansas and Nebraska.</p> <p>g Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas.</p>				

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 329

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEBRASKA—Continued.					
Omaha.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha.....	b142,345	222½	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 687; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341.
Sac and Fox (c).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri.....	bd 8,013	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208, Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Sioux (addition).....	Pine Ridge.....	Ogalalla Sioux.....	32,000	50	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.
Winnebago.....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago.....	b 108,924	170	
Total			380,197	594	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (e).....	Western Shoshone Nevada.	Western Shoshone	243,200	380	Executive order, Apr. 16, 1877.
Moapa River.....	do	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	f 1,000	2	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake.....	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso).....	f 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River.....	do	do	f 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			885,015	1,383	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero and Jicarilla.	Mescalero, Jicarilla, and Mimbres Apache.....	474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (g).....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	h8,159,360	12,749	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain).

330 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

	James.....		f 17,510		
	Acoma.....		f 95,792		
	San Juan.....		f 17,545		
	Picuris.....		f 17,461		
	San Felipe.....		f 34,787		
	Pecos.....		f 18,763		
	Cochiti.....		f 24,256		
	Santo Domingo		f 74,743		
	Taos.....		f 17,361		
Pueblo	Santa Clara.....	Pueblo.....	f 17,369	1,081	
	Tesuque.....		f 17,471		
	San Ildefonso.....		f 17,293		
	Pojoaque.....		f 13,520		
	Zia.....		f 17,515		
	Sandia.....		f 24,187		
	Islaleta.....		f 110,080		
	Nambe.....		f 13,586		
	Laguna.....		f 125,225		
	Santa Ana.....		f 17,361		
Zuni.....		Pueblo.....	215,040	336	
Total			9,540,445	14,907	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany.....	New York.....	Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda.....	f 30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus.....	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	f 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 Tonawanda.....	6,100	9½	Do.
Saint Regis.....	do	Saint Regis.....	14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They held about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda.....	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca.....	f 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) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	

a Approximate.
b Surveyed.

c In Kansas and Nebraska.
d Includes 2,862.03 acres in Kansas.

e Partly in Idaho.
f Outboundaries surveyed.

g Partly in Arizona and Utah.
h Partly surveyed.

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).

Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 331

Schedule showing names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee.	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	650,000	78	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)	
			615,211	24		
Total			65,211	102		
OREGON.						
Grand Ronde	Grand Ronde	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umqua.	61,440	96		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1,056,000	1,650		Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur		Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni) (e)	320			Executive orders, Mar. 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, May 15, 1873, Jan. 28, 1876, July 23, 1880, Sept. 13, 1882, and May 21, 1883.
Siletz	Siletz	Alsiya, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkla, Sinslaw, Tootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	225,000	351½		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	268,800	420		Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	464,000	725		Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total			2,075,560	3,243		
UTAH TERRITORY.						
Uintah Valley	Uintah	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, and Grand River Ute	12,039,040	3,186	Executive order, Oct. 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.	
Uncompahgre	Ouray	Tabeguache Ute	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882.	
Total			3,972,480	6,207		

332 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Chehalis	Nisqually and Skokomish.	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinnuk	64,225	6½	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Columbia		Chief Moses and his people	2,243,040	3,505	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.)
Colville	Colville	Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methan, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9, and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	12,312	19½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873.
Makah	Neah Bay and Quinalt.	Kwillehiut and Makah	23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot.	63,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	64,717	7½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	7,284	11½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864.
Puyallup	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	18,062	28	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873.
Quinalt	Neah Bay and Quinalt	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiult.	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 Tsihalis	335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Skokomish	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Klamath, Skokomish, and Twana	4,987	8	Treaty of Point-no-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	22,490	85	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin)	Nisqually and S'Kokomish.	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and five others.	1,494	2½	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Swinomish (Perry's Island)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	7,170	11	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927. Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873.
Yakama	Yakama	Yakama	80,000	1,250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total			6,330,125	9,891	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	69,136	108	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	69,824	109	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	124,333	194½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.

a Approximate.

b Out boundaries surveyed.

c Surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

e Not on reservation.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 333

Schedule showing names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—Continued.					
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	613,993	22	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8 and June 3, 1863.)
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	6231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida	665,540	102½	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge	611,803	18	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total .....	.....	.....	586,309	916	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	2,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total .....	.....	.....	2,342,400	3,600	
Grand total .....	.....	.....	137,724,570	215,194½	
<i>a</i> Approximate.		<i>b</i> Surveyed.		<i>c</i> Outboundaries surveyed.	
				<i>d</i> Partly surveyed.	

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

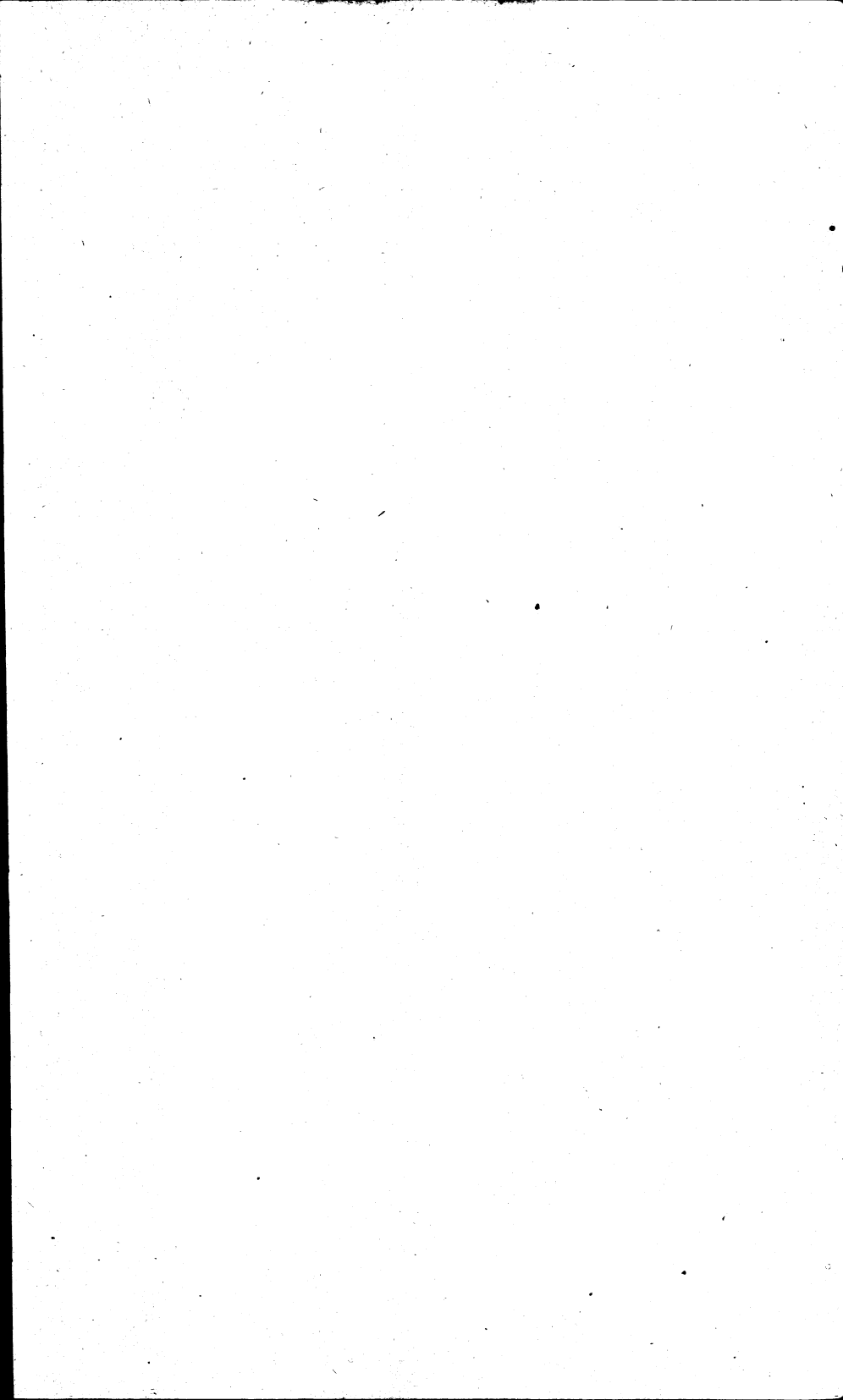


Table of statistics relating to population of

Indian tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
			Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
ARIZONA.										
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>										
Mohave.....	810	7	494	518	168	51			10	41
Chimehuevis.....	202									
<i>Pima Agency.</i>										
Pima.....	4,500	}	6,050	6,000	850	}	29		4	25
Maricopa.....	550									
Papago.....	7,000									
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>										
White Mountain Apache.....	a3,600		b1,800	b1,800						
San Carlos Apache.....	a500		b250	b250						
Chiricahua.....	a300		b150	b150						
Apache Yuma.....	a600		b300	b300						
Apache Tonto.....										
Apache Mohave.....										
<i>Indians in Arizona not under an agent.</i>										
Hualapai.....	a620		b310	b310						
Yuma.....	a930		b465	b465						
Mohave.....	a700		b350	b350						
Suppai.....	a214		b107	b107						
CALIFORNIA.										
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>										
Hoopa.....	515	29	236	279	54	14			2	12
<i>Mission Agency.</i>										
Serranos.....	390	150	1,500	1,548	770	250			25	225
Dieguenos.....	745									
Coahuila.....	793									
San Luis Rey.....	1,120									
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>										
Concow.....	138	69	298	302	75	103			29	74
Little Lake.....	143									
Pitt River and Potter Valley.....	54									
Redwood.....	23									
Ukie and Wylackie.....	242									
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>										
Tule and Tejon.....	135	3	64	71	18	38			20	18
Wichumui, Keweah, and King's River.....	a540		b270	b270						
<i>Indians in California not under an agent.</i>										
Sierra County.....	a12		b6	b6						
El Dorado County.....	a193		b96	b97						
Mendocino County.....	a1,240		b620							

a From report of 1884.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.
14	51	1	220	792				300	100						
9	32		2,000	2,500				2,000	250	20				26	
			175	375				3,000							
			7,000												
3	200		515				170	8	2				138	3	\$763
100	100		2,600	448			900	50	5				50	5	1,000
16	500	14	600				216	16	2		3		118	1	
3	66	1	135		30	2	130	41	2				40		

b Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
CALIFORNIA—Continued.											
<i>Indians in California, &c.—Continued.</i>											
Shasta County	a1,037	b518	b519								
Yolo County	a47	b23	b24								
Tehama County	a157	b78	b79								
Solano County	a21	b10	b11								
Lassen County	a330	b165	b165								
Colusa County	a353	b176	b177								
Humboldt County	a224	b112	b112								
Marin County	a162	b81	b81								
Sonoma County	a339	b169	b170								
Butte County	a522	b261	b261								
Plumas County	a508	b254	b254								
Placer County	a91	b45	b46								
Napa County	a64	b32	b32								
Sutter County	a12	b6	b6								
Amador County	a272	b136	b136								
Nevada County	a98	b49	b49								
Lake County	a774	b387	b387								
<i>Klamaths.</i>											
Regua Rancho	a64	b32	b32								
Wirks-wah Rancho	a19	b9	b10								
Hoppa Rancho	a22	b11	b11								
Wakel Rancho	a4	b2	b2								
Too-rup Rancho	a15	b7	b8								
Sah-sil Rancho	a18	b9	b9								
Ai-yoloh Rancho	a32	b16	b16								
Surper Rancho	a39	b20	b19								
COLORADO.											
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>											
Muache Ute	279	497	486	316	17				3	14	
Capote Ute	206										
Weeminuche Ute	498										
DAKOTA.											
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>											
Blackfeet Sioux	210	195	1,301	1,606	767	400	290	160	170	680	
Sans-Are Sioux	736										
Minneconjou Sioux	1,221										
Two Kettle Sioux	740										
<i>Orow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>											
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	1,061	93	487	574	180	19	100	65	95	89	
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,429	86	678	751	321	19	79		76	22	
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>											
Sisseton Sioux	923	15	427	496	209		100	100	70	130	
Walpeton Sioux											
Cuthead Sioux											
Turtle Mountain Chippewa											
Pembina Band Chippewa	914	731	489	425	263						

a From report of 1884.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.
17	400	2	2,900	7			800	100	210	\$200		700	3	1,650	
10	19	16	175	886	241	482	300	15	32	2,948	1	520	163	4	6,388
18	25	8	163	106			337	14	15	200		274	1	400	
28	105	3	850	73			239	3	32	2,500	1	450	239	5	5,500
			732				40	189				220	1	400	

b Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.	Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.						Over twenty.	Under twenty.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arikaree.....	529	} 50	598	706	220	85	15	25	75	
Gros Ventre.....	435									
Mandan.....	340									
<i>Pine Ridge Agency</i>										
Ogalalla Sioux.....	7,155	} 378	3,607	4,042	1,846	620	345	135	352	748
Northern Cheyenne.....	494									
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé Sioux No. 1.....	2,211	} 576	3,714	4,578	1,701	35	40	75	100	50
Brulé Sioux No. 2.....	1,448									
Bulldog Sioux.....	76									
Loafer Sioux.....	1,751									
Mixed Sioux.....	576									
Northern Sioux.....	418									
Two Kettle Sioux.....	354									
Wahzahzah Sioux.....	1,458									
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,484		724	760	379					
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet Sioux.....	662	} 116	2,108	2,342	1,109	80	50	170	60	240
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1,255									
Uncapapa Sioux.....	1,805									
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux.....	612									
Mixed blood of above bands.....	116									
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux.....	1,726	271	737	989	355	40	136	132	78	230
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Bannack.....	472	} 20	698	734	252	30		5	25	
Shoshone.....	960									
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheep-eater.....	667	8	305	362	134	1		1		
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé.....	1,437	32	672	765	376	75	50	70	90	105
<i>Indians in Idaho not under an agent.</i>										
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais.....	a600	b300	b300							

a From report of 1884.

b Estimated.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling houses occupied by Indians.		Agency buildings erected during the year.	
				Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		
DAKOTA—Continued.																			
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>																			
Arikaree.....	40	50	4	200	200	80	10	200	10	50	\$25			250					
<i>Pine Ridge Agency</i>																			
Ogalalla Sioux.....	1,000	400	300	900	4,600			2,300	110	123	1,845			848	5	19,150			
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>																			
Brulé Sioux No. 1.....	50	100	4	800	1,200	60	22	82	1,200	200	79	1,000			729	5	4,000		
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>																			
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....			18	1,484		25		600	400	78	1,900			(c)	6	1,400			
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>																			
Blackfeet Sioux.....	90	150	9	2,000	2,450			1,500	25	270	1,350			750	8	14,750			
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>																			
Yankton Sioux.....	30	150	5	900	826			450	500	25	31			400					
IDAHO.																			
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>																			
Bannack.....	12	60	1	200	120			300	4	54	100			74					
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>																			
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheep-eater.....		20		30	100			100	2					2	(c)				
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>																			
Nez Percé.....	20	285	3	1,150	150	15		360	27	11	825			209	2	524			
<i>Indians in Idaho not under an agent.</i>																			
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenais.....																			

c Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.	Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.						Over twenty.	Under twenty.
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>										
Cheyenne	2,282	98	1,713	1,806	796	364			128	236
Arapaho	1,327									
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>										
Apache	319	43	1,890	2,247	767	a260			40	220
Caddo	570									
Comanche	1,544									
Delaware	71									
Keechie	74									
Kiowa	1,169									
Towaconie	162									
Waco	39									
Wichita	189									
<i>Osage Agency.</i>										
Osage	1,552	433	994	903	344	275			110	165
Kaw	225									
Quapaw	120									
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>										
Pawnee	1,045	100	504	541	251	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Ponca	574		285	289	128	59		1	5	55
Otoe and Missouri	266	79	130	136	57	42			13	29
Tonkawa and Lipan	92		a46	a46						
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>										
Eastern Shawnee	69	34	27	42	16	19		1	3	17
Miami	57	47	23	34	27	40			15	25
Modoc	94	4	46	48	12	24			12	12
Ottawa	117	110	49	68	36	70			60	10
Peoria	149	97	69	80	32	72			37	35
Quapaw	52	9	26	26	12	13			6	7
Seneca	239	189	125	114	90	84			30	54
Wyandotte	251	239	108	143	91	185			100	85
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>										
Absentee Shawnee	710	700	1,400	1,332	380	275	125		190	210
Iowa	89									
Mexican Kickapoo	346									
Pottawatomie (citizen)	550									
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	457									
Other tribes	580									
<i>Union Agency.</i>										
Cherokee	b 23,000		a 11,500	a 11,500						
Chickasaw	b 6,000		a 3,000	a 3,000						
Choctaw	b 18,000		a 9,000	a 9,000						
Creek	b 14,000		a 7,000	a 7,000						
Seminole	b 3,000		a 1,500	a 1,500						

a Estimated.

b From report of 1884.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwellings built by Indians during the year.		Dwellings built for Indians during the year.	Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.			Number.	Cost to Government.
16	516	19	800	2,809				495	42	3		4	30	1	\$388
40	370	1	450	650			1	825	30				21		
44	520		455	305				6800				15	395	1	1,100
45		4	125	300			210	200	25	1	\$10		54		
7	21	4	112	140						14			97		
20	135		23	243						7			16		
3	58	1	69					3	9	2			38		
3	46		57					1	6				49		
2	60		94					31				7	\$650	29	1
3	100	1	117					2	13	1			30		
3	98		149					10	20	1			46		
2	20		52						2				22		
5	145	2	239					12	40				166		
15	246		251					2	50				40		
40	1,200		500	2,232			100	50	100	50			350	3	1,500

c Unknown.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.	Over twenty.	Under twenty.						
IOWA.											
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>											
Sac and Fox	380	185	195	(a)	25	175			175	25	
KANSAS.											
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>											
Chippewa and Munsee	76	32	36	40	22	43		1	28	16	
Iowa	138	103	66	72	32	100	10	5	70	45	
Kickapoo	235	80	110	125	50	52	24	10	55	31	
Pottawatomie	430	80	230	200	(a)	101	74	15	125	65	
Sac and Fox of Missouri	87	10	43	44	20	25	10		15	20	
MICHIGAN.											
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>											
Chippewa of Lake Superior.	1,000	5,700	5,700	3,800	1,000	500	4,000	500	3,000	2,000	
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River ..	2,500										
Ottawa and Chippewa	6,000										
Pottawatomie of Huron	72										
		44	28	14	15	40	5	50	10		
MINNESOTA.											
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>											
Mississippi Chippewa	922	690	871	865	471	210	82	38	166	164	
Ottertail Chippewa	596										
Pembina Chippewa	218										
Pillager Leech Lake	1,169										
Pillager Winnebagoishish and Pillager Cass Lake ..	387	55	786	770	324	71	4		10	65	
Red Lake Chippewa	1,069	75	485	584	234	30		10	15	25	
Mille Lac Chippewa	942		b 471	b 471	225						
White Oak Point Band Chippewa	582		b 290	b 292	119						
MONTANA.											
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	2,000	18	900	1,100	500	20				20	
<i>Crow Agency.</i>											
Crow and Northern Cheyenne	3,870	43	1,870	2,000	835	50			7	43	
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Flathead	450	250	870	946	600	180		40	60	160	
Kootenais	480										
Pend d'Oreilles	886										
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>											
Assinaboine	700	b 752	b 800	251	20					20	
Gros Ventre	852										

a Not reported.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling houses occupied by Indians.		Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.
20	250		10	200				5	8	8				56			
6	73		76				12	10	8					16			
10	120	1	90	30			10	10	40	3				33			
7	180	1	165	7			40	71	15					76			
20	250	2	250	180				140	30	6				130			
6	40		35	30				20	2	1				12			
116	5,000		9,500		62	92	3,000	1,400	1,600	100				2,600			
6	35		72					20	9					20			
25	300	2	1,715	21		8	45	145	187	52				291	1	\$112	
30	100	1	425	1,124				50	2	19				50			
15	30	2	100	969				300	25					25			
6	11	4	14	1,950				40	3	12				200	3	65	
7	50	2	100	200	65		190	600	6	51	\$510	12	\$1,200	115			
60	320	4	450	1,200	16			420	90	28	300	10	3,000	180	1	50	
15	15	3	200	50	10		4	200	175	100				235	3	100	

b Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
MONTANA—Continued.											
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>											
Assinaboine	1,072	40	488	584	314	31	6	4	33		
Yankton	2,332	70	1,163	1,169	645	70	8	6	72		
NEBRASKA.											
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>											
Ponca of Dakota	178	56	89	89	43	25	6	5	26		
Santee Sioux	843	143	424	418	208	50	150	225	200	225	
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	243	21	119	124	63	90	30	75	45		
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>											
Omaha	1,188	200	555	633	278	170		100	70		
Winnebago	1,214	350	586	628	201	350		200	150		
NEVADA.											
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>											
Pah-Ute	3,600	5	1,950	1,650	203	59		12	47		
Pi-Ute	157		90	67	23						
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>											
Western Shoshone Indians wandering in Nevada	300	4	140	160	48	35		14	21		
	63,300		1,650	1,650							
NEW MEXICO.											
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>											
Mescalero Apache	462		542	641	239	70			70		
Jicarilla Apache	721										
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>											
Navajo	21,003	75	11,454	11,688	6,404	35			35		
Moquis Pueblo	2,139				512						
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>											
Pueblo	7,762		4,185	3,577	2,149	160		60	100		
NEW YORK.											
<i>New York Agency.</i>											
<i>Alleghany Reserve:</i>											
Seneca	856										
Onondaga	79	700	490	449	196	300	60	160	200		
Tonawanda	4										
<i>Cattaraugus Reserve:</i>											
Seneca	1,303										
Onondaga	49	1,000	785	727	313	620	50	370	300		
Cayuga	151										
Tonawanda	9										

a Estimated.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.	Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		Number.	Cost to Government.
6	35	1	150	300			200	7						70		
8	80	2	300	500			400	20	10	\$40	15	\$115		90		
8	10		40	40			35	10	7	35	10	4,000		45		
45	100	113	843	576	120	178	240	240	5	50	30	9,383		193		
12	25	4	168	75		243					10	2,959		44		
25	350	4	300	100	900	54	954	300	50	5				100		
30	450	4	700	100	600	90	300	320	50					120	1	\$475
16	900		3,600	101		624	315							14	3	1,078
	39		157				40									
5	180		300				80		4					13		
10	75	8	1,000	12,000			5,000		10	100				150	1	1,800
			100	1,000												
10	100	3	180	7,582	1,900		500	2,000		60				1,700		
20	600		939				40	200	5					200		
30	1,200	15	1,512				125	6325	6					285		

b From report of 1884.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.	Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.		Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.		Agency buildings erected during the year.			
		Male.	Female.						Over twenty.	Under twenty.				Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.		
OREGON—Continued.																														
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>																														
Warm Spring	396	} 11	380	451	213	105				20	85	25	30	600	231				150	3	15					115	2	\$700		
Wasco	235																													
Tenino	70																													
John Day	61																													
Pi-Ute	69																													
<i>Indians in Oregon not under an agent.</i>																														
Indians roaming on Columbia River	a800	b400	b400																											
TEXAS.																														
<i>Indians in Texas not under an agent.</i>																														
Alabama, Cushman, and Muskokee	a290	b145	b145																											
UTAH.																														
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>																														
Tabeguache band of Ute	1,252	644	608	453								12	12	1,240					65								2	2	2,795	
<i>Uintah Valley Agency.</i>																														
Uintah Ute	508	} 10	520	502	251	27				4	23	2	60	30	100				230	1	5					16	1	600		
White River Ute	514																													
<i>Indians in Utah not under an agent.</i>																														
Pah-Vant	a134	b67	b67																											
Goship-Ute	a256	b128	b128																											
WASHINGTON.																														
<i>Colville Agency.</i>																														
Colville	600	} 1,839	1,839	900	320	30	80	270	100	400	15	3,178	500	5	1,200	50			550	2	497									
Lake	295																													
O'Kanagan	300																													
San Puell	350																													
Methow	315																													
Spokane	792																													
Calispel	434																													
Cœur d'Aléne	442																													
Nez Percé	150																													
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>																														
Makah	523	} 4	372	404	136	105			15	90	42	115	500	276					250	2	4	\$50			38					
Quillehute	253																													

a From report of 1884.

b Estimated.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Number of mixed bloods.		Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.	Over twenty.	Under twenty.						
WASHINGTON—Continued.											
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>											
Hoh	61	4	208	211	68	36				14	22
Queet	85										
Quinalt	102										
Chepulis	5										
Oyhut	35										
Humtulp	16										
Hoquiam	16										
Montesano	16										
Satsop	12										
Georgetown	71										
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>											
Puyallup	560	91	290	270	109	125				45	80
Chehalis	190	41	547	524	222	183				47	136
Nisqually	180										
Squaxin	120										
S'Klallam	380										
S'Kokomish	201										
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>											
Tulalip	467	3	590	574	228	140				40	100
Madison	142										
Muckleshoot	85										
Swinomish	222										
Lummi	248										
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>											
Yakama, Klickitat, Topnish, and others	1,272	22	635	637	299	270				100	170
Yakamas not on reserve	a2,000		a1,000	a1,000							
WISCONSIN.											
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>											
Oneida	1,595		845	750	445	300	400	100		250	550
Stockbridge	133	99	63	70	22	75				45	30
Menomonee	1,308	675	668	640	328	250	50	50		100	250
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>											
Chippewa at Red Cliff	220	215	114	106	60	45	80	60		110	75
Chippewa at Bad River	506	184	264	242	96		12	288		180	120
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille	1,100	400	500	600	150	55	100	20		100	75
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	400	375	125	275	59	15	14	18		17	30
Chippewa at Grand Portage	298	60	143	155	24	16	4	20		25	15
Chippewa at Bois Forte	698		347	351	136	110				65	45
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	434	13	221	213	40	3	1	10		4	10
<i>Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.</i>											
Winnebago	b930		a465	a465							
Pottawatomie (Prairie Band)	b280		a140	a140							

a Estimated.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.		Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Number of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.		Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.
4	46	8	384	25	30	14	126	1	\$2			55	1	\$13				
20	500	8	560		140	25	530	195	20	15					160	3	2,000	
41	800	9	1,071		143		275	300	20	28					205			
10	200	2	960	204			475	450	19	14		1	\$65		215			
30	300	8	918	354			a450		9	50					350	4	700	
2	800		1,595				a575		15						300			
50	133		133				a5	a75							30			
	250		1,100	208			a150	a150	10						200			
20	200		220				30		105			1			60			
9	288		300	206	170	102	128	120	84	2					106			
25	300		1,000	100	187	94	180	250	20						150			
17	49		379	21			32	25	275	1					57			
20	85		275	23				90	44	4	250				18			
50	75		300	220				100		5					25			
14	100		15	5				50		2		2			7	1	600	

b From report of 1884.

Table of statistics relating to population of Indian

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Total Indian and mixed population.		Number of children between six and sixteen years.	Number of Indians who can read English only.	Number of Indians who can read Indian only.	Number of Indians who can read both English and Indian.	Total number of Indians who can read.	
		Male.	Female.					Over twenty.	Under twenty.
WYOMING.									
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Shoshone.....	870	} 15	866	250	8			6	2
Northern Arapaho.....	971								
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida.....	a892		b446						
Oldtown Indians in Maine..	a410		b205						

a From report of 1884.

RECAPIT

Total Indian population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	259,244
Number of mixed bloods	18,412
Total Indian and mixed population, males.....	128,717
Total Indian and mixed population, females.....	130,527
Number of children between six and sixteen years	259,244
Number of Indians who can read English only	37,123
Number of Indians who can read Indian only.....	11,944
Number of Indians who can read English and Indian	6,835
Total number of Indians who can read, over twenty	2,558
Total number of Indians who can read, under twenty.....	8,778
Number who have learned to read during the year	11,759
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	20,537
Number of Indian apprentices	3,198
Number of agency buildings erected during the year	27,939
Cost to Government of houses built for Indians during the year	653

* This table is not complete, many of the agents having failed to report the number of allotments. patents issued to Indians, as many of the allotments included in the latter statement have long since ceased to exist.

tribes, civilization, allotments, houses, &c.—Continued.

Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Number of Indian apprentices.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of allotments made to Indians.		Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted.	Number of male Indians who undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits.		Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.		Dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year.		Agency buildings erected during the year.	
			Wholly.	In part.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.		Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.	Number.	Cost to Government.
4	30	4	100	400				300	6					18	

b Estimated.

ULATION.

Number who wear citizens' dress wholly	66,711
Number who wear citizens' dress in part.....	61,828
Number of allotments made to full bloods	*5,822
Number of allotments made to mixed bloods	*715
Number of Indians living upon and cultivating lands allotted	11,134
Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits	37,386
Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits	5,397
Number of houses occupied by Indians	17,812
Number of dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year	1,990
Number of dwelling-houses built for Indians during the year	146
Number of agency buildings erected during the year	98
Cost to Government of houses built by Indians during the year	\$16,479.00
Cost to Government of houses built for Indians during the year	\$23,282.00
Cost to Government of agency buildings erected.....	\$78,304.00

It does not agree with the statement on pages 320 and 321, showing total number of certificates and ceased to exist.

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics.

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.								Criminal.				
	Number of Indian families engaged in.		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	
	Full bloods.		Mixed bloods.			Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.				Amount earned.
	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.	Agriculture.	Other civilized pursuits.									
ARIZONA.													
Colorado River Agency	75	50			50	33	17						
<i>Pima Agency.</i>													
Pima	1,000	250			99					2			
Mariopoa	1,200												
Papago													
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>													
White Mountain, San Carlos, Chiricahua, Yuma, Tonto, and Mohave Apache	a750												
CALIFORNIA.													
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>													
Hoopa	35	140	1	7	33	33	34			1			
<i>Mission Agency.</i>													
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coachulla, San Luis Rey	200	120	5	5	96	2	2						
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>													
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Potter Valley, Pitt River	150	13	9	1			100						
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>													
Tule and Tejon	28	2	2		75	13	12			1			
COLORADO.													
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>													
Mnache, Capote, and Weeminuche Ute	13				60	10	30			6	1		
DAKOTA.													
<i>Ohayenne River Agency.</i>													
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	750	500	54	46	44	1	55	400,000	\$200				
<i>Orow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>													
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux	300	18	12	3	34	8	58	345,525	269				
Lower Brulé Sioux	181	20	9	8	15	10	75			1			

a From report of 1884.

Criminal.										Religious and vital.							
Number of Indian criminals punished during year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.		Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.		Whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of missionaries.	Number of church members.	Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.		
By civil and military.	By Indians, tribal organization.	Against person.	Against property.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.	Number.	Acres occupied.	Males.	Females.	White.	Indian.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
				3		2	11	400	1			1	\$1,000		1,245		4
		32	5	18	32	40	(b)			7	1,010					80	80
					1	17	98,000			11	13				1,297	14	28
										4	93				50	7	7
		6	1												260	28	33
		5						1	1	17	470	5			2,562	114	68
25						300	(b)	2		38	179	3	1,276	150	832	56	34
						1		1	1	29	293	4	1,172		547	41	15

b Unknown.

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.							Criminal.		
	Number of Indian families engaged.		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	Full bloods.	Mixed bloods.	Indian labor in civil-ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	
	In agriculture.	In other civil-ized pursuits.								In agriculture.	In other civil-ized pursuits.
DAKOTA—Continued.										
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>										
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	200	3	3	a85	a5	a10				
Pembina Chippewa at Turtle Mountain	45		180	(b)	(b)	(b)	137, 132	\$1, 371		
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	200	20	10		16	84				
<i>Fine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne	676	470	39	39	15	8	77	2, 961, 097	42, 984	
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé, Bulldog, Loafer, Mixed, Northern, Two Kettle, and Wahzazah Sioux	900	100	200	25	30	1	69	3, 510, 880	16, 498	
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	e450				80	20		369, 763	372	
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet, Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapa, Upper Yanktonnais, and Mixed Blood Sioux	1, 128	2	16	2	25	5	70			
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux	500	30	25		50		50	30, 000	90	3
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Bannack and Shoshone	235	18	2	2	70	10	20			4
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepsteater	29	5			40	20	40	73, 443	734	
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé	335		10		95	5		46, 132	231	2

a From report of 1884.

b Unknown.

c Estimated.

Criminal.										Religious and vital.							
Number of Indian criminals punished during year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of church members.		Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.			
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.			Number.	Acres occupied.	Males.	Females.	White.	Indian.				Number of church buildings.	For education.	For other purposes.
				1				2	11	650	2			314	25	27	
					e15			1	(b)	(b)	1	\$1, 100		(b)	(b)	(b)	
			e1		5			1	4	4	1	2, 225		877	60	35	
		11			49	600		1	65	900	2	4, 500		3, 430	87	94	
								3	1	59	1, 161	7	18, 993		2, 465	(b)	50
	(b)							1	3	10	486	6	4, 391		955	53	40
								4	2	43	842	3	4, 600		2, 583	175	149
		7						2	2	14	360	5	651		400	59	68
					1	300	(b)				8				699	78	37
				4	1					6					(b)	(b)	(b)
								1	2	1	548	3	3, 600		(b)	(b)	(b)

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.							Criminal.			Criminal.											Religious and vital.									
	Number of Indian families engaged.		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.		Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished during year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.	Number of missionaries.	Number of church members.	Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.										
	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	Indian labor in civil-ized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.		By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.					Against person.	Against property.				Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.	Number.	Acres occupied.	Males.	Females.	White.	Indian.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For other purposes.
	In agriculture.	In other civil-ized pursuits.								In agriculture.			In other civil-ized pursuits.																		
NEVADA.																															
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>																															
Pah-Ute.....	101	25	75	17	8	269,853	\$844	1																	602	116	28				
Pi-Ute.....	6	10	75	25																							10	12			
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>																															
Western Shoshone.....			3	30	25	45								2													20	9	9		
NEW MEXICO.																															
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>																															
Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache.....	300		40	10	50						20	1	1	6	25	300				4									510	19	1
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>																															
Navajo and Moquis Pueblo.....	3,500	(a)	3	3	100				1				1	1															1,500	700	500
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>																															
Pueblo.....	1,500	100	100					1	1		1			300	4,000					7,762	19	(b)						140	300		
NEW YORK.																															
Seneca, Onondaga, and Tonawanda on Allegany Reserve.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	90	10			e		10			5	(a)						100							150	(a)	(a)	
Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Tonawanda on Cattaraugus Reserve.....	(a)	22	(a)	4	90	10					25	5	2	5	10	300	1		20	150							200	(a)	(a)		
Oneida.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100															60	2						(a)	6	8		
Oneida and Oneida on Onondaga Reserve.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100									100	(a)				6	112	2										
Saint Regis.....																				65	1										
Tonawanda, Cayuga, and Cattaraugus on Tonawanda Reserve.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100																22	2						(a)	(a)	(a)	
Tuscarora and Onondaga on Tuscarora Reserve.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100																104	2						(a)	15	30	
NORTH CAROLINA.																															
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.....	4310		100									12		100	4,000					48											
OREGON.																															
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>																															
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others.....	363	100	7	2	100		60,967	501			13			16				2	1	19	756	2	\$600				500	24	9		
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>																															
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake.....	132	80	1	1	80	20	1,470,000	18,200												16	260	1					543	35	38		

a Not reported.

b Unknown.

c Accidental.

d From report of 1884.

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.							Criminal.				
	Number of Indian families engaged.		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.				
	Full blood.		Mixed blood.		Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, & foot-gathering, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	In agriculture.	In other civilized pursuits.	In agriculture.	In other civilized pursuits.								
OREGON—Continued.												
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>												
Alesea, Klamath, Rogue River, and others	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	75	12	13	98,720	\$482			
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>												
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	200	100	125	20	75	25						1
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>												
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pi-Ute	125		1		80	20		124,950	1,555		2	
UTAH.												
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>												
Tabeguache Ute	35	30			5	20	75			1		
<i>Uintah Valley Agency.</i>												
Uintah and White River Ute	167	63	1		33	34	33	48,148	1,444	2		
WASHINGTON.												
<i>Colville Agency.</i>												
Colville, Lake, O'Kanagan, San Puel, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, Coeur d'Alène, and Nez Percé	700	500			86	10	4	1,272	13	2	1	1
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>												
Makah and Quillehute	175	4			75	12	13					
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>												
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, and others	73	53			75	15	10	6,861	60			
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>												
Puyallup	160	18	25		100							
Chehalis, Nisqually, Squaxin, S'Klallam, and S'Kokomish	175	40	15	5	88	12						
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>												
Tulalip, Madison, Muckleshoot, Swinomish, and Lummi	200	175	10	8	75	12	13			1		
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>												
Yakama, Klickitat, Topnish, and others	300	20	8	1	90	10		53,531	803	1	1	

a Not reported.

b Unknown.

c Estimated.

Criminal.										Religious and vital.					
Number of Indian criminals punished during year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.	Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of church members.		Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.			Number.	Acres occupied.	Males.	Females.	White.	Indian.				Number of church buildings.	For education.	For other purposes.
3				5				10	15		\$19				
	10	1		10		1		13	500	2			400	12 10	
4	9	7	4			1		9	62	1			1,495	35 50	
				2				8	380				603	38 39	
1		1		4 (b)		7	e20	1,687	6				1,800 (b)	(b)	
		3	2	1	1			6	16		75		116	13 11	
3								4					84	7 36	
						2		6	250	2	1,200		260	20 25	
						1		8	113	1	700		105	48 61	
	72					2		23	1 164	5			650	42 50	
46		1	2	1	7	2	320	19	400	3	1,200		2,111	18 29	

Table of statistics showing labor performed by Indians,

together with criminal, religious, and vital statistics—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Labor.							Criminal.				
	Number of Indian families engaged.		Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Number of Indians killed during year.				
	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	In agriculture.	In other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
	In agriculture.	In other civilized pursuits.	In agriculture.	In other civilized pursuits.	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, &c.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of pounds.	Amount earned.	By Indians.	By citizens.	Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.
WISCONSIN.												
Green Bay Agency.												
Oneida	200				100							
Stockbridge	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100							
Menomonee	150	25	175		75	25						
La Pointe Agency.												
Chippewa at Red Cliff			30		75	20	5	500,000	\$250			
Chippewa at Bad River	96		25	15	90	5	5					
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille	180		250		90	7	3	100,000	250			
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	20		23	17	90	5	5					
Chippewa at Grand Portage	20	25	6	4	30	65	5					
Chippewa at Bois Forte	25				35	60	5					
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	75	5					
WYOMING.												
Shoshone Agency.												
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	200	100			25	50	25	259,632	5,841		1	

a Not reported.

RECAPIT

Number of full-blood families engaged in agriculture	25,372
Number of full-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits	3,717
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in agriculture	2,555
Number of mixed-blood families engaged in other civilized pursuits	867
Percentage of subsistence obtained by labor in civilized pursuits	63
Percentage of subsistence obtained by hunting, fishing, &c.	13
Percentage of subsistence obtained by issue of Government rations	19
Number of Indians killed during year by Indians of same tribe	22
Number of Indians killed during year by hostile Indians	7
Number of Indians killed during year by citizens	30
Number of whites killed during year by Indians, males	4
Number of Indian criminals punished by civil and military	90
Number of Indian criminals punished by Indian tribal organizations	208
Number of crimes committed by whites against persons of Indians	58
Number of crimes committed by whites against property of Indians	56
Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians	30
Number of whisky sellers prosecuted	107
Number of whites lawfully on reserves:	
Employés	807
Employés' families	707
Other whites	1,033
	2,547

Criminal.										Religious and vital.									
Number of Indian criminals punished during year.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.		Whites unlawfully on reserve.		Number of missionaries.		Number of church members.		Amounts contributed by religious societies.		Number of Indians who received medical treatment during the year.		Number of births.		Number of deaths.			
By civil and military.	By Indian tribal organizations.	Against person.	Against property.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.	Number.	Acres occupied.	Males.	Females.	White.	Indian.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For other purposes.	Number of Indians who received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.		
										6		2				38	29		
										1	65	1				6	4		
										17	750				700	45	104		
									1		135	1				13	7		
									2	13	227	2	\$2,500		6	19	16		
					1	16	1,280	2	26	400	378	1	800		13	50	40		
																15	18		
								1	7	175	1					23			
									4							45	7		
																10	3		
								1		19	430	3	36	1	1,100	\$1,325	2,555	43	66

ULATION.

Number of whites unlawfully on reserves	2,401
Number of acres of land occupied by whites unlawfully on reserves	117,000
Number of missionaries:	
Male	77
Female	27
	104
Number of white church members:	
Male	482
Female	506
	988
Number of Indian church members:	
Male	14,550
Female	15,994
	30,544
Number of church buildings	155
Number of Indians who received medical treatment during year*	53,394
Number of births during the year	4,145
Number of deaths during the year	3,754
Pounds of freight transported by Indians	14,333,436
Amount earned by transporting freight	\$124,753.00
Amount contributed by religious societies for education*	\$76,464.00
Amount contributed by religious societies for other purposes*	\$6,276.00

* Partial report.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.....	80,000	3	200	3	3	80			200
<i>Pima Agency.</i>									
Pima	} 20,000	{	14,000	} 4,000	{	14,000	} 5,000	{	200,000
Maricopa			1,200			1,200			10,000
Papago			300			300			4,500
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>									
Apache.....	a1,600								
CALIFORNIA.									
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>									
Hoopa	a900	200	200	50	a150	1,000			100
<i>Mission Agency.</i>									
Serranos, Diagenos, Coahuila, and San Luis Rey.....	25,000		3,600	b1,000	2,200	60			3,000
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>									
Concow, &c.....	a2,000	700	200	10	20	2,000	750	1,500	300
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>									
Tule and Tejon.....	250	30	220		1,300	300			150
COLORADO.									
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>									
Ute.....	8,000		200	100	15	250	2,550		2,250
DAKOTA.									
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>									
Sioux.....	a25,000	21	1,600	600	1,621	3,000			750
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>									
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	350,000	65	1,091	300	925	8,670	100	2,800	
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	a64,000	15	657	80	116	525	3,500		
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>									
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut head Sioux.....	46,000	30	3,000	850	1,000	(c)			40,000
Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	600		311	187					3,800
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>									
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.....	1,500,000	30	1,200	200	1,000	540			8,000
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>									
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne.....	400,000	40	1,748	15	618	4,573	12,510		4
a From report of 1884.			b Estimated.						c Unknown

and crops raised on Indian reservations.

Produce raised during the year.														
Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by Indians.	Bushels of turnips, by Indians.	Bushels of onions, by Indians.	Bushels of beans, by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.*	By Indians.			
	200								30			2,000	2,000	14
	10,000	250			10,000			25	4,000			400,000	250,000	
									1,500			60,000	25,000	25
									200			b15,000	66,500	
			1,000											50
	600		600		12,000							10,000	3,000	300
			300	300	1,800	350	100		10	100		2,000	2,000	550
	150					100		20	40		20	1,000	1,000	30
				3,000		1,500	75	3	2		10			40
50	8,000	200				6,000	7,000	800	200	665	500	18,200	18,100	2,540
180	11,125	1,200	7,500			720	600	75	300	130	425	3,000	2,000	875
	600													500
	5,000	1,000	15,000	805		15,000	1,700	800	600	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	1,800
						100	2,700	1,500						
	6,000		2,000			8,000			200				2,000	625
270	10,895	150	2			3,975	1,312	686	9	767	7,850	68,548	78,220	2,367

* This covers all vegetables raised by Government.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated and

crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
DAKOTA—Continued.									
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>									
Brulé and other Sioux	(a)	2,286	20	986	3,000	12,500			
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	900,000	40	5,000	237				30,000	
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>									
Blackfeet and other Sioux	(a)	125	2,625	20	730	2,250	3,000	50	1,000
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>									
Yankton Sioux	300,000		1,800	182	600	120			8,533
IDAHO.									
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>									
Bannack and Shoshone	7,000	33	873	240	2,000	1,250		{ 600 5,000	
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>									
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheep-eater	1,000	42	190	2	65	400	965	80	700
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>									
Nez Percé	300,000	15	5,435	150	7,700				35,000
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>									
Cheyenne and Arapaho	c30,000	145	1,685	637	400	32,807	14,120	1,000	185
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>									
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	c346,000	b20	3,500		4,050				
<i>Osage Agency.</i>									
Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw	300,000	60	7,920	300	10,900	(a)			4,520
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>									
Pawnee	c5,000	40	971		400	200			1,177
Ponca	75,000	30	976	273	1,369	2,220			1,905
Otoe and Missouri	110,115	15	321	13	1,140	200			
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>									
Eastern Shawnee	6,500		1,000	15	1,250	100			3,000
Miamis	15,000		1,500	140	3,000	200			2,800
Modoc	1,500		480		1,140				10,500
Ottawa	14,000		1,000	60	7,500				1,000
Peoria	30,000		2,000	200	6,000	3,000			500
Quapaw	30,000	140	140	2	14,640				
Seneca	10,000		1,500	30	2,400				3,000
Wyandotte	5,000	100	2,167	200	3,000	800			2,400

a Unknown.

b Estimated.

Produce raised during the year.														
Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by Indians.	Bushels of turnips, by Indians.	Bushels of onions, by Indians.	Bushels of beans, by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.*	By Indians.			
	6,000		100			4,000	700	75	150	400		10,000	15,000	2,850
	5,000	250	30,000	250	10,000	5,000			1,000	600				4,150
190	20,000	3,000	5,000			10,000	6,000	500	500	1,361	12,000	5,350	10,750	4,625
	19,940		3,200			1,950						50	1,000	1,000 900
			800	{ 1,000 15,000		400	500	2,000		300	500			1,300
		900	3,000			6500	6300	675	6125	350				40
	5,000		614,000		63,000	5,000	2,000	800	500		3,000	10,000	10,000	1,500
1,000	18,000	b250	b300			200	175	25	20	165	400	2,500	1,500	657
	800	18,000				500				80		9,000	3,000	145
	140,700		500			2,400		50		240		(a)	(a)	4,700
150	35,000	180	969			100		10	300	20	100	5,225	3,000	500
800	2,037	200				1,375		13	12		500	3,500	5,000	850
	3,500					100	50	25	125		200	1,000	200	500
	5,000		1,500			500		10	25		60	800	400	300
	5,000		1,200			300	100	25	25		50	1,200	500	1,500
						250		25	10		50	100	200	100
	35,000		2,000			500	50	15	100		100	200	200	1,200
	42,000		5,000			400	150	50	20		100	600	300	1,000
3,000	300	200							5	290	20			350
	25,000		1,000			500	100	20	40		40	200	200	600
	45,000		1,600			360	100	25	50		75	1,000	300	400

c From report of 1884.

* This covers all vegetables raised by Government.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated and

crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.	
	Number of acres tillable.		Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Bushels of wheat.	
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	By Government.	By Indians.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.								
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>								
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, &c.....	100,000	30	2,726	300	2,786	1,000		
IOWA.								
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>								
Sac and Fox	650		225	3	1,490	110		2,000
KANSAS.								
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>								
Chippewa and Munsee	2,000	b50	450		3,600	700		250
Iowa	10,000		2,199	400	(c)	3,000		500
Kickapoo	10,000		2,350	200	(c)	2,000		800
Pottawatomie	30,900		2,950	150	(c)	3,960		700
Sac and Fox of Missouri	4,000		1,500	300	4,000	3,000		1,000
MICHIGAN.								
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>								
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, Ottawa and Chippewa	65,000		4,500	800	3,000	1,000		6,000
Pottawatomie of Huron	100		80		120			250
MINNESOTA.								
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>								
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa	552,960	27	4,668	749	11,959	11,660		36,600
Pillager of Leech Lake, Winnebagoish, and Cass Lake	1,000	2	133	3	50	200		
Red Lake Chippewa	1,000,000	4	300	50	1,350	960		680
MONTANA.								
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>								
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	d2,000,000	54	20	18	12	400	40	
<i>Crow Agency.</i>								
Crow and Northern Cheyenne	d1,000,000	26	640	250	40	55	3,560	
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>								
Flathead, Kootenai, and Pend d'Oreille	400,000	30	6,490	150	8,000	13,490	6,000	{ 4,000 4,000 20,000
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>								
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre	400	40	310	300	400	8,703	240	400

a Estimated.

b By whites unlawfully on reserve.

c Not reported.

Produce raised during the year.														
Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by Indians.	Bushels of turnips, by Indians.	Bushels of onions, by Indians.	Bushels of beans, by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.*	By Indians.			
500	42,100					1,000	100	200	50	117	500	5,040	8,100	3,170
						500	50	10	200			a4,000	a3,500	10
	750		390			200	50	40	40	50	1,000	2,000	2,000	500
	60,000		2,000			2,000	1,500	500	200	500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	50,000		500			1,000	200	60	200	200	500	6,000	1,400	1,400
	50,000		1,000			1,000	400	50	300	500	2,000	4,000	2,500	2,500
	15,000					500	100	100	200		500	1,000	1,000	1,000
	10,000		9,000		5,000	7,000								250
	400		200			600	100			100				30
	50	4,520	300	30,420	30	2,006	15,200	5,287	270	710	500	635	3,042	5,167
		2,500				4,000	500	200	300	100		1,500	290	290
		6,000				3,000	50	100	60	118	100		300	300
			800		150						793			90
	50		a450							426		600	400	125
		100	4,000			1,500	300	250	20		50	1,000	500	
		100	4,000			3,000	400	300	100	100	80	2,000	900	
		500	20,000		250	8,000	1,000	1,800	250		100	5,000	1,200	2,335
	900	400	750			8,000	1,000	20	15	100		300		50

d From report of 1884.

* This covers all vegetables raised by Government.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated and

crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
MONTANA—Continued.									
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>									
Assinaboine and Yankton Sioux.	50,000	290	800	20	1,090	80	40		
NEBRASKA.									
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>									
Ponca of Dakota	(a)		600	150	100	500	2,200		
Santee Sioux	20,000		3,527	97	2,500	5,000	14,156		
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	4,606		1,252	84			9,300		
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>									
Omaha	100,000		4,000	150	1,500	1,000	9,000		
Winnebago	90,000	55	2,945		1,500	2,000	2,500		
NEVADA.									
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>									
Pah-Ute	6,500	41	802	5	2,800	3,520	1,804		
Pi-Ute	400				20				
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Western Shoshone	2,000		300	40	775	80	1,700		
NEW MEXICO.									
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>									
Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache.	10,000		675	100	1,925	4,500			
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>									
Navajo	c 16,000	15	15,000	15	985	10,000	2,000	25,000	
Moquis Pueblo	c 10,000		4,000						
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>									
Pueblo	132,025		26,000	1,000	200	600	17,000		
NEW YORK.									
Allegany Reserve	15,000		5,000		5,200	200	750		
Cattaraugus Reserve	12,000		5,600	100	5,600	200	2,800		
Oneida Reserve	300		260		260		320		
Onondaga Reserve	6,000		5,000	50	5,000	100	4,000		
Saint Regis	12,000								
Tonawanda Reserve	6,000		2,500	100	2,500		3,000		
Tuscarora Reserve	6,000		4,500		4,500		4,500		
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee	c 5,000								

a Not reported.

b Flaxseed.

Produce raised during the year.														
Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by Indians.	Bushels of turnips, by Indians.	Bushels of onions, by Indians.	Bushels of beans, by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.*	By Indians.			
600	1,000	800	300			1,500	300	40	25	2,315	150	500	3,500	950
	13,200		80			b 130	1,500							800
	47,627		20,492			b 2,845	6,000	350	600	800	200	2,000	10,000	1,818
	1,880		9,120			50	2,175			6				540
	60,000		2,000			6,000	500	500	250	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
1,500	30,000		1,000			1,000	250	100	250	195	300	1,200	200	1,000
						2,772	228	50	30	190	200	1,600	350	432
														10
						500	350	100	5					200
	10,000					1,500	500	50	50	200	5,000	2,000		
	230,000	50							150	200				
	3,500							1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000		d 60
	3,000		2,500			4,000		50	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	900	
	4,500		4,000			5,000	200	200	1,200	1,500	500	1,500	1,300	
	840		1,000			1,000	90	40	50	500	200	2,000	200	
	7,000		6,000			4,500	3,000	60	200	200	1,000	6,000	900	
	7,000		8,500			800	200	200	250	100	200	1,000	900	
	1,100		5,500			4,500	500	150	160	1,000	4,000	5,000	1,400	

c From report of 1884.

d Corn-fodder.

* This covers all vegetables raised by Government.

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated and

crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.								Produce raised during the year.	
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.		
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.	
OREGON.										
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>										
Clackama, Rogue River, &c.....	12,000	4,000	1,000	6,000	2,100	13,300				
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>										
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake ...	20,000	30	65	18	5	30,000	2,740	30		
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>										
Alesa, Chasta, Costa, &c.....	6,000	47	1,050	20	77	3,000	2,800	600		
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>										
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	134,000	500	14,500	5,000	17,000	20,000	130,000			
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>										
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pi-Ute.....	30,000	55	2,445	35	465	4,000	2,000	6,000		
UTAH.										
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>										
Tabeguache Ute.....	(a)	70	65	110	870					
<i>Uintah Valley Agency.</i>										
Uintah and White River Ute.....	b 320,000	243	40	700	3,580	1,900				
WASHINGTON.										
<i>Colville Agency.</i>										
Colville, Lake, O'Kanagan, San Puel, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, Coeur d'Alène, and Nez Percé.....	(c)	18,000	1,800	25,000	4,000	60,000				
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>										
Makah and Quillehute.....	150	25	50	12	15	100	100			
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>										
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, &c.....	1,000	9	27	2	8	17	30			
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>										
Puyallup.....	6,000	30	1,150	200	3,075	4,700	25	2,500		
Chehalis, Nisqually, Squaxin-S'Klalam, and S'Kokomish.....	5,500	70	975	105	5,270	2,643	20	1,175		
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>										
Tulalip, Madison, Muckleshoot, Swinomish and Lummie.....	1,000	1,000	90	9,800	700	400				
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>										
Yakama, &c.....	250,000	1,200	11,800	20	200	22,000	2,500	1,475	35,000	

a Not reported.

b From report of 1884.

c Unknown.

* This covers all vegetables raised by Government.

Produce raised during the year.*														
Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by Indians.	Bushels of turnips, by Indians.	Bushels of onions, by Indians.	Bushels of beans, by Indians.	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.					By Government.*	By Indians.			
	25	14,011	30	1,115	51	39	17	34	42,009					
		670	810	100	150				2,221					
		1,000	23,000	15,000	1,500	175	500	485						
	6,000	4,000	10,000	5,000	2,000	500	1,000	450	1,000	6,500	1,000	1,050		
	50	500	1,000	300	1,000	250	100	20	570	1,500	1,300	3,150	2,032	
	100	580	650					100						
		6,000	1,800	50	30	6,000	155							
	1,000	45,000	400	15,000	1,000	2,000	300	3,000	8,000	1,500	2,500			
				1,500	500			350	50	110				
				1,200	800			1,320	300	28				
	200	300	8,000	195	21,050	5,560	1,950	300	2,250	9,500	650	500	1,570	
	235	550	4,220	5,350	3,750			270	1,470	2,875	350	705		
		9,690	9,500	500	400	40	300	1,505						
	20	1,000	925	15,000	5,000	12,000	1,500	500	1,895	250	4,100	1,700	2,950	

Table of statistics showing lands cultivated and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands cultivated.						Produce raised during the year.		
	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Acres broken during the year.		Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fence made during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.			By Government.	By Indians.
WISCONSIN.									
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>									
Oneida.....	35,000	4,000		200	5,000	1,000		5,000	
Stockbridge.....	7,000	220			260			500	
Menomonee.....	200,000	100	1,600		2,000			200	
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>									
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	25	20			5	600	240		
Chippewa at Bad River.....	950	900			28	2,000	225		
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille.....	475	475			50	300	200		
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	564	33			4	50	15		5
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	25	25				20	5		
Chippewa at Bois Forte.....	25	25							
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	30	20		20					
WYOMING.									
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho.....	292,800	25	150	5	100	800	15,000		300

a Estimated.

RECAPIT

Number of acres tillable.....	12,012,850
Number of acres cultivated during year by Government.....	5,194
Number of acres cultivated during year by Indians.....	248,241
Number of acres broken during year by Government.....	1,859
Number of acres broken during year by Indians.....	35,611
Number of acres under fence.....	361,865
Number of rods of fence built during the year.....	206,776
Bushels of wheat raised by Government.....	5,570
Bushels of wheat raised by Indians.....	819,834
Bushels of corn raised by Government.....	9,210
Bushels of corn raised by Indians.....	1,171,579
Bushels of oats raised by Government.....	15,905
Bushels of oats raised by Indians.....	405,329
Bushels of barley raised by Government.....	3,605
Bushels of barley raised by Indians.....	60,288
Bushels of rye raised by Indians.....	7,265

crops raised on Indian reservations—Continued.

Produce raised during the year.														
Bushels of corn.		Bushels of oats.		Bushels of barley and rye.		Bushels of potatoes, by In-	Bushels of turnips, by In-	Bushels of onions, by In-	Bushels of beans, by In-	Bushels of other vegetables.		Number of melons.	Number of pumpkins.	Tons of hay cut.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	dians.	dians.	dians.	dians.	By Government.*	By Indians.			
	15,000		20,000		3,000	5,000	2,000	300	300	1,000	a1,000	a2,000	500	
	800		3,000		200	100		25	300	50	a100	a200	20	
	1,000	200	1,800		250	3,000	100	25	100	300			310	
	20		200			800	600	30	20	50			125	
	300		700			9,000	2,000	30	30	500		3,000	325	
	100		300		600	3,000	500	25	75	500		1,500	150	
	75		30		5	875	200	200	225	500			300	
	400					500				100		200	12	
	10					1,500	500	20					5	
						350							10	
		500	800							400	300	100	250	

ULATION.

Bushels of flaxseed raised by Indians.....	2,975
Bushels of potatoes raised by Government.....	10,515
Bushels of potatoes raised by Indians.....	288,473
Bushels of turnips raised by Government.....	2,670
Bushels of turnips raised by Indians.....	64,500
Bushels of onions raised by Government.....	460
Bushels of onions raised by Indians.....	17,406
Bushels of beans raised by Government.....	322
Bushels of beans raised by Indians.....	20,923
Bushels of other vegetables raised by Government.....	4,260
Bushels of other vegetables raised by Indians.....	58,489
Number of melons.....	711,398
Number of pumpkins.....	534,316
Number of tons of hay cut.....	89,867
Number of tons of corn-fodder.....	60

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor;

also statistics as to stock on Indian reservations.

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.....		2,000				3	120	4	2
<i>Pima Agency.</i>									
Pima.....		150	{	{			3,000	6	
Maricopa.....							600		
Papago.....							6,000		
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>									
Apache.....						a5,000		a100	
CALIFORNIA.									
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency.</i>									
Hoopa.....	100,200	150			\$1,000	5	130	12	12
<i>Mission Agency.</i>									
Serranos, Dieguenos, Coahuila and San Luis Rey.....		900	200				1,600		
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>									
Concow, &c.....	87,492	320	250			68	100	14	
<i>Tule River Agency.</i>									
Tule and Tejon.....						4	80	6	20
COLORADO.									
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>									
Ute.....					2,100	4	3,800		25
DAKOTA.									
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>									
Sioux.....		1,000			12,754	9	2,500	6	9
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>									
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....		500				22	400		7
Lower Brulé Sioux.....		550			238	13	477		4
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>									
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux.....	10,000	3,000	1,000			8	40		
Turtle Mountain Chippewas.....	(c)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(c)	(e)		(e)
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>									
Arickarée, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.....	40,000	500			2,198	7	700	6	10
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>									
Ogalalla Sioux and Northern Cheyenne.....	97,204	13,000				11	9,497	10	29

a From report of 1884.

b Mules.

c Unknown.

d By purchase.

Stock owned.										Increase in stock.				
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	
							250	15					60	
	1,100						6,000	700		200			2,000	
	200						4,000	200		40			1,000	
	2,000							2,000		400				
a2,000														
	30		200				515	b2 5		5	50		15	
	800		80	1,070			4,000	20		70		107		
425	6	342	450				500	b3 5		50	150			
	20		200	50			600				40	150	100	
	180			4,000				800		30		1,000		
55	5,500		350				2,000	300	100	300	100		500	
13	875	6	20				1,500	61		103	8		500	
12	250		40				540	50						
10	400		20				500		10	7			92	
	40		(c)	(c)			(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	
89	150	4	50				100	6	130	70	50	25	50	
405	4,927	6	89				4,309	b2 219	894	114	1,043	d17 29	d12 3,771	

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor; also

statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
DAKOTA—Continued.									
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>									
Brulé and other Sioux.....	1,600	500			\$500	11	5,506	9	35
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	2,000	2,500	150			10			
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>									
Blackfeet and other Sioux.....	1,500	600			2,000	10	2,500	13	13
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>									
Yankton Sioux.....	50,000	1,000			100	9	575		
IDAHO.									
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>									
Bannack and Shoshone.....					1,500	13	2,400		
<i>Lemhi Agency.</i>									
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater..		800			500	6	1,300		
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>									
Nez Percé.....	385,000	400	300		300	4	17,000		30
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>									
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	96,000	1,128	300	150	350	6	2,106	12	48
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>									
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita.....	20,000	500	300	100	2,000	2	9,000	10	200
<i>Osage Agency.</i>									
Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw.....	120,000	200	(c)	(c)	(c)	8	3,475	11	450
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>									
Pawnee.....	50,050	126	100			2	(e)	10	15
Ponca.....		225				10	261	2	1
Otoe and Missouri.....	(d)	110			200	7	(d)	(d)	(d)
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>									
Eastern Shawnee.....	27,810	300	300	50		7	53		
Miami.....		300	800	400			130		2
Modoc.....	50,000	200	100				60		3
Ottawa.....			1,000	100			50		

a Mules.

b By purchase.

Name of agency and tribe.	Stock owned.								Increase in stock.					
	Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.		Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.
Brulé and other Sioux.....	421	3,300		500			2,500		a2 10	a3 996	300	500	200	500
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	59		10			74			2		31	10	b6 4	b33 41
Blackfeet and other Sioux.....	11	2,200	14	150		50	3,000		a4 4	a1 500	410	290	60	1,000
Yankton Sioux.....	15	720					700			76		130		200
Bannack and Shoshone.....	14	490					500	2	410	2	156			100
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater..	31	30					13		300	5	7			10
Nez Percé.....	87	5,000	4	3,000		36	4,000		3,000	30		2,500		3,500
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,560	1,218		300			360	12	(c)	390	(e)			
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita.....	132	7,500		4,000	50		6,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Osage, Kaw, and Quapaw.....	200	9,700	18	10,900		(c)	(c)	(d)	(d)	(d)	31	(d)	(d)	(d)
Pawnee.....	79	300	6	100			200		c	56	50	60		150
Ponca.....		925		100			920		d	d	d	8	d	92
Otoe and Missouri.....	166	(d)		(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)		d	d	39	d	d	d
Eastern Shawnee.....		70		200			600		10	5	15	150		250
Miami.....		375		250			1,000		6		100	125		500
Modoc.....		88		100			700	30	4		10	50		100
Ottawa.....		210		300			2,000		10		30	150		b1,000

c Unknown.

d Not reported.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor ; also

statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.									
Quapaw Agency—Continued.									
Peoria.....	2,000	175	175	75		100			10
Quapaw.....	100	200	200			1	20	2	
Seneca.....	100	500	500				145		6
Wyandotte.....	10,000	300	500	100			140		2
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	100	500	50	\$3,000	14	4,750	2		100
Union Agency.									
Cherokee.....						a25,000			a10,000
Chickasaw.....						a18,000			a1,500
Choctaw.....						a20,000			a5,000
Creek.....						a20,000			a10,000
Seminole.....						a4,000			a70
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox.....		300			250	2	700		
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.									
Chippewa and Munsee.....		150	1,500	800		44			1
Iowa.....		300	500			275			12
Kickapoo.....		200	400			400			1
Pottawatomie.....		125	950			1,700			10
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....		150	100			200			10
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac Agency.									
Chippewa of Lake Superior, Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, Ottawa and Chippewa..	(d)	25,000			8,000	800			
Pottawatomie.....			200			7			
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth Agency.									
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa.....	314,000	3,600	6,221	3,230	1,855	6	398		21
Pillager, Leech Lake, Winnebago, and Cass Lake.....	80,000	200			4,000	2	100	2	
Red Lake Chippewa.....	50,000	210			2,667	1	42	2	

a From report of 1884.

b Mules.

c Estimated.

Stock owned.							Increase in stock.						
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.		Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.
	800		500	50		1,800		15		200	250	10	900
135	30	18	72		15	300		b1	12		35		100
	250		1,000			2,000		2		75	500		1,000
	620		1,100	1,145		3,000		25		120	350	50	500
415	8,000	44	1,500	20	90	2,000		500		1,200	500	10	1,000
	a250,000		a150,000	a50,000									
	a100,000		a120,000	a8,000									
	a170,000		a200,000	a12,000									
	a150,000		a50,000	a10,000									
	a45,000		a10,000	a1,000									
			10			100		100					
	188		211			700		b1	7		36	125	350
	400		1,500	c100		2,500		45		40	100	40	50
	450		800			1,000		40					200
	1,500		1,500	100		1,500		100				20	
	1,000		300			500		30		300	50		100
	1,500		c3,000	600		(d)	150	50	8	492	2,000	100	(d)
	15		25	30		(d)		1		5		10	(d)
	1,155		722	28		2,413		b13	2	24	40	149	e25
	7	19	16			36		16		2	10		30
	8	128	100					40	29	25	150		

d Unknown.

e By purchase.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor; also

statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
MONTANA.									
<i>Blackfeet Agency.</i>									
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	2,000	280			\$200	9	1,100		4
<i>Crow Agency.</i>									
Crow and Northern Cheyenne	20,000	320			500	22	7,000	10	250
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>									
Flathead, Kootenais, and Pend d'Oreille	480,000	1,200	1,500	830	6,000	8	800 500 2,600		
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>									
Assinaboine and Gros Ventre		50			1,500	12	500		
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>									
Assinaboine and Yankton Sioux	40,000	500				13	140 330	1	
NEBRASKA.									
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>									
Ponca of Dakota		557					99		
Santee Sioux		1,000	350		200	11	417		6
Santee Sioux at Flandreau							102		
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>									
Omaha		500	300		100		700		15
Winnebago	15,000	500			100	7	500		10
NEVADA.									
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>									
Pah-Ute		365				10	1,363	1	6
Pi-Ute							200	4	
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>									
Western Shoshone			260		(c)	4	651		
NEW MEXICO.									
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>									
Mescalero and Jicarilla Apache		250			2,000	6	4,500		
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>									
Navajo		300			(a)	2	75,000	2	1,000
Moquis Pueblo	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)		300		10
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>									
Pueblo							5,348		2,549

a Not reported.

b By purchase.

Stock owned.							Increase in stock.						
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.		Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.
553						40	3	90		120			
101	972						12	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	800		200			500	5	2,500	3,000	550			1,200
	200		250			300							
	7,000		500			1,200							
287						100		100	75				70
506	26	6				200	2	{ 40 80 }	188				
	88		108					9			64		
16	372	45	443		120	1,747	40	40	2	20	{ 635 400 }		100 1,500
	130		130	20		400	30			10	130		300
	225		400			300		50		30	200		250
25	100	13	300			500		40		20	200		400
6	65				20	167	2		2	8			
68								25		22			
	200		35			100		105		71	43		70
20	500					1,000		500		250			250
6			1,500,000			1,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	200		6,000			(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
	7,926		38,240			1,739	100	250		400		5,000	

c Unknown.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor; also

statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
NEW YORK.									
Allegany Reserve.....	1,300	600			\$200	150			
Cattaraugus Reserve.....	2,000	750			350	240			4
Oneida Reserve.....	25	500				30			
Onondaga Reserve.....		500				100			
Saint Regis.....		500							
Tonawanda Reserve.....		200				150			
Tuscarora Reserve.....		600				60			
OREGON.									
<i>Grande Ronde Agency.</i>									
Clackama, Rogue River, &c.....	204,609	2,196	1,839	713	1,312	4	877		11
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>									
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake.....	850,000	5,500	750		2,000	17	4,210	12	13
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>									
Alsea, Chasta Costa, &c.....	284,000	600	500	100	200	5	220		3
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>									
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla..	52,000	2,500	600	300		3	600	2	15
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>									
Warm Spring, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, and Pi-Ute.....	225,000	130	100		400	6	5,000	1	5
UTAH.									
<i>Ouray Agency.</i>									
Tabaquache Ute.....						17	5,350	2	10
<i>Uintah Valley Agency.</i>									
Uintah and White River Ute.....	15,000	40			3,500	4	7,000	4	360
WASHINGTON.									
<i>Colville Agency.</i>									
Colville Lake, O'Kanagan, San Puel, Methow, Spokane, Calispel, Cœur d'Aléne, Nez Percé.....	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500		4	9,000		8
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>									
Makah and Quillehute.....		350			1,500	3	50		
<i>Quinalt Agency.</i>									
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, &c.....		70			600	5	90	1	
<i>Nisqually and S'Kokomish Agency.</i>									
Puyallup.....		500	3,750	600		3	500	2	15
Chehalis, Nisqually, Squaxin, S'Klallam, and S'Kokomish.....		250	950			7	555		

a Not reported.

b Mules.

Stock owned.								Increase in stock.					
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.		Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	
	350			800							200	250	
	525			1,200						25		200	
	60			50				4		12			
	150			230						10			
	200			250									
	80			100				4		10		40	
53	796			501	67		796	{ b2 } 96		101	100	39	321
12	1,765			136			1,250	{ b5 } 570	39	359			250
33	225	30		200	58	20	500			9	23		
9	500			380	400		500						100
26	1,000			50	1,100		600				20	350	100
1,255	175			1,500				350	472	100			
794	1,600						300	{ b140 } 1,740		678			300
	8,500			5,400			3,500	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
115	50			1	10		200		4	12		6	50
19	90									6			
37	850			1,170	565		3,800	2	50	325	420	290	1,900
66	750			764	275		2,000		75	200	350	175	475

c Unknown.

Table giving miscellaneous products of Indian labor; also

statistics as to stock on Indian reservations—Continued.

Name of agency and tribe.	Products of Indian labor.					Stock owned.			
	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds of butter made.	Pounds of butter sold.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.		Mules.	
						By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.
WASHINGTON—Continued.									
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>									
Tulalip, Madison, Muckleshoot, Swinomish, and Lummi	95,000	3,000	1,200	.....	\$500	2	590	.....	2
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>									
Yakama, &c	.....	a300	6,000	6,000	500	49	9,000	3	50
WISCONSIN.									
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>									
Oneida	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	200	.....	300	.....	.....
Stockbridge	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....
Menomonee	14,782	250	.....	.....	1,000	6	400	.....	.....
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Chippewa at Bad River	.....	52	500	.....	600	.....	82	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille	.....	250	.....	.....	150	.....	76	.....	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	.....	475	5	.....	50	.....	4	.....	.....
Chippewa at Grand Portage	1,000	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Bois Forte	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	.....	10	.....	.....	3,000	.....	8	.....	.....
WYOMING.									
<i>Shoshone Agency</i>									
Shoshone and Northern Arapaho	.....	100	.....	.....	4,250	6	7,000	.....	20

a Estimated.

Stock owned.							Increase in stock.							
Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	Domestic fowls.		Horses and mules.		Cattle.	Swine	Sheep.	Do- mestic fowls.		
By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Purchase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.	Natural increase.		
6	1,100	.....	1,000	800	.....	3,000	7	50	.....	90	230	100	900
2,035	4,000	110	50	300	46	3,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
.....	350	.....	500	.....	.....	1,000	.....	50	.....	75	100	.....	500
.....	75	.....	50	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	25	50	10	50
5	250	.....	200	25	.....	500	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	108	.....	4	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
.....	70	.....	10	.....	.....	100	20	6	10	.....	.....	.....	35
1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	100	2	75	{	b4	2	2,000	30	15

b Mules.

394 STATISTICS OF LAND CULTIVATED, CROPS RAISED,

RECAPITULATION.

Increase in number of horses during year:		
By purchase	662	
By natural increase	21,361	22,023
Increase in number of mules during year:		
By purchase	25	
By natural increase	161	186
Increase in number of cattle during year:		
By purchase	2,356	
By natural increase	13,228	15,584
Increase in number of swine during year:		
By purchase	58	
By natural increase	11,015	11,073
Increase in number of sheep during year:		
By purchase	25	
By natural increase	7,467	7,492
Increase in number of domestic fowls during year:		
By purchase	1,145	
By natural increase	28,868	30,013
Number of horses owned:		
By Government		532
By Indians		242,167
Number of mules owned:		
By Government		184
By Indians		5,553
Number of cattle owned:		
By Government		10,480
By Indians		109,222
Number of swine owned:		
By Government		676
By Indians		49,167
Number of sheep owned:		
By Indians		1,555,605
Number of domestic fowls owned:		
By Government		471
By Indians		99,983
Number of feet of lumber sawed		3,890,147
Number of cords of wood cut		94,339
Number of pounds of butter made		45,400
Number of pounds of butter sold		14,598
Number of pounds of fish sold		8,000
Value of robes and furs sold	\$79,324.00	
Value of snake-root sold	\$9,028.33	
Value of maple sugar sold	\$1,325.00	
Value of berries sold	\$3,000.00	
Value of wild rice sold	\$40.00	

Comparative statement showing increase in Indian productions and property made in six years.

Indians exclusive of five civilized tribes.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Number of acres cultivated.....	168,340	205,367	199,982	210,272	229,768	248,241
Bushels of wheat raised.....	408,812	451,479	493,933	811,362	823,299	819,834
Bushels of corn raised.....	604,103	517,642	849,421	992,496	984,318	1,171,579
Bushels of oats and barley raised..	224,809	343,444	317,294	374,670	455,526	465,597
Bushels of vegetables raised.....	375,843	488,792	516,995	478,318	497,597	449,791
Feet of lumber sawed.....	4,025,612	4,766,679	4,743,111	8,951,987	4,416,935	3,890,147
Number of horses owned.....	211,981	188,402	184,486	206,738	235,534	242,167
Number of cattle owned.....	78,939	80,684	94,932	97,216	103,324	109,222
Number of swine owned.....	40,381	43,913	39,220	36,676	67,835	49,167
Number of sheep owned.....	864,216	977,017	1,268,283	1,174,660	1,029,869	1,555,605
Number of houses occupied.....	12,507	12,893	14,607	15,390	16,764	17,812
Number of Indian houses built during the year.....	1,639	1,409	1,597	1,108	2,367	2,136
Number of Indian apprentices who have been learning trades.....	358	456	617	582	623	653

Consolidated report of sick and wounded, United

Name and location of agency.	Diseases of the digestive organs.														
	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.
Colorado River, Ariz	8	12		7											
Pima and Maricopa, Ariz	51	47	4	26			1								
Papago, Ariz	21	3	1		9	1		1							
San Carlos, Ariz	15		33	1								2			
Hoopa Valley, Cal		7		27								1			1
Mission, Cal	14	53		2	1							1			
Round Valley, Cal	1	15		10	28		1		2						
Southern Ute, Colo		2													
Cheyenne River, Dak	8	120		51	1										
Devil's Lake, Dak		34	2	25	1				1	1					
Fort Berthold, Dak	16	1		68											
Crow Creek, Dak	2	126			1	8				1					
Lower Brulé, Dak	31	110													
Pine Ridge, Dak	51	112	8	120			1					5			
Rosebud, Dak	10	177		20	4		1								
Sisseton, Dak	50	54	4	23								3			
Standing Rock, Dak	39	160	34	9				1				7			1
Yankton, Dak	29	1	10	25		5						2			1
Fort Hall, Idaho	6	131	2	26							1				
Nez Percé, Idaho	1	8		1											
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T	151	722	44	175		24					1				
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T	39	1,001	10												
Osage, Ind. T	5	1		3	2	4	3					2			
Kaw, Ind. T				9											
Ponca, Ind. T		5										2			
Pawnee, Ind. T															
Otoe, Ind. T		11								1					
Oakland, Ind. T			8												
Quapaw, Ind. T	9	36		13		1									
Sac and Fox, Ind. T	5	10		7	1				2			2			1
Mackinac, Mich	5	12	3	11							1				
White Earth, Minn	33	34	5	22							1				
Leech Lake, Minn	7	99							2						
Red Lake, Minn	29	72		19			1					1			
Blackfeet, Mont	12	63		51		1			3	4		2			
Crow, Mont	23	637			1										
Flathead, Mont	2	4		14	3						1	1			1
Fort Belknap, Mont	2	59		19								4			
Fort Peck, Mont	63	5	23	1	2	2			6			2			1
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr	7	7	1									2			
Santee and Flandreau, Nebr	17	160	4	5	1	3	1			1		2			
Nevada, Nev															
Mescalero, N. Mex	1	275	1	28	2	1						5			
Navajo, N. Mex	9	78	54	63		3						2			
Pueblo, N. Mex	4	1								1		1			
New York, N. Y	1	1		55	9	1						1			
Grande Ronde, Oreg		22		2											
Klamath, Oreg	14	13		1	3	4									
Siletz, Oreg		4		1											
Umatilla, Oreg		2													
Warm Springs, Oreg		140			4										
Ouray, Utah	2	3		1	3							2			1
Uintah Valley, Utah	2	3		1	3										
Colville, Wash		106		83											
Neah Bay, Wash		5		7								1			
Quinalt, Wash		17		1								1			
Nisqually, Wash	3	3	3		2	2									
S'kokmish, Wash	1	3			1							1			
Tulalip, Wash	6	15		1	13							2			
Yakama, Wash		129		101	14							15			1
Green Bay, Wis	19	116	2	21	3		1								
Shoshone, Wyo	7	28	5	15		1						7			
Carlisle School, Pa	5		3												
Forest Grove School, Oreg		20										1			
Genoa School, Nebr		1		2											
Chilocco School, Ind. T					1										
Haskell Institute, Kans															

States Indian service, for the year 1885.

Diseases of the digestive organs.	Diseases of the urinary and genital organs.											Diseases of the bones and joints.			Diseases of the integumentary system.																									
	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Biliary calculi.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gravel.	Calculus.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhoeal).	Hydrocele.	Variocoele.	Hysteria.	Prolapsus uteri.	Disease of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of perosteum.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Anchylolysis.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Boil.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases (not incl. syphilitic skin affections or itch).	Other diseases of this order.		
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	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	C. F. Ashley	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago	Roswell G. Wheeler	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Capt. F. E. Pierce, U. S. A.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz., via Wilcox, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. J. N. Andrews, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal.	Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal.
Mission	John S. Ward	Colton, Cal.	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	Theo. F. Willsey	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.	Tulare, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	C. F. Stollsteimer	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Charles E. M'Chesney	Fort Bennett, Dak.	Fort Bennett, Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	William W. Anderson	Crow Creek, Dak.	Crow Creek, Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake	John W. Cramsie	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak.	Fort Totten, Dak.
Fort Berthold	A. J. Gifford	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.
Pine Ridge (Red Cloud)	V. T. McGilvuddy	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., via Chadron, Nebr.
Rosebud (Spotted Tail)	James G. Wright	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.	Rosebud Agency, Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Israel Green	Sisseton Agency, Dak.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Fort Yates, Dak.	Fort Yates, Dak.
Yankton	John F. Kinney	Greenwood, Dak.	Greenwood, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	A. L. Cook	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Robert Woodbridge	Lemhi Agency, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percés	Charles E. Monteith	Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Capt. J. M. Lee, U. S. A.	Darlington, Ind. T.	Dodge City, Kans.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita	Jesse Lee Hall	Anadarko, Ind. T.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Osage	Frederick Hoover	Pawhuska, Ind. T.	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe	E. C. Osborne	Ponca Agency, Ind. T.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Quapaw	John V. Summers	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Moses Neal	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Tulsa, Ind. T.
Union	Robert L. Owen	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	William H. Black	Mentour, Tama County, Iowa	Montour, Iowa.

List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	I. W. Patrick	Silver Lake, Pottawatomie County, Kans.	Silver Lake, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	Mark W. Stevens	Flint, Genesee County, Mich.	Flint, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth (consolidated)	T. J. Sheehan	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Reuben A. Allen	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont.	Fort Shaw, via Helena, Mont.
Crow	Henry E. Williamson	Crow Agency, Mont.	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead Agency, Missoula County, Mont.	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	W. L. Lincoln	Fort Belknap, Choteau County, Mont.	Fort Assinaboine, Mont.
Fort Peck	Henry R. West	Poplar Creek, Mont.	Poplar River, Mont.
Tongue River	Robert L. Upshaw		Fort Custer, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Charles H. Potter	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee and Flandreau	Charles Hill	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.	Springfield, Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	William D. C. Gibson	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	John S. Mayhugh	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Fletcher J. Cowart	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via San Marcial.
Navajo		Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Dolores Romero	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	William Peacock	Gowanda, Cattaragus County, N. Y.	Gowanda, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee		Charleston, Swain County, N. C.	Waynesville, N. C.

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ADDRESSES OF AGENTS.

OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	John B. McClane	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	Joseph Emery	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg.	Klamath Agency, Oreg.
Siletz	F. M. Wadsworth	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	Bartholomew Coffey	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.	Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Jason Wheeler	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg.	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Ouray	E. L. Carson	Ouray Agency, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.	Green River City, Wyo.; mail to agency.
Uintah Valley	J. B. Kinney	White Rocks, Utah, via Green River City, Wyo.	Green River City, Wyo.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	Benjamin P. Moore	Chewelah, Stevens County, Wash.	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	W. L. Powell	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.	Neah Bay, Wash.
Quinalt	Charles Willoughby	Damon, Chehalis County, Wash.	Olympia, Wash.
Nisqually and S'Kokomish	Edwin Eels	Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	Patrick Buckley	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	Timothy A. Byrnes	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.	Yakima City, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Thomas Jennings	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	J. T. Gregory	Ashland, Ashland County, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	Thomas M. Jones	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Carlisle Training School	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Chilocco Training School	Walter R. Branham, jr.	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Forest Grove Training School	John Lee	Salem, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg.
Fort Hall School	J. W. Jones	Ross Fork, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Stevenson School	George W. Scott	Fort Berthold Agency, Stevens County, Dak.	Bismarck, Dak.
Genoa Training School	Horace R. Chase	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	S. C. Armstrong	Hampton, Va.	Hampton, Va.
Haskell Institute	Arthur Grabowskil	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.

ADDRESSES OF AGENTS.

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NAVAJO AGENCY, *August 31, 1885.*

SIR: In conformity with instructions from your Department, I have the honor to submit this as my second annual report of affairs at the seven villages of the Moquis Pueblo Indians under my charge. Isolated as these people are from all of the rest of the world, their lives are essentially uneventful. One day is to them just like every other day, unless the one happens to be a fête day. An ordinary Western village will change more in a month than one of these will in a century, no occurrence important enough to make an item for a country newspaper occurs among these people on an average once a year. They plod along in their patient, careful way, plant, gather, and store; their only care or aim in life seems to be to procure the means of sustaining it, and in this respect all of their surroundings seem admirably adapted to keep them busy.

Consider that their villages are located on the narrow, bare, rocky top of a mesa, from the base of which, 600 feet below, every drop of water which they use must be carried; that all of their fuel must be brought from points 8 and 10 miles away; that their gardens are located in pure unadulterated drifting sand; that not a single stream of running water exists for many miles from them in any direction, and if this is not enough to wholly discourage the poor Moqui, it is very likely that some vagrant Navajo will pilfer the scanty crop that he has nursed into a feeble and uncertain existence. Still, in spite of all these disadvantages, these people seem well satisfied and thoroughly contented. They are hard workers, prudent, and economical in all ways; they save every odd and end; nothing is allowed to go to waste; even the dogs are eaten, as well as such horses, burros, and sheep as may die a natural death.

It seems unnecessary for me to say that these Indians have been quiet and peaceable during the year. They have always been so; never were known to commit a murder, or any other serious crime. They stay right at home and attend strictly to their own business. This does not cut much of a figure in the world, but it seems to keep all of them very busy.

They have no Agency buildings, no Government property, no school, no food supplies, no medicines, and have but one employé of your Department among them. Mr. George H. Bendell, farmer, has been stationed there since last fall. His knowledge of Spanish enables him to communicate with them, and he has been instrumental in doing them much good. By authority of your office I issued them some implements and tools last fall. For these they seemed very thankful, and are making good use of them. This was the first notice they have had from the Government for several years. They are a very deserving and appreciative tribe, and I believe should receive more assistance from the Department. They are surely more deserving than some of their southern neighbors on whom large sums are annually lavished. These people try hard to help themselves; don't ask for much, and never forget to feel thankful for what they do get.

I am sorry to learn that no school will be allowed for the Moquis this year. They are also much disappointed. I believe they would appreciate one and fill it up with their children, and I hope that you will establish one for them as soon as you deem it practicable to do so.

The Moquis have but little stock of any kind. What they have has mostly been procured from the Navajoes, all scrubby to begin with, and the scant feed around their villages has not improved it. They have a few horses, some burros, sheep, and goats, and a small herd of cattle.

Could these people be induced to abandon their inconvenient, rocky dwellings, and settle out in the valleys of their reservation, the maintenance of life would be an easy struggle for them; with their industry and patient perseverance, they would soon be prosperous. But to their dwellings they cling with unaccountable tenacity. They know nothing of the outside world, care nothing for it, cling to all of their old ideas, and are very strict in all of the observances of their religious rites. Of one of these, locally known as the "snake dance," it might not be out of place to give a brief description here. It is undoubtedly the most weird and strange ceremony on the continent.

The snake dance, which by the way is a movable festival, occurs every alternate fall. The last was on the 18th of the present month. These people believe that the snakes have control of the weather. In order to obtain a good crop they must have rain. To obtain this they believe it necessary to propitiate the snakes, and to do this members of the villages are sent out to gather in as many rattlesnakes as possible. They pin them to the ground with a forked stick; then place them in earthen vessels, closed up, until they have secured a hundred or so. The men who are to officiate in this strange performance prepare themselves by fasting, prayer, and other observances. The day having arrived, all of these snakes are emptied out in a pile on the rocky floor, and the priests vie with each other to see who will grab the most. As soon as caught they are placed in the mouth of their captor, grabbed by the middle of the body, tail and head free to coil around the features of the Indian at will. In this way they dance about for awhile, the women of the village,

meanwhile, as occasion presents, scattering cornmeal over the snakes in the mouths of the dancers. This is an offering to them, and a reminder that rain is needed to grow the corn of which the meal is made. When the snakes are thrown down, many of them scatter and crawl in every direction. They are caught by the performers. They always take care, however, to pick them up only when out of coil. Of course, many of these dancers are bitten, but they pay no attention to it, and it does not seem to affect them. Scientific men who have had opportunities of observing all pronounce the snake "simon-pure," genuine rattlesnake, and untampered with. The only way they account for this apparent harmlessness is that the Indians induce them to strike repeatedly at a stick just before the dance, thereby exhausting their stock of virus. When the dance is over the snakes are all turned loose and bidden God speed down the mesa, into the valley below. One thing connected with the last two of these dances has been particularly unfortunate. Each of these has occurred in a very dry season, and both have been immediately followed by heavy showers. Whether this has been due to the efficacy of their supplications or was caused by the commencement of the rainy season is a matter of opinion. But one thing is certain, a hundred failures would not cause the Moquis to lose faith in the ceremony or make them forget their two successes.

I hope you will interest yourself in these strange people, and do all you can for their benefit. They seem to have been forgotten in the past. No tribe under your charge is more deserving, and none other offers any better field for labor; none other will appreciate aid as much. Should there be any funds applicable to their benefit for the current year, I hope they will be expended for them in the purchase of implements and tools; of these they will make good use. They do not expect food or clothing. They should be provided with some medicines, and, when possible, a school.

For the courtesies extended toward me by your Department I shall ever feel grateful. Herewith is submitted statistical report.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN H. BOWMAN,
Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Jesse Haston.	Alexander Wiley.	J. V. Vickers.	H. B. Denman.	S. Lindaner.	Jacob H. Kengla.	Henry Gebhard.
<i>Agencies.</i>											
1	Colorado River, Ariz	Pounds. 50,000	Pounds. 50,000	a\$5 50	b\$5 15						
2	Colorado River School, Ariz	*†10,000		†18 00							
3	Yuma School, Ariz	*†8,500		†18 00							
4	San Carlos, Ariz	2,500,000	2,500,000		c\$ 42½	c\$3 39½	c\$3 89	c\$3 75	c\$2 84	c\$3 89	c\$4 00
5	Pima School, Ariz	*†8,000		15 00							
6	Southern Ute, Colo	140,000	140,000	‡3 85							
7	Cheyenne River, Dak	2,300,000	2,300,000								
8	Crow Creek, Dak	*800,000		p\$ 70							
9	Devil's Lake, Dak	*†47,000									
10	Devil's Lake School, Dak	*†50,000									
11	Fort Berthold, Dak	200,000	200,000	u\$4 20							

* No award.

† Net.

a Delivered about October 1.

b All in one delivery.

c Monthly issue.

d Delivered weekly.

e Dressed beef delivered as required.

f Semi-monthly issues.

g Deliveries quarter-annually.

h At one delivery, about September 15, 1885.

i One delivery, before September 15, 1885; northern-raised cattle.

j Delivered all at once; not stated when.

k Delivered as required.

l Monthly till October 1, 1885; then all required; wintered north of south line of Kansas.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

rate at which contracts have been awarded.

BEEF.

Frederick Metah.	George T. Newman.	M. Klingender.	Thomas J. Schofield.	W. S. Woods.	Walter B. Jordan.	Robert D. Hunter.	Portus B. Weare.	Asel Kyes.	Marcus Johnson.	Albert W. Laverder.	Samuel M. Dodd.	Frank Palmer.	J. S. Irwin.	Joseph Rosch.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
															11

m As required from July to October; balance in one delivery, from October 1 to October 15.

n As required till October 1, 1885, when balance is to be taken at one delivery; northern-wintered cattle.

o Monthly deliveries; wintered north of south line of Kansas.

p Delivered about September 15.

q Two deliveries, in July and September; northern-wintered cattle.

r Monthly to October 1, 1885; balance in October, in one delivery.

s 200,000 pounds July 20, 1885; balance September, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.

t In two deliveries—July, and balance not later than October 15, 1885.

u Delivered September 15, 1885.

v As required between July and October 1; balance in one delivery not later than October 15.

w One delivery, not later than October 1 or before August 1; northern raised.

x If by separate deliveries on or before October 20, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.

y If one delivery, on or before October 20, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.

z 1,250,000 pounds offered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF—Continued

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William Cunningham-ham.	William C. Obrun.	Alex. H. Swan.	Seth Mabry.	George W. Felt.	Israel J. Hanson.	T. C. Power.	J. S. Smith.
	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>								
12	Lower Brulé, Dak	1,250,000	1,250,000	a\$4 12 g4 22 4 42							
13	Pine Ridge, Dak	6,500,000			h\$3 77	k\$3 74	l\$3 84				
14	Rosebud, Dak	6,500,000			j3 64		i3 89	m\$4 23			
15	Sisseton School and Agency, Dak	55,930	55,930	p4 12 u4 72	o3 71				q\$4 49		
16	Standing Rock, Dak	4,000,000	4,000,000			v3 87			w\$3 97	z\$3 48	
17	Yankton School and Agency, Dak	600,000									
18	Fort Hall, Idaho	250,000	250,000							r3 88	
19	Lemhi, Idaho	150,000	150,000							r3 93	

- * No award.
- a At one delivery, on or before November 1, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
- b Monthly till October 1, 1885; then all required; wintered north of south line of Kansas.
- c As required from July to October; balance in one delivery, from October 1 to October 15.
- d Two deliveries, in July and September; northern-wintered cattle.
- e Two deliveries, in July, and balance not later than October 15, 1885.
- f At one delivery, about September 15, 1885.
- g If delivered in separate parcels, as required, but all to be delivered on or before November 1, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
- h Monthly deliveries; wintered north of south line of Kansas.
- i If delivered in separate parcels, as required, but not to be required during December, January, February, March; northern-wintered cattle.
- j Cattle wintered north of thirty-fourth parallel north latitude; as required till October 1, 1885; then delivery of balance required.
- k As required from July 1 to October 1, 1885; between October 1 and 15 enough to last to June 1; balance when called for after June 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.
- l Monthly to October 1, 1885; between October 1 and 15 enough to last till June 1; balance when called for after June 1, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.
- m As per advertisement; northern-wintered cattle.
- n As required till October 1; then sufficient to last till June, 1886; northern-wintered cattle.
- o As required till October 1, 1885; then all required till June 10, 1886; then as required till end of contract.
- p One delivery, on or before November 1, 1885.
- q Dakota and Minnesota cattle.
- r Delivered September 15, 1885.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.
rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Albert N. Johnson.	Heman W. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	Watson N. Shilling.	W. S. Woods.	Walter B. Jordan.	Portus B. Weare.	Albert W. Laverder.	Robert D. Hunter.	H. C. Slavens.	Asel Kyes.	Marcus Johnson.	J. S. Irwin.	Number.
				b\$3 33 3 67	c\$3 73	d\$3 71	e\$3 89		f\$3 70				12
								n\$3 72					13
													14
									r4 40	s\$4 37	t\$4 00		15
													16
													17
													18
													19

- s At one delivery, in July.
- t To be delivered in September, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
- u If delivered in three deliveries, at any time required during 1885.
- v As required till October 1, 1885; balance before October 15, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
- w Monthly as required to October 1, 1885, and balance on or before October 15, 1885.
- x As required to October 1, 1885; then final delivery of all beef required under contract; cattle wintered north of south line of Kansas.
- y 300,000 July 10, 1885; 300,000 August 10, 1885; 200,000 September 10, 1885; balance to be taken October 1, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
- z Delivered every week from July to October, and every two weeks or monthly, as required; balance in one delivery, from October 1 to 15, 1885.
- 1 20,000 pounds July 15, 1885; 40,000 pounds September 15, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
- 2 140,000 pounds July 15, 1885; balance September 15, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
- 3 100,000 pounds in July; balance in September; northern-wintered cattle.
- 4 In two deliveries—July, and balance not later than October 15, 1885.
- 5 Delivered about September 15.
- 6 Monthly till October 1, 1885; balance in October, in one delivery.
- 7 To be made at one time, as required by the agent, but not later than October 1, 1885.
- 8 One delivery, before November 1.
- 9 Provided this beef shall be delivered in bulk previous to December 1, 1885.
- 10 Delivered about October 1.
- 11 As required till October 1, when balance must be received; northern-raised cattle.
- 12 Delivered as required till October 1, 1885, when the entire amount due shall be received; northern-raised cattle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Ohurn.	H. C. Slavens.	H. B. Denman.	Edgar S. Marston.	J. H. Sherburne.	William J. Pollock.	John G. McCannan.
<i>Agencies.</i>										
20	Cheyenne and Arapahoe, Ind. T.	4,785,000	4,785,000	a \$3 17	b \$3 27	c \$3 80	d \$3 79			
21	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.	4,125,000	4,125,000	a 3 30	b 3 27		d 3 99			
22	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, Ind. T.	190,000	190,000	e 3 35	f 3 27			g \$4 37		
23	Otoe School and annuity, Ponca School	150,000						g 4 37 g 4 37 h 3 67 h 3 67		
24	Ponca and Otoe	150,000							i 3 49 j 3 69	
25	Pawnee School	40,000						g 4 47 h 3 77	i 3 59 j 3 79	
26	Quapaw, Ind. T.	*32,500	32,500		8 00					* 8 00
27	Sac and Fox, Ind. T.	80,000	80,000		f 3 45					
28	Osage School, Ind. T.	50,000	50,000		f 3 37			g 4 47 h 3 77	i 3 59 j 3 79	
29	Blackfeet, Mont	800,000	800,000				k 5 00			
30	Crow, Mont	1,000,000	1,000,000		8 70					
31	Fort Belknap, Mont	500,000	500,000				4 75			
32	Fort Peck, Mont	600,000	600,000				4 00			
33	Santee School and Agency, Nebr	*70,000	70,000		8 00 per 100 lbs.					

T. C. Power.	Axel Kyes.	William G. Conrad.	Robert P. Walker.	Robert S. Ford.	R. D. Hubbard.	G. Pomeroy Keese.	Walter B. Jordan.	Portus B. Wearce.	Heman W. Stone.	William Cunningham.	J. S. Irwin.	Joseph Roach.	Bernhard Bade.	Number.
														20
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														31
														32
														33

* Not
 a As required to November 1, 1885; then all required to May 1, 1886; then as required to completion of contract.
 b As required till October 1; then amount required till May 1; May and June as required.
 c Monthly deliveries as required, except for month of May, for which month I will furnish the beef required at the rate of \$3.95.
 d Delivered according to advertisement.
 e One delivery, not later than September 1, 1885.
 f Delivered September 1, or about.
 g Monthly deliveries; corn-fed during winter months.
 h Monthly till October 1, 1885; then balance in one delivery, between October 1 and 25, 1885; corn-fed during winter months.
 i In one delivery, between July 1 and September 30, 1885.
 j Delivered one-half in June, July, and August or September, 1885, and balance in October, 1885.
 k Two deliveries, between August 1 and October 1; northern-wintered cattle.
 l Monthly as required to October 1, 1885, and balance on or before October 15, 1885.
 m Monthly till October 1, 1885, and balance in October.
 n Northern-wintered cattle.
 o In two deliveries—first not later than December 1, 1885; second not earlier than May 1, 1886 northern wintered and raised cattle.
 p As required to October 15, 1885, when balance required must be taken in one delivery.
 q Deliveries every two months; northern wintered and raised cattle.
 r Delivered as required; northern wintered and raised cattle.

s Delivered about October 1, 1885.
 t Two deliveries—first as required; second on or about October 15, 1885.
 u Two deliveries, from July 1 to October 1, 1885; American cattle, wintered in Montana.
 v Three deliveries—first about July 25, 1885, of from 175,000 to 250,000 pounds; second about September 1, of from 250,000 to 400,000; balance about November 10, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
 w Delivery every week from July to October 1, and every two weeks or monthly as required; balance in one delivery, from October 1 to 15.
 x First delivery about July 1 of enough to last till September, and then balance at that time; northern-wintered cattle.
 y 300,000 July 10, 1885; 700,000 September 1, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
 z One delivery, any time before November 1, 1885.
 1 In monthly deliveries from July 1 to October 1, 1885; American cattle, wintered in Montana.
 2 As required, but all to be delivered before November 1, 1885.
 3 As required from July 1 to October 1; American cattle, wintered in Montana.
 4 One delivery, between August 1 and October 1; northern-wintered cattle.
 5 Two deliveries—first not later than November 15, 1885; second not earlier than May 1, 1886; northern wintered and raised cattle.
 6 One delivery, before October and not earlier than August; northern-raised cattle.
 7 Two deliveries—first not later than November 1, 1885; second not earlier than May 15, 1886; northern wintered and raised cattle.
 8 As required between July and October 1; balance in one delivery, not later than October 15, 1885.
 9 If by separate deliveries, on or before October 20, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.
 10 If one delivery, on or before October 20, 1885; northern-wintered cattle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF—Continued.

Numbers.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Charles B. Stone.	E. Griswold.	M. Raphael.	Horace K. Thurber.	Geo. T. Newman.	Henry J. Cuniffe.	Joseph A. Larne.	Howard Miller.
	<i>Agencies.</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>									
35	Nevada, Nev.	*19,000	19,000	\$15 00	a\$10 50	a\$10 20	*\$9 95					
36	Western Shoshone, Nev.	130,000		*14 00								
37	Mescalero, N. M.	850,000	850,000	b3 80 d3 35				\$2 97	b\$3 07	\$3 12	c\$3 14	
38	Navajo School and agency, N. M.	114,500		*14 00								
39	Ouray, Utah	250,000	250,000	e3 96					f4 39			g\$4
40	Utah Valley, Utah	1100,000 2100,000	200,000	e3 96					f4 39 f24 79			g4
41	Shoshone, Wyo.	475,000	475,000	3 87								
42	Chilocco School, Ind. Ter.	100,000	100,000	d3 27								
43	Haskell Institute, Kans.	*101,680	101,680	*8 00								
44	Genoa School, Nebr.	*38,300	38,300	8 70								
45	Carlisle School, Pa.	*150,000	150,000	9 24								

* Net.

† No award.

a Northern-wintered cattle.

b As required.

c Improved New Mexican cattle.

d One delivery about September 1.

e At one delivery about October 1.

f One delivery before September 15, 1885; northern-raised cattle.

g At one delivery within reasonable time after approval of contract.

h Deliveries semi-monthly during whole year.

i Semi-monthly deliveries during the whole year.

j One delivery before November 1.

k Northern-wintered cattle delivered as required.

l As required to October 1, 1885; then all required.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Charles Popper.	John M. Tallman.	Thos. J. Schofield.	N. W. Wells.	Jesse L. Fritchard.	Eugenio Amoretty.	J. S. Irwin.	R. A. Torrey.	W. P. Noble.	J. H. Sherburne.	Wm. J. Follock.	Chas. H. Searing.	Eyman & Gregg.	Morrison & Hartzell.	Numbers.
														35
														36
														37
														38
														39
44 15	3 50	a3 50												40
44 15	3 50	a3 50	j3 90	k3 74	m3 83	n3 07	o3 12	p3 98	q3 37	r3 59	s3 79	t3 97		41
														42
														43
														44
														45

m As required till September 15, when balance must be received; northern-raised cattle.

n Monthly deliveries; native Wyoming cattle.

o As required from July 1 to October 15, 1885, when balance required to be taken; cattle wintered in Wyoming.

p Cattle wintered in Wyoming.

q Monthly till October 10, 1885; balance then to be taken; native Wyoming cattle.

r Monthly deliveries; corn-fed during winter months.

s One delivery, between July 1 and September 30, 1885.

t Monthly till October 1, 1885; then balance in one delivery between October 1 and 25, 1885; corn-fed during winter months.

u Delivered one-half in June, July, August, or September, and balance in October.

v Uintahs.

w W. B. Utes.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C.,

[NOTE.— Figures in large type denote the rate

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Robert D. Hunter.	Alex. H. Swan.
		Pounds.	Pounds.		
<i>Agencies.</i>					
46	Crow Creek, Dak	800,000	800,000	a\$3 65	\$53 69
47	Pine Ridge, Dak	6,500,000	6,500,000	a3 64	43 57
48	Rosebud, Dak	6,500,000	6,500,000	h3 67	43 53
				t3 57	
49	Yankton School and Agency, Dak	600,000	600,000	a3 65	63 69

a In two deliveries, as required, between July 15 and October 1, 1885, including, if required, 25 per cent. additional to be received at date of last delivery. Northern wintered cattle.

b In two deliveries: First one to be made between July 15 and August 15, 1885, and second before October 15, 1885, second delivery to include the 25 per cent. additional, if required. Northern wintered cattle.

c Monthly during July, August, and September, 1885, and balance all at one time in October, 1885. Northern wintered cattle.

d One delivery, about the last of July; balance about October 1, 1885. July delivery to be sufficient to last until October, 1885. If preferred, can deliver monthly, as wanted, until October, when balance due under contract is to be delivered. Northern wintered cattle.

e Weekly or monthly, as desired, from July to October, 1885. Balance in one delivery, between October 1 and 20, 1885. (No description of cattle.)

f To be delivered on or about September 1, 1885. Northern wintered cattle.

g Gross beef. Deliveries monthly to October 1, 1885, balance not later than October 15, 1885. (No description of cattle.)

h In two deliveries, as required, between July 15 and October 1, 1885, including, if required, 25 per cent. additional to be received at date of last delivery.

i As required to October 1, 1885. Enough to be delivered between October 1 and 15, 1885, to last until June 1, 1886, then as required to June 30, 1886. Additional 25 per cent., if required, to be taken between October 1 and 15, 1885. Northern wintered cattle.

k Delivered in September, 1885. Not subject to increase. Northern wintered cattle.

l Delivered in October, 1885. Other conditions exactly like the next above, with price affixed, \$3.58.

under advertisement of May 9, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Asel Kyes.	Charles A. Ware.	Walter B. Jordan.	Seth Mabry.	Albert W. Laverder.	George W. Felt.	Strange Brothers.	Wm. C. Oburn.	Number.
e\$3 67	d\$3 46	e\$3 76	f\$3 72	g\$3 63				46
h3 58			h3 62					47
i3 56		e3 64	q3 67½		n\$3 61	s\$3 45½		
m\$7 90			r5 57½		o4 25			
		e3 59			n3 59		t\$3 60	48
							u3 65	
							v5 50	49
cx3 57	dx3 57	e3 81	f3 72	g3 66½	o4 25			

m Dressed beef in the quarter, in not less than car-load lots, in monthly instalments.

n As required to December 1, 1885; one delivery in December, 1885, to cover to April 30, 1886. One delivery, May 1, 1886, to complete contract. Northern wintered cattle.

o According to advertisement. Northern wintered cattle.

p As required to October 1, 1885; then final delivery of all required. Northern wintered cattle.

q As required to October 1, 1885; then all that may be required to June 1, 1886; then as required to completion of contract. Northern wintered cattle.

r For any called for under article 2 of contract, between October 1, 1885, and June 1, 1886. Northern wintered cattle.

s Monthly delivery to October 1. Between October 1 and 15 sufficient to last till June 1, 1886, and balance when called after June 1, 1886. Northern wintered cattle.

t Will deliver, as required, until October 1, 1885, and then if the whole amount to fill the contract shall be received between October 1 and 15, 1885, will deduct 10 cents per 100 pounds gross weight, including the 25 per cent., if it is required. Northern raised or wintered cattle.

u Deliveries as required to October 1, 1885, and then final delivery of all required under contract. Northern wintered cattle.

v As required to October 1, 1885; then all required to last to June 1, 1886; then as required to close of contract. Northern wintered cattle.

w If called for under article 2 of contract, between October 1, 1885, and June 1, 1886. Northern wintered cattle.

x Awarded 300,000 pounds gross.

y Delivered at Valentine.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded, BACON. ("Short, clear sides," summer or winter cured, sound,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. G. Conrad.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Willi Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	Louis H. Maxfield.	H. O. Armour & Co.	Portus B. Wear.	James E. Booge.	Hiram C. Slavens.
	Agencies.											
1	Blackfeet, Mont...	30,000		a10 92								
2	Ft. Belknap, Mont...	20,000		a10 42								
3	Fort Peck, Mont...	30,000		a 9 43								
4	Navajo School and Agency, N. Mex...	4,000			14 50	16 25	b10 55					
	Cities.											
5	Chicago, Ill...	250,000						7 87½	e6 87½			
6								8 12½	e7 00			
7									e7 12½			
8									e7 25			
9									e7 37½			
10	Kansas City or Omaha...	600,000	64,630						d6 96½			
11	Kansas City, Mo...	545,000							e7 17½			
12		300,000									e7 60	
13		200,000									e7 80	
14		500,000	500,000									
15	Saint Paul, Minn...	123,000	126,000							f7 07½		
16	Sioux City, Iowa...	250,000						8 15				
17		345,000	346,500					7 90			6 87½	
18		200,000	200,000								6 62½	
19		500,000										

BARLEY. (Good merchantable quality, sound and clean, and reasonably free from other grain

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. G. Conrad.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Willi Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	Louis H. Maxfield.	H. O. Armour & Co.	Portus B. Wear.	James E. Booge.	Hiram C. Slavens.
	Agencies.											
1	Colorado River, Ariz...	10,000	10,000									4 33
2	Yuma, for school, Ariz...	4,380	4,380									3 43
3	Pima, Ariz...	20,000	20,000									2 90
4	San Carlos, Ariz...	50,000										3 95
5	Nevada, Nev...	25,000	25,000									
	Cities.											
6	Elko, Nev...	30,000										4 40
7	Wadsworth, Nev...	25,000										4 20

BEANS. (Good merchantable quality, sound

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. G. Conrad.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Willi Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	Louis H. Maxfield.	H. O. Armour & Co.	Portus B. Wear.	James E. Booge.	Hiram C. Slavens.
	Agencies.											
1	San Carlos, Ariz...	25,000	25,000									6 30
2	Blackfeet, Mont...	7,000		5 47								
3	Fort Peck, Mont...	7,500		4 22								
4	Mescalero, N. Mex...	5,000			8 50	e7 25	5 90					
5	Navajo, and school, N. Mex...	1,500			7 75	e7 40	6 55					
6	Uintah Valley or Provo, Utah...	4,000										
	Cities.											
7	Chamberlain, Dak...	23,000										
8	Kansas City, Mo...	41,650										
9	Arkansas City or Caldwell, Kans...	34,550										
10	Chicago, Ill...	252,020						2 99				
11		176,000										
12		200,000										
13												
14	Saint Louis, Mo...	252,020						2 99				

a Winter cured.

b To be delivered on or before November 1, 1885, on account of freighting.

c Delivered on cars.

d For January delivery 25 cents per 100 less.

e The amount of bacon required after January 1, 1886, will be winter cured at above prices.

f 126,000 pounds awarded, or any part of it at \$7.07½.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.] sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. G. Conrad.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Willi Spiegelberg.	A. Staab.	Louis H. Maxfield.	H. O. Armour & Co.	Portus B. Wear.	James E. Booge.	Hiram C. Slavens.
	T. C. Power.											
	Asel Kyes.											
	Walter S. Maxwell.											
	Louis Zeckendorf.											
	J. D. Rittenhouse.											
	Joseph Strange.											
	Charles Goldman.											
	Louis Freudenthal.											
	C. B. Stone.											
	Eugene Griswold.											
	W. H. Smith.											
	M. Raphael.											
	Charles H. Searing.											
	B. Schuster.											
	C. F. Deither.											
	Numa Raymond.											
	F. J. Kiesel.											
	Dwight Tredway.											

weighing not less than 43 pounds to the bushel, in new 8-ounce burlap sacks, of about 100 pounds capacity.)

1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													

and clean, and put up in double bags.)

1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													

g If delivered after January 1, 1886, at \$6.62½.

h None wanted; can buy of Indians.

i Native beans.

j Red.

k No samples.

l Sample No. 1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR. (Straight, full stock of good, sound wheat, 60 pounds of wheat to be ground down to 42

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.		Thomas C. Power.	Asel Kyes.	Frank L. Beneppe.	W. G. Conrad.	H. C. Slavens.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Charles B. Stone.	Charles Goldman.	Walter S. Maxwell.	B. C. McCrosson.
		Lbs.	Pounds.										
1	Blackfeet, Mont.	400,000	400,000	\$3 62	\$4 49	*\$3 75	\$3 96						
2					3 78 ^a								
3					3 68 ^a								
4	Colorado River, Ariz.	52,000						\$5 88	\$5 60				
5		62,000	62,000							\$4 47		\$5 15	
6												4 45	
7		40,000									\$4 75		
8	Cheyenne River, Dak.	400,000		2 49	2 41								
9	Crow Creek, Dak.	100,000	100,000	2 39	2 32								*\$2 50
10													
11	Crow, Mont.	500,000		2 67	3 31	*2 60							
12					2 67 ^a								
13			500,000		2 61								
14	Devil's Lake, Dak.	90,000	90,000	2 30	2 44			3 23					
15	Fort Berthold, Dak.	160,000	160,000	2 39									
16	Fort Belknap, Mont.	200,000	200,000	3 72			4 22						
17	Flathead, Mont.	15,000	15,000	2 62									
18	Fort Peck, Mont.	600,000	600,000	2 84			3 07						
19	Fort Hall, Idaho.	100,000	100,000										
20	Lower Brulé, Dak.	200,000	200,000	2 39	2 19			2 83					
21													
22	Lemhi, Idaho.	50,000	50,000										
23	Mescalero, N. Mex.	200,000	200,000					4 55					
24													
25	Navajo, N. Mex.	23,000	23,000										
26								5 10					
27		21,000											

* Rejected by the inspector.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

pounds of flour; delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks, to weigh 8 ounces to the yard.)

Alex. C. Davis.	Jno. F. Sisson & Co.	E. D. Comings.	B. Schuster.	Louis H. Maxfield.	Willi Spiegelberg.	Walter B. Jordan.	Numa Raymond.	N. W. Wells.	Louis Freudenthal.	Watson N. Shilling.	John Barrack.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Fred J. Kiesel.	A. Kraemer.	Chas. H. Searing.	A. Staab.	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

† No sample.
a Or \$2.24 at Chamberlain, D. T.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

HARD BREAD. (Best quality used by Army, furnished in strong

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Frank L. Sommer.	George A. Bayle.	W. G. Conrad.	Joseph Garneau, Jr.	F. A. Rolfe.	Augustus Weyl.	Dwight Tredway.	Louis H. Maxfield.
<i>Agencies.</i>											
1	Blackfeet, Mont.....	Pounds. 14,000	Pounds.			\$6 92					
2	Fort Peck, Mont.....	6,000				5 69					
3	Fort Belknap, Mont.....	15,000				6 42					
<i>Cities.</i>											
4	Kansas City, Mo.....	190,300						\$4 37 ^a			
5								3 87 ^b			
6	Leavenworth, Kans.....	190,300						4 25 ^c			
7								3 75			
8	Omaha, Nebr.....	190,300					\$3 10				
9							2 70				
10	Sioux City, Iowa.....	190,300	174,000	\$3 25					\$3 50	\$3 65	
11	Saint Louis, Mo.....	190,300		\$3 50					3 25		
12			18,300		3 35						

HOMINY. (Good merchantable quality,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Frank L. Sommer.	George A. Bayle.	W. G. Conrad.	Joseph Garneau, Jr.	F. A. Rolfe.	Augustus Weyl.	Dwight Tredway.	Louis H. Maxfield.
<i>Agencies.</i>											
1	Blackfeet, Mont.....	2,000				4 92					
2	Fort Peck, Mont.....	15,000				3 68					
3	Navajo, N. Mex.....	1,500									
<i>Cities.</i>											
4	Chicago, Ill.....	68,530									2 40
5	Kansas City, Mo.....	28,000	35,130								
6		9,000									
7	Lawrence, Kans.....	2,000									
8	Saint Louis, Mo.....	68,530	29,900						1 62 ^d		2 40
9	Saint Paul, Minn.....	68,530									2 40
10	Sioux City, Iowa.....	68,530									2 55
11	Valentine, Nebr.....	25,000									
12	Wadsworth, Nev.....	600									

LARD. ("Prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Frank L. Sommer.	George A. Bayle.	W. G. Conrad.	Joseph Garneau, Jr.	F. A. Rolfe.	Augustus Weyl.	Dwight Tredway.	Louis H. Maxfield.
<i>Agencies.</i>											
1	Fort Peck, Mont.....	5,000				12 48					
2	Navajo, N. Mex.....	200									
3	Santee, Nebr.....	3,000									
<i>Cities.</i>											
4	Chicago or Kansas City.....	24,440									8 00
5	Chicago, Ill.....	25,440									
6											
7	Kansas City, Mo.....	10,850	7,850								
8	Saint Louis, Mo.....	24,440							9 25		
9	Saint Paul or Sioux City.....	24,440									8 25
10	Saint Paul, Mo.....	24,440	1,375								
11	Sioux City, Iowa.....	24,440	15,215								
12	New York.....	24,440									
13											
14											
15											
16	Yankton, Dak.....	9,800									

a 10-pound pails.
 b 5-pound pails.
 c 5-pound pails, hermetically sealed.
 d 10-pound pails, hermetically sealed.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

boxes of 50 pounds each, ready for shipment. At per 100 pounds.)

William H. Smith.	Lafayette Hominy Mill Company.	Chas. F. Diether.	Stephen L. North.	M. Raphael.	J. H. Sberburn.	A. Staab.	H. O. Armour & Co.	James E. Nichols.	James Booge.	James E. Bruce.	Asel Kyes.	Willis J. Powell.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
													9
													10
													11
													12

sound and clean, put up in double bags.)

													1
													2
									\$6 61				3
													4
	\$2 03	\$1 84											5
			\$1 40										6
							\$2 40						7
													8
\$1 55			1 45										9
													10
													11
							1 90		2 65				12
							\$5 50						

packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.)

													1
													2
								\$11 96					3
													4
													5
									\$8 75				6
									6 00				7
									7 75				8
													9
												\$9 00	10
													11
												\$7 50	12
													13
												\$9 60	14
												2 9 34	15
												6 9 47	16
												7 9 21	

e 5-pound pails, not sealed.
 f 10-pound pails, not sealed.
 g In 5-pound tins.
 h In 5 and 10 pound tin cans, cased, and delivered within 30 days from award of contract.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

OATS. (Bright and clean, well sacked, and to

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.		A. Staab.	M. Klingender.	T. C. Pover.	Alex. C. Davis.	Alex. Kyes.	John H. Dougan.	B. C. McCrosson.	W. H. Smith.	John F. Sisson & Co.	Edward D. Comings.
		Pds.	Pounds.										
1	Southern Ute, Colo.	21,900	21,900	\$2 69	\$2 50								
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.	50,000	50,000			\$1 75	\$1 55	\$1 55	\$2 30	\$1 90			
3	Lower Brulé, Dak.	30,000	30,000			1 55	1 40	1 45				\$1 50	
4	Sisseton, Dak.	30,000	30,000										\$1 25
5	Sisseton Station, Dak.	30,000				1 55	1 38	1 28					
6	Crow Mont.	30,000	20,000			2 08		2 17					
7	Fort Peck, Mont.	20,000	20,000			1 47							
8	Flathead, Mont.	20,000	20,000			2 17		2 16					
9	Santee, Nebr.	30,000				1 50		1 27					
10	Santee and school, Nebr.	30,000					1 45						
11	Mescalero, N. Mex.	10,000	10,000	5 48									
12	Navajo, N. Mex.	1,000											
13	Nevada, Nev.	1,500	1,500										
14	Uintah Valley, Utah	20,000											
Cities.													
15	Ignacio, Colo.	21,900											
16	Lawrence, Kans.	13,140	13,140										
17	Seneca, Mo.	30,000	30,000										
18	Wadsworth, Nev.	1,500											
19	Gordon City, Nebr.	60,000				a1 64							
20		10,000	10,000				1 50	2 49					
21	Valentine, Nebr.	60,000				1 59							
22		50,000	50,000				1 50	1 49					
23	Provo, Utah	20,000	20,000										

OATMEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.		A. Staab.	M. Klingender.	T. C. Pover.	Alex. C. Davis.	Alex. Kyes.	John H. Dougan.	B. C. McCrosson.	W. H. Smith.	John F. Sisson & Co.	Edward D. Comings.
		Pds.	Pounds.										
1	Blackfeet, Mont.	3,000											
2	Fort Peck, Mont.	1,600											
Cities.													
3	Chicago, Ill.	11,890											
4	Kansas City, Mo.	4,700	11,890										
5	Lawrence, Kans.	600											
6	Saint Louis, Mo.	11,890	11,890								\$2 57 ^b		

^a When railroad is finished.

^b Not wanted.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Wm. G. Conrad.	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Searing.	Chas. B. Stone.	B. Schuster.	Eugene Griswold.	Dwight Tredway.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Israel J. Hanson.	N. W. Wells.	E. F. Morehouse.	John G. McGannon.	Numa Raymond.	Frank Leinet.	G. M. Acklin.	Stephen L. North.
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6										\$1 29							
7																	
8		\$1 22															
9		b\$1 30															
10																	
11			3 60	\$3 40										\$3 37	\$3 50		
12				c5 50													
13							\$2 75										
14								\$3 50									
15			3 20	3 27													
16			1 30	1 30													
17			1 35	1 40									\$1 40				
18					\$3 00												
19										\$1 63							
20											1 58	\$1 29					
21												1 24					
22																	
23		2 20															

OATMEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Wm. G. Conrad.	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Searing.	Chas. B. Stone.	B. Schuster.	Eugene Griswold.	Dwight Tredway.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Israel J. Hanson.	N. W. Wells.	E. F. Morehouse.	John G. McGannon.	Numa Raymond.	Frank Leinet.	G. M. Acklin.	Stephen L. North.
1																	
2		5 66															
		4 47															
3															\$3 00		
4																\$2 57	
5																2 62	
6							\$2 50										

^c No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

SALT.—(Good quality packed

Table with columns: Number, Points of delivery, Quantity offered (Lbs., Pounds), and various contractor names (Edward D. Comings, Hiram C. Slarens, etc.). Rows include Agencies (Blackfeet, Colorado River, Crow Creek, etc.) and Cities (Arkansas City, Bismarck, Caldwell, etc.).

* None called for on schedule.
a In barrels of car lots of not less than 30,000 pounds.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing supplies, &c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.
in strong barrels.)

Table with columns: Contractor names (B. F. Morehouse, B. Schuster, W. N. Shilling, etc.), and Number. Rows include various contractor names and award numbers from 1 to 52.

b In sacks of car lots of not less than 30,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From To—	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.							
		H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Kerens.	A. H. Couran.	H. K. Thurber.	K. C. Morehouse.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	neb\$5 78	c\$5 79	\$6 15					
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz	ade9 48	c\$ 58						
3	Holbrook, Ariz	abe5 90	c\$ 89						
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	ade5 87	f4 73	7 00	eg\$5 75	ha\$5 19			
5	Yuma, Ariz.	ab7 62	c7 97						
6	Colton, Cal	ad7 46	c7 74	7 95					
7	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal		c\$ 73	9 05					
8	Redding, Cal		c\$ 90						
9	Round Valley Agency, Cal		f2 94						
10	San Francisco, Cal	ab4 90	d5 50	5 40					
11	Tulare, Cal	abb 18	d7 00						
12	Ignacio, Colo	abb 14							
13	Bismarck, Dak						k\$5 80		
14	Chamberlain, Dak						k1 10	l\$1 20	
15	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak	abb4					k75	l80	\$1 10
16	Crow Creek Agency, Dak	ab1 31					k1 22	ml 05	80
17	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak						k1 10	lm1 05	95
18	Flandreau, Dak	ab2 31					k1 40	l1 25	90
19	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak						k1 50	l1 45	1 40
20	Fort Pierre, Dak						kn1 50	lm1 55	1 55
21	Fort Stevenson, Dak						k90	l80	1 00
22	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak						kn1 50	lm1 55	1 05
23	Sisseton Station, Dak						kn1 05	lm1 05	95
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak	ab2 15					k1 80	l1 50	85
25	Yankton Agency, Dak						kn1 27	lm1 10	1 65
26	Yankton, Dak						kn1 20	lm1 10	80
27	Chicago, Ill							l1 20	m65
28	Ross Fork, Idaho	ab5 87					k4 45	l35	1 10
29	Muscogee, Ind. T			2 20					1 10
30	Red Fork, Ind. T	ab1 64		2 25					1 10
31	Sioux City, Iowa								35
32	Arkansas City, Kans	ap1 44		1 70		o\$0 70	k65	l70	40
33	Caldwell, Kans	ab1 44		1 75					50
34	Lawrence, Kans	ab1 34							
35	Netawaka, Kans	ab1 62							
36	Silver Lake, Kans	ab1 62							
37	White Cloud, Kans	ab1 58							
38	Brainerd, Minn	ab1 56					k1 45	l1 35	70
39	Detroit, Minn	ab1 80					k90	l85	45
40	Duluth, Minn	ab1 45					k78	l85	30
41	St. Hilaire, Minn	ab2 00						l1 25	35
42	Vermillion Lake, Minn						k2 75	l2 25	75
43	Seneca, Mo	ab1 59		1 60					1 90
44	Arlee, Mont	ab4 30					k4 30	l4 35	2 20
45	Billings, Mont							l2 65	3 90
46	Blackfeet Agency, Mont						kn4 45	l5 49	1 75
47	Crow Agency, Mont	ad3 46					k2 53	l2 95	4 55
48	Custer Station, Mont	ab2 70					k2 03	l2 20	2 00
49	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont						kn4 45	l4 35	1 60
50	Fort Benton, Mont						kn3 00	l3 00	1 35
51	Fort Peck Agency, Mont						kn2 10	l2 10	n3 85
52	Glendive, Mont						k2 25	l2 00	n2 40
53	Helena, Mont						k2 70	l2 00	n1 50
54	Red Rock, Mont	ab5 79					k4 90		1 40

Number.	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Saint Paul.				Sioux City.					
	F. T. Evans.	N. W. Wells.	F. B. Schiffbauer.	W. G. Conrad.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	F. T. Evans.	W. G. Conrad.	H. C. Slavens.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	F. T. Evans.	W. G. Conrad.	H. C. Slavens.
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11														
12														
13	\$1 10				\$0 65	\$0 55	\$0 65			\$0 75	\$0 75	\$0 65		
14	80				55	80	50			35	40	40		
15	95				85	1 00	70			75	60	50		
16	90				85	1 00	70			75	50	40		
17					50	80				1 20	1 25			
18					90	85				63	60	65		
19					1 05	n90				1 45	n1 25			
20					55	1 00	75			40	65	60		
21					1 65	n90				1 45	n1 25			
22					85	1 00	65			75	40	40		
23					80	1 00				1 40	1 44			
24	1 05				80	n75	80			m65	90	70		
25	1 05				m65	1 05	80			45	n38	45		
26					1 10					47	15			
27					35					35				
28		\$4 60												
29														
30														
31														
32														
33														
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44														
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46														
47														
48														
49														
50														
51														
52														
53														
54	4 60													

a All rail.
 b Thirty days.
 c Sixty days.
 d Forty days.
 e Twenty cents per hundred off if allowed to ship by steamer to New Orleans or Galveston.

f Seventy-five days.
 g Via Sun Set route or A. T. and S. F. R. R.
 h Sixty-five days.
 i Water and rail during navigation.
 j Ninety days.

k Five cents per hundred less, via rail and lakes; no marine risks.
 l Coffee and sugar to be shipped from New York; bacon and pork as heretofore.
 m Rail and river; no river insurance; freight to be shipped by September 25.
 n During navigation no river risk.
 o 45 days.
 p Twenty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.								
		To—	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. C. Kerens.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone.
1	Dakota City, Nebr	a\$0 85	b\$1 00	cd\$1 37						
2	Genoa, Nebr		b1 90	cd1 80	\$1 88					
3	Gordon City, Nebr					\$1 75				
4	Niobrara, Nebr	a1 10	b1 10			70				
5	Omaha, Nebr									
6	Santee Agency, Nebr	a1 20	b1 15	cd1 30						
7	Sidney, Nebr				2 75					
8	Valentine, Neb					1 35				
9	Elko, Nev			cd6 97	6 00					
10	Wadsworth, Nev			cd6 97	5 00					
11	Manuelito, N. Mex					\$6 75	\$6 50			
12	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex			cd5 44			6 90	5 98		
13	Navajo Agency, N. Mex			cd6 40			7 10			
14	Santa Fé, N. Mex						5 25			
15	Carlisle, Pa							f\$0 50		
16	Henrietta, Tex						2 20	f2 00		
17	Wichita Falls, Tex						2 15	f2 00		
18	Ouray, Utah			cg8 09	7 25					
19	Provo City, Utah			cd4 89	4 25					
20	Ashland, Wis	a90	b1 05							
21	Shawano, Wis	a1 05	b1 30							
22	Rawlins, Wyo			cd4 47	4 25					
23	Lewiston, Idaho			cg7 50					h\$7 95	
24	Ashland, Oreg			cg7 50					h6 40	
25	Forest Grove, Oreg								h7 00	
26	Klamath Agency, Oreg			cg10 50					i9 90	
27	Pendleton, Oreg		b6 63	cg6 90					h7 40	
28	Salem, Oreg			cg6 90					h7 00	
29	Sheridan, Oreg			cg6 90					h7 40	
30	he Dalles, Oreg		b6 68	cg6 90					h6 40	
31	Toledo, Oreg			cg3 70					i8 30	
32	Hoquiam Mill, Wash			cg8 20					i8 30	
33	New Tacoma, Wash		b5 50	cg7 50					h5 75	
34	Port Townsend, Wash		b5 50	cg6 00					h6 40	
35	Puyallup, Wash		b6 50	cg7 50					h7 40	
36	Spokane Falls, Wash		b6 90	cg7 50					h6 90	
37	Tenino, Wash		b6 65	cg6 50					h7 40	
38	Toppenish Station, Wash			cg6 50					h7 90	
39	Malip, Wash			cg7 50					h7 70	
40	Union City, Wash			cg8 50					h8 70	

a Coffee and sugar to be shipped from New York; bacon and pork as heretofore.
 b Five cents per hundred less via rail and lakes; no marine risk.
 c All rail.
 d Thirty days.
 e No award

Number.	Saint Paul.				Sioux City.		
	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	K. C. Morehouse.	C. B. Stone.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	K. C. Morehouse.
1	\$0 50	\$0 75			\$0 15	\$0 25	
2		1 60			1 50		
3			\$1 45			40	\$1 00
4	90	1 10			50		
5							
6	1 00	1 15			50	90	
7							
8			1 05				60
9							
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14							
15							
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18							
19							
20	75	80			1 90		
21	1 15	1 00			1 25		
22					h\$7 00		
23					h6 00		
24					h6 00		
25					i9 00		
26					h6 50		
27		6 30			h6 00		
28					h6 50		
29					h5 50		
30		6 30			h7 30		
31					i8 00		
32					h5 00		
33		5 00			h6 00		
34		5 00			h6 50		
35		6 00			h6 00		
36					h6 50		
37		6 30			h6 00		
38		6 05			h6 50		
39					h7 00		
40					h7 00		
					h8 00		

f Fifteen days.
 g Forty days.
 h Sixty days.
 i One hundred days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Chicago.				
		To—	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Kerens.	A. H. Couran.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	ab	\$5 38	c\$5 79	\$5 50	
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	ad	9 48	c\$5 58		
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....	ab	5 64	c5 89		
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	ad	5 48	e4 33	6 75	fc\$5 50
5	Yuma, Ariz.....	ab	7 36	c7 97		
6	Colton, Cal.....	ad	7 34	c7 34	7 60	
7	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....			c5 33	9 05	
8	Redding, Cal.....			h7 54		
9	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....					
10	San Francisco, Cal.....	ab	4 80	d5 10	5 20	
11	Tulare, Cal.....	ab	8 00	d6 60		
12	Ignacio, Colo.....	ab	5 88			
13	Bismarek, Dak.....					
14	Chamberlain, Dak.....	ab	64			
15	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....	bi	1 05			
16	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....					
17	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....	ab	2 05			
18	Flandreau, Dak.....			1 10		
19	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....			1 20		
20	Fort Pierre, Dak.....			k1 20	71 35	
21	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....			85	50	70
22	Lower Brule Agency, Dak.....			k1 20	71 35	
23	Sisseton Station, Dak.....	ab	1 90	k30	775	
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....			1 50	1 25	
25	Yankton Agency, Dak.....			k1 00	780	
26	Yankton, Dak.....			k30	j50	80
27	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	ab	5 47	1 10		
28	Muscogee, Ind. T.....			2 00		
29	Red Fork, Ind. T.....	ab	1 64	1 98	4 15	
30	Sioux City, Iowa.....					\$4 30
31	Arkansas City, Kans.....	am	1 18	1 30	35	35
32	Caldwell, Kans.....	ab	1 18	1 30		
33	Lawrence, Kans.....	ab	1 08			
34	Netawaka, Kans.....	ab	1 36			
35	Silver Lake, Kans.....	ab	1 36			
36	White Cloud, Kans.....	ab	1 22			
37	Brainerd, Minn.....	ab	1 30			
38	Detroit, Minn.....	ab	1 54		1 15	1 10
39	Duluth, Minn.....	ab	1 10		60	65
40	Saint Hilaire, Minn.....	ab	1 70		75	60
41	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....				1 00	1 00
42	Seneca, Mo.....	ab	1 30	1 30	2 50	2 00

* No award.
a All rail.
b Thirty days.
c Sixty days.
d Forty days.
e Seventy-five days.
f Via Sun Set route, or A. T. & S. F. R. R.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Chicago.						Bowie.	San Francisco.	
	H. K. Thurber.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	F. T. Evans.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	f. P. Schiffbauer.	L. Freudenthal.	C. B. Stone.
1									c\$4 50
2									c4 50
3									c4 50
4									c3 50
5									c3 50
6									c3 10
7									c3 50
8									c2 00
9									h2 70
10									d2 70
11									
12									
13									
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42									

g Sixty-five days.
h Ninety days.
i Rail and water during navigation.
j Rail and river; no river insurance. Freight to be shipped by September 25.
k During navigation no river risk.
l Forty-five days.
m Twenty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	Chicago.				
		H. C. Slavens.	E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.
1	Arlee, Mont	ab398	\$4 10	\$4 00		
2	Billings, Mont		50			
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont		5 19	c4 15	\$4 92	
4	Crow Agency, Mont	ad3 05	2 65	2 23		
5	Custer Station, Mont	ab2 30	2 00	1 33		
6	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont			4 15	5 00	
7	Fort Benton, Mont			2 75		
8	Fort Peck Agency, Mont			1 80		
9	Glendive, Mont		1 75	1 95		
10	Helena, Mont			2 40		
11	Red Rock, Mont	ab5 53		4 60	\$4 30	
12	Dakota City, Nebr	ab1 11	65	70		
13	Genoa, Nebr	ab1 55		1 60	1 58	
14	Gordon City, Nebr					
15	Niobrara, Nebr		85	80		
16	Omaha, Nebr					
17	Santee Agency, Nebr	ab1 00	90	85		
18	Sidney, Nebr				2 75	
19	Valentine, Nebr					
20	Elko, Nev	ab6 80			6 00	
21	Wadsworth, Nev	ab6 80			5 00	
22	Manuelito, N. Mex					b4 20
23	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex	ab5 24				b3 50
24	Navajo Agency, N. Mex	ab5 70				
25	Santa Fé, N. Mex					
26	Henrietta, Texas					
27	Wichita Falls, Tex					
28	Ourray Agency, Utah	ad7 75			7 00	
29	Provo City, Utah	ab4 00			4 00	
30	Uintah Valley, Utah					
31	Ashland, Wis		50	85		
32	Shawano, Wis		70	1 00		
33	Rawlins, Wyo.	ab4 30			4 00	
34	Lewiston, Idaho	ad7 50				
35	Forest Grove, Oreg					g3 90
36	Ashland, Oreg	ad7 50				g2 30
37	Klamath Agency, Oreg	ad10 50				g2 60
38	Pendleton, Oreg	ad6 90		6 50		h6 00
39	Salem, Oreg	ad6 90				h4 50
40	Sheridan, Oreg	ad6 90				h4 00
41	The Dalles, Oreg	ad6 90		6 50		g2 90
42	Toledo, Oreg	ad8 70				g3 00
43	Hoquiam Mill, Oreg	ad8 20				h3 90
44	New Tacoma, Wash	ad7 50		5 20		h4 30
45	Port Townsend, Wash			5 20		g93
46	Puyallup Reservation, Wash	ad7 50		6 20		g93
47	Spokane Falls, Wash	ad7 50		6 60		g2 20
48	Tenino, Wash	ad6 50		6 35		g4 00
49	Toppenish Station, Wash	ad6 50				g3 20
50	Tulalip, Wash	ad7 50				g4 70
51	Union City, Wash	ad8 50				g3 30
						g3 80

a All rail. b 30 days. c During navigation no river risk. d 40 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.				Provo City.	Las Cruces.	Redding.	Ashland, Oreg.	San Francisco.	Number.
K. C. Marchese.	L. Spiegelberg.	B. C. Kerena.	C. B. Stone.	N. C. Larson.	L. Freudenthal.	N. Raymond.	C. B. Stone.	C. B. Stone.	
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	\$1 30								15
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	40								17
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	95								19
									20
									21
									22
		e6 75	e5 98		\$1 25	f1 13			23
		6 90	5 50						24
		7 10							25
			4 75						26
			2 00						27
			2 00						28
				2 75					29
									30
				2 75					31
									32
									33
									34
			g3 55						35
			g6 00						36
			g6 00						37
			h9 50				h4 50	h4 00	38
			g7 00						39
			g6 00						40
			g7 00						41
			h3 00						42
			h3 90						43
			h3 00						44
			g5 35						45
			g6 00						46
			g7 00						47
			g6 50						48
			g7 00						49
			g7 50						50
			g7 30						51
			g8 30						51

e No award. f In 10 days. g 60 days. h 100 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	Saint Louis.		
		H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Kerens.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz	ab\$5 38	d\$5 79	\$5 75
2	Colorado River, Ariz	ac9 48	d8 58	
3	Holbrook, Ariz	ab5 64	d5 89	
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz	ac5 58	e4 33	6 60
5	Yuma, Ariz	ab7 40	d7 97	
6	Colton, Cal	ac7 17	d7 34	7 50
7	Hoopa Valley, Cal		d8 33	9 00
8	Redding, Cal		d5 60	
9	Round Valley Agency, Cal		h7 54	
10	San Francisco, Cal	ab4 40	e5 10	5 20
11	Tulare, Cal	ab7 90	e6 60	
12	Ignacio, Colo	ab5 98		
13	Bismarck, Dak			
14	Chamberlain, Dak			
15	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak			
16	Crow Creek Agency, Dak			
17	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak			
18	Flandreau, Dak			
19	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak			
20	Fort Pierre, Dak			
21	Fort Stevenson, Dak			
22	Lower Brulé, Dak			
23	Sisseton Station, Dak			
24	Standing Rock Agency, Dak			
25	Yankton Agency, Dak			
26	Yankton, Dak			
27	Chicago, Ill			
28	Ross Fork, Idaho	ab5 47		
29	Muscogee, Ind. T			1 75
30	Red Fork, Ind. T	ab1 10		1 70
31	Sioux City, Iowa			
32	Arkansas City, Kans	aj1 16		1 20
33	Caldwell, Kans	ab1 16		1 18
34	Lawrence, Kans	ab98		
35	Netawaka, Kans	ab1 33		
36	Silver Lake, Kans	ab1 33		
37	White Cloud, Kans	ab1 28		
38	Brainerd, Minn			
39	Detroit, Minn			
40	Duluth, Minn			
41	Saint Hilaire, Minn			
42	Vermillion Lake, Minn			
43	Seneca, Mo			1 18

a All rail.
b 30 days.
c 40 days.
d 60 days.
e 75 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.							Number.
A. H. Couran.	H. K. Thurber.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	F. T. Evans.	N. W. Wells.	F. P. Schiffbauer.	
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							43

f Via Sun Set route, or A. T. S. F. R. R.

g 65 days.

h 90 days.

i During navigation no river risk.

j 20 days.

* Rail and river; no river insurance; freight to be shipped by September 25.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Saint Louis.		
		E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	W. G. Conrad.
1	Arlee, Mont.....	\$4 20	\$4 30	
2	Billings, Mont.....	3 60		
3	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	5 49	a4 15	\$4 92
4	Crow Agency, Mont.....	2 95	2 25	
5	Custer Station, Mont.....	2 00	1 75	
6	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....		a4 15	5 00
7	Fort Benton, Mont.....		a2 75	
8	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....		a1 80	
9	Glendive, Mont.....	2 25	2 00	
10	Helena, Mont.....		2 40	
11	Red Rock, Mont.....		4 60	
12	Dakota City, Nebr.....	90	75	
13	Genoa, Nebr.....		1 60	
14	Gordon City, Nebr.....			
15	Niobrara, Nebr.....	1 20	90	
16	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	1 20	95	
17	Sidney, Nebr.....			
18	Valentine, Nebr.....			
19	Elko, Nev.....			
20	Wadsworth, Nev.....			
21	Manuelito, N. Mex.....			
22	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....			
23	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....			
24	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....			
25	Henrietta, Tex.....			
26	Wichita Falls, Tex.....			
27	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			
28	Provo City, Utah.....			
29	Ashland, Wis.....	1 85	1 00	
30	Shawano, Wis.....	1 05	1 25	
31	Rawlins, Wyo.....			
32	Lewiston, Idaho.....			
33	Ashland, Oreg.....			
34	Forest Grove, Oreg.....			
35	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....			
36	Pendleton, Oreg.....		6 50	
37	Salem, Oreg.....			
38	Sheridan, Oreg.....			
39	The Dalles, Oreg.....		6 50	
40	Toledo, Oreg.....			
41	Hoquiam Mill, Wash.....			
42	New Tacoma, Wash.....		5 20	
43	Port Townsend, Wash.....		5 20	
44	Puyallup Reservation, Wash.....		6 20	
45	Spokane Falls, Wash.....		6 60	
46	Tenino, Wash.....		6 35	
47	Toppenish Station, Wash.....			
48	Tulalip, Wash.....			
49	Union City, Wash.....			

a During navigation no river risk.

b All rail.

c Thirty days.

advertisement of March 30, 1835, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Saint Louis.						Number.
H. Slavens.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	R. C. Kerens.	L. Spiegelberg.	C. B. Stone.	
						1
						2
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						4
						5
						6
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						8
						9
						10
	bc5 53	\$4 30				11
		1 58				12
			\$1 70			13
						14
						15
						16
						17
		2 75				18
			1 30			19
	bc6 70	6 00				20
	bc6 70	5 00				21
			d\$5 90	d\$6 25		22
	bc5 24		5 48	6 50		23
	bc5 60			6 75		24
			4 60			25
			1 95			26
			1 90			27
						28
		7 00				29
		4 00				30
						31
	bc4 30					32
	bc7 50					33
	bc7 50				\$7 55	34
					f6 00	35
	bc10 50				f9 50	36
	bc6 90				f7 00	37
	bc6 90				f6 60	38
	bc6 90				f7 00	39
	bc6 90				f6 00	40
	bc8 70				g7 90	41
	bc8 20				g8 00	42
	bc7 50				f5 35	43
	bc6 00				f6 00	44
					f7 00	45
	bc7 50				f6 50	46
	bc6 50				f7 00	47
	bc6 50				f7 50	48
	bc7 50				f7 30	49
	bc8 50				f8 30	49

d No award.

e Forty days.

f Sixty days.

g One hundred days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Kansas City.								
		H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.	R. C. Kerens.	A. H. Courran.	H. K. Tharber.	T. C. Power.	E. D. Comings.	F. T. Evans.	N. W. Wells.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.	ab\$5 18	c\$5 79	\$5 31						
2	Colorado River Ag'cy, Ariz.	ad\$ 48	c\$ 58							
3	Holbrook, Ariz.	ab\$ 29	c\$ 89							
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	ad\$ 22	e\$ 33	6 50	\$5 30	\$4 99				
5	Yuma, Ariz.	ab\$ 10	c\$ 97							
6	Colton, Cal.	ad\$ 84	c\$ 34	7 42						
7	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.		c\$ 33	8 95						
8	Redding, Cal.		c\$ 60							
9	Round Valley Agency, Cal.		h\$ 54							
10	San Francisco, Cal.	ab\$ 30	a\$ 10	5 18						
11	Tulare, Cal.	ab\$ 50	a\$ 60							
12	Ignacio, Cal.	ab\$ 53					\$5 50			
13	Bismarck, Dak.						1 30	\$1 25	\$1 10	
14	Chamberlain, Dak.						1 10	80	85	
15	Cheyenne River Ag'cy, Dak.						1 35	\$1 00	1 00	
16	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.						1 35	1 00	1 00	
17	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.						1 35	1 40	1 60	
18	Flandreau, Dak.						1 25	1 30		
19	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.						j\$ 85	\$1 50		
20	Fort Pierre, Dak.						j\$ 65	75	1 00	
21	Fort Stevenson, Dak.						j\$ 85	1 50		
22	Lower Brule Agency, Dak.						j\$ 15	1 00	1 10	
23	Sisseton Station, Dak.						2 00	1 60		
24	Standing Rock Ag'cy, Dak.						j\$ 55	1 10	1 15	
25	Yankton Agency, Dak.						j\$ 15	95	1 00	
26	Yankton, Dak.							1 25		
27	Chicago, Ill.							70		
28	Ross Fork, Idaho.	ab\$ 47								\$4 30
29	Muscogee, Ind. T.			1 75						
30	Red Fork, Ind. T.	ab\$ 30		1 70						
31	Sioux City, Iowa					60		70		
32	Arkansas City, Kans.	ac\$ 76		90						
33	Caldwell, Kans.	ab\$ 68		1 00			93			
34	Lawrence, Kans.	ab\$ 38								
35	Netawaka, Kans.	ab\$ 93								
36	Silver Lake, Kans.	ab\$ 93								
37	White Cloud, Kans.	ab\$ 85								
38	Brainerd, Minn.					1 75		1 40		
39	Detroit, Minn.					1 25		1 30		
40	Duluth, Minn.					1 60		75		
41	Saint Hilaire, Minn.							1 20		
42	Vermillion Lake, Minn.					3 00		2 20		
43	Seneca, Mo.			1 20						\$1 50
44	Arlee, Mont.					4 85		4 60		
45	Billings, Mont.							2 75		
46	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.					j\$ 45		6 00		
47	Crow Agency, Mont.	ad\$ 25				3 00		2 95		
48	Custer Station, Mont.	ab\$ 50				2 50		2 25		
49	Fort Belknap Ag'cy, Mont.					j\$ 40				
50	Fort Benton, Mont.					j\$ 50				
51	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.					j\$ 40				
52	Glendive, Mont.					2 90		2 35		
53	Helena, Mont.					2 90				
54	Red Rock, Mont.	ab\$ 53				4 60				4 30

a All rail.
 b 30 days.
 c 60 days.
 d 40 days.
 e 75 days.
 f Via Sunset route or A. T. & S. F. R. R., 60 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.	Omaha.	Bismarck.	Yankton.	Chamberlain.	Pierre.	Duluth.	Number.			
								F. P. Schiffbauer.	W. G. Conrad.	F. T. Evans.
							1			
							2			
							3			
							4			
							5			
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							52			
							53			
							54			

g 65 days.
 h 90 days.
 i By river; by rail 15 cents per 100 more.
 j During navigation no river risk.
 k Rail and river, no river insurance; freight to be delivered by September 25.
 l Because no conditions are imposed and little freight, if any, to be delivered.
 o Twenty days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From ----- To—	Kansas City.			
		E. D. Comings.	T. C. Power.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.
1	Dakota City, Nebr.	\$0 95	\$1 00		
2	Genoa, Nebr.		1 00	\$1 58	
3	Gordon City, Nebr.				\$1 30
4	Niobrara, Nebr.	1 30			
5	Santee Agency, Nebr.	1 25			
6	Sidney, Nebr.			2 75	
7	Valentine, Nebr.				90
8	Elko, Nev.			6 00	
9	Wadsworth, Nev.			5 00	
10	Manuelito, N. Mex.				
11	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.				
12	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.				
13	Santa Fé, N. Mex.				
14	Henrietta, Tex.				
15	Wichita Falls, Tex.				
16	Ouray Agency, Utah			7 00	
17	Provo City, Utah			4 00	
18	Ashland, Wis.	1 00			
19	Shawano, Wis.	1 15			
20	Rawlins, Wyo.			4 00	
21	Leviston, Idaho				
22	Ashland, Oreg.				
23	Forest Grove, Oreg.				
24	Klamath Agency, Oreg.				
25	Pendleton, Oreg.				
26	Salem, Oreg.				
27	Sheridan, Oreg.				
28	The Dalles, Oreg.				
29	Toledo, Oreg.				
30	Hoquiam Mill, Wash.				
31	New Tacoma, Wash.				
32	Port Townsend, Wash.				
33	Puyallup Reservation, Wash.				
34	Spokane Falls, Wash.				
35	Tenino, Wash.				
36	Toppenish Station, Wash.				
37	Tulalip, Wash.				
38	Union City, Wash.				

a All rail.
b 60 days.
c 40 days.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for furnishing transportation—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Kansas City.				Omaha.		Bismarck.	Number.
	H. C. Slavens.	L. Spiegelberg.	R. C. Kerens.	C. B. Stone.	N. W. Wells.	K. C. Morehouse.	T. C. Power.	
1								1
2								2
3					\$0 60			3
4						\$1 20		4
5							\$1 00	5
6					2 75			6
7						80		7
8					6 00			8
9					5 00			9
10	ad 6 60		\$8 00					10
11	ad 6 60		*5 25					11
12	ad 4 74		6 00					12
13	ad 5 20		6 25					13
14			4 00					14
15			1 75					15
16			1 75					16
17	ac 7 25				6 25			17
18	ad 4 10				3 00			18
19								19
20	ad 3 90				3 00			20
21	ac 7 50							21
22	ac 7 50			b 7 55				22
23				b 6 00				23
24	ac 10 50			a 9 50				24
25	ac 6 90			b 7 00				25
26	ac 6 90			b 6 60				26
27	ac 6 90			b 7 00				27
28	ac 6 90			b 6 00				28
29	ac 8 70			e 7 00				29
30	ac 8 20			e 8 00				30
31	ac 7 50			b 5 35				31
32	ac 6 00			b 6 00				32
33				b 7 00				33
34	ac 7 50			b 6 50				34
35	ac 6 50			b 7 00				35
36	ac 6 50			b 7 50				36
37	ac 7 50			b 7 30				37
38	ac 8 50			b 8 30				38

d 30 days.
e 100 days.
* No award.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 3—Continued. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							
				H. B. Clafin.	T. A. Ashburner.	R. A. Robbins.	James A. Robinson.	George H. Byrd.	Augustus Thomas.		
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
1	Mosquito bar.....yds..	1,154	1,154								
2	Oil-cloth, table...do..	1,824	2,339	\$0 17 ^a / ₁₆		a\$0 21 ^b / ₁₆					
3						b29.50					
4	Sheeting, 4-4, bleached, standard, medium.yds..	14,140	15,615	5 ¹ / ₂					\$0 84		
5				7 ¹ / ₈					7.35		
10	Sheeting, 4-4, brown, standard, heavy...yds..	193,070	203,220	6 ¹ / ₂	\$0 61 ^c / ₁₆		e\$0 5.74	f\$0 5.98	6 ¹ / ₂		
11									6 ¹ / ₂		
12									6.24		
13									6.27		
14		100,000							6.27		
15		93,070									
18	Shirting calico.....yds..	6,675	7,075	04							
19	Shirting, hickory...do..	12,310	14,035	9 ¹ / ₂	0						
20				8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂						
22	Warp, cotton, loom, blue, pounds..	25	75								
24	Warp, cotton, loom, white.....pounds..	10	50								
	<i>Additional for Carlisle school.</i>										
25	Silesia, colors, one-half lead and one-half black.....yds..	1,000	1,000	9.12		9 ¹ / ₂					
26				8.37		10 ¹ / ₂					
27				7.12							
28	Canvas, tailor's....do..	500	500	14 ¹ / ₂		12 ¹ / ₂					
29	Wadding, black...doz..	75	75			24					
30	Gingham, prodigy check, .....yds..	4,000	4,000	h8 ¹ / ₂		8 ¹ / ₂					

a 5-4. b 6-4. c 45 inches wide. d 54 inches wide. e 50,000 yards at once, 50,000 yards per month

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.												Number.	
	H. H. Tobey.	Robert McKey Jones.	S. M. Milliken.	William R. Mettler.	William E. Tefft.	C. W. Thorn.	R. T. Woodward.	T. G. Hood.	James R. Michael.	S. G. Young.	D. Trainer & Sons.	David C. Nimiet.		William T. Buckley.
	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	Philadelphia.		New York.
1					\$0 4	\$0 44			\$0 5					1
2														2
3														3
4	\$0 21		\$0 8	\$0 51	6.18	51		\$0 7.65						4
5	4 ¹ / ₂		2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	6.74	7 ¹ / ₈		7.39						5
6					6.87			6.88						6
7														7
8														8
9														9
10	5.04	\$0 6.47	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6.11		\$0 6	6.05						10
11		5.57	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6.12			6.12						11
12		5.97			6.24			6.24						12
13		6						6						13
14									6.23					14
15									5 ¹ / ₂					15
16									6.33					16
17									5.85					17
18														18
19					4.10			3.99						19
20					8.40			8.39				\$0 8 ¹ / ₂		20
21								9.50				7 ¹ / ₂		21
22													\$0 8 ¹ / ₂	22
23														23
24														24
25														25
26					7			6.99						26
27								7.74						27
28														28
29					5.50			10 ¹ / ₂						29
30									24					30
31					8.18			7.83						31
					10.49									31

thereafter. f 193,070 only. g Fine heavy goods weigh 3¹/₂ yards per pound. h Not prodigy.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLOTHING.

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				
				Isaac Wallach.	Lewis M. Hornthal.	Lewis Seasongood.	E. Naumburg.	Charles L. Bernheim.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, <i>brown duck</i> , lined pairs.	1,010	1,120	\$1 09 ¹ / ₂				
2			\$1 12					
3			1 20					
4			1 15					
5			1 35					
6			1 25					
7			1 50					
8			1 75					
9			1 85					
10	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, <i>brown duck</i> , unlined pairs.	490	580	65 ¹ / ₂				
11			73					
12			80					
13			85 ¹ / ₂					
14	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, satinnet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors pairs.	750		\$0 86	\$1 03	\$0 87 ¹ / ₂	\$0 82	
15			1 17	1 05	88	84		
16			1 02	99	93	87		
17			1 26	1 24	93	88		
18			1 12		1 11	89		
19		906	98		98 ¹ / ₂	91		
20			1 15		97 ¹ / ₂			
21			1 10		1 01			
22								
23	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, <i>brown duck</i> , lined pairs.	160	238	86				
24			90					
25			91					
26			93					
27			1 05					
28			89					
29			1 15					
30	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, <i>brown duck</i> , unlined pairs.	730		52				
31			68					
32			74					

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied each bid.]

CLOTHING.

Number.	Points of delivery.												
	Bernhard Stern.	David L. Newborg.	Isaac N. Heifelberg.	Isaac Bernheim.	Elias August.	Lewis Blun.	Samuel Kubie.	Isaac Meinhard.	Arthur J. Mack.	Joseph Trommsdorne.	Presby H. Tapp.	Augustus B. Eifelt.	
	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	New York.	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14	\$0 96	\$0 91	\$0 76	\$0 84									
15	68	78	79	83									
16	1 00	1 01	81	88	1 00								
17	71		87	93									
18	1 10		92	94									
19	1 10		94	97									
20	1 00		97	1 02									
21			1 05										
22													
23													
24													
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31													
32													

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLOTHING.

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Isaac Wallach.	Augustus B. Eifelt.	Elias August.	Lewis M. Hornthal.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Pants, men's, brown duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam pairs.	4, 877	5,009	\$1 40			
2				1 35			
3				1 46½			
4				1 52			
5				1 74			
6				1 83			
7				2 05			
8				2 13			
9				1 66			
10				2 50			
11				2 46			
12		2, 000		2 57			
13					\$1 53		
14					1 45		
15					1 68		
16	Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam pairs.	1, 430	1,480	71	81½	\$0 52	
17				83		69	
18				1 16			
19				92			
20				95			
21	Pants, men's, blue, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, for police uniforms, medium quality, officers' pairs.	78				\$3 65	
22						4 05	
23			96			4 18	
24	Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, for police uniforms, medium quality, privates' pairs.	733				2 87	
25						2 94	
26						3 00	
27			822			3 04	
28						3 08	
29						3 17	
30	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors.	1, 522	925			5 87	
31			775			5 94	
32			207			5 97	
33						6 03	
34						6 31	
35						6 79	
36							
37							
38							
39							
40		1, 400					
41							
42							
43							
44							
45		1, 000					
46		550					
47		800					

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied each bid.]

CLOTHING.

Number.	Points of delivery.											
	E. Naumburg.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Solomon M. Swartz.	Lewis Seasongood.	Charles L. Bernheim.	Bernhard Stern.	Daniel L. Newborg.	Isaac Brenheim.	Joseph Tronstine.	Arthur J. Maack.	Samuel Knibie.	Presby H. Tepp.
	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21	\$4 37	\$4 17	\$3 98									
22	3 79	4 29										
23	5 61	4 32										
24	2 09	2 91	2 97	\$2 98	\$3 10							
25	2 09	2 97										
26	2 09	2 98										
27	2 33	2 93										
28	2 33	3 04										
29	2 33											
30	4 69	4 89		5 36	5 41	\$5 67	\$6 47	\$4 65				
31	4 69	5 51		5 48	5 43	6 48	5 09					
32	5 05	5 49		5 51		5 52						
33	6 16	5 87		5 40		5 98						
34	6 60	6 15		6 10								
35	6 15	6 19		5 95								
36	6 20	6 21		6 12								
37	6 22	6 29										
38		6 53										
39												
40									\$6 10			
41									7 00			
42									6 90			
43									7 25			
44									7 10			
45									\$5 82			
46									6 37½			
47									6 55			

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 4—Continued. CLOTHING—continued. (Delivered packed in quantities and sizes as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				Isaac Wallach.	Adolph Prochownik.	Lewis M. Hornthal.	Lewis Seasongood.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
1	Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes	8,642	8,634	\$1 17 1 20 82 92 93 93 95 1 02 74	\$1 12 80 93		
10	Vests, men's, 34 to 46 inches, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors	7,996	8,278			\$0 81	\$0 93
23		8,000					
29		3,000					
32		2,000					
37	Vests, men's, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 in. . .	2,296	2,338	74 78 84 88 97 97 1 02 1 06 87 1 20 1 23 1 26			
49	Vests, men's, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 in. .	520	530	60 67 82			
52	Vests, men's, blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms (officers)	82	92			2 02 2 19	2 26
55	Vests, men's, dark blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms (privates)	698	773			1 63 1 73 1 79 1 80 1 82	

under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Points of delivery.											
	E. Naumburg.	Charles L. Bernhelm.	Lewis Blum.	Samuel Kubie.	Bernhard Stern.	David L. Newborg.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Arthur J. Mack.	Joseph Tronustine.	Presby H. Tapp.	Solomon M. Svartz.	Augustus B. Eifelt.
	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.
1												
10	\$0 81	\$0 74	\$0 94	\$0 95	\$0 90	\$0 85	\$0 75	\$0 81				
11	83	76	99	96	97	94	75	83				
12	85	83		90	1 15	92	80	85				
13	92	84		97	1 15	86	86	87				
14	93	86		98	88	93	89	89				
15	1 01	91		89	84		90	91				
16	84			94	95		91	93				
17	84			93			92					
18	87			92			92					
19	90			85			93					
20	91			99								
21				1 02								
22				98								
23				91								
24								\$0 86				
25								84				
26								82				
27								83				
28								81				
29								82		\$0 79	\$0 96	
30											88	
31												\$0 96
32												94
33												91
34												86
35												83
36												96
37												80
38												82
39												89
40												
41												
42												
43												
44												
45												
46												
47												
48												
49												60
50												
51												
52												
53	2 17						1 99				2 22	
54	1 99						2 05					
55	2 15						2 07					
56	1 86	1 56			1 70		1 46				1 98	
57	1 74	1 65			1 86		1 57				1 81	
58	1 61				1 99		1 59					
59	1 59				1 83		1 72					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. (Delivered packed in quantities and sizes as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Henry T. Wakeman.	Horace B. Clafin.	Jno. H. Woodhouse.
				New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.... pairs.	2,568	2,790			
2						
3						
4						
5						
6	Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9..... do..	5,128	5,413			
7						
8						
9						
10	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 9..... do..	395	407			
11						
12	Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6..... do..	5,646	6,672			
13						
14						
15						
16						
17	Shoes, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13. do..	3,617	3,952			
18						
19						
20						
21	Shoes, men's assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 9..... do..	10,805	10,558			
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28	Shoes, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2.... do..	600	1,200			
29						
30						
31						
32	Shoes, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 5.... do..	13,219	14,384			
33						
34						
35						
36	Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings..... gross.	253½	308½	\$0 60	\$0 45	
37	Shoe-laces, linen, in yard strings..... do..	324½	374½	37 63	18 36	\$0 25
38						
39	Shoe-lasts, assorted sizes..... dozen.	3	5½			4 01
40	Shoe nails, assorted sizes..... pounds.	145	249			
41	Shoe-packs, boys', assorted sizes..... pairs.	971	971			
42	Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes..... do..	2,509	2,529			
43	Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes..... gallons.	11	35			

NOTE.—The sizes of boots and shoes, as stated, indicate a majority of the requirements, but prices given must include, in addition thereto, larger and smaller, and in proportion thereof, as the necessities of the service may demand.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied each bid.]

Points of delivery.										Number.
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
a1 59		\$2 00	\$1 64	\$1 65		\$1 67	\$1 60	\$1 80		1
a1 54		1 75	1 54	1 70		1 35	1 65	1 35		2
		1 67	1 59							3
		1 50	1 49							4
			1 29							5
a1 79		2 37½	2 19	2 15		2 25	2 05	2 35		6
		2 21	2 09	2 25		2 18	2 15	2 30		7
		2 05	2 14			1 85	2 20	1 90		8
		1 75	2 00							9
			1 67½							10
a3 37			2 00			2 10	2 07½	2 15		11
			1 80				2 37½			12
a9 02		1 00	1 00	1 00		1 02	96			13
a86		90	95	1 03		98	97	1 07½		14
			97½			88		1 00		15
			92½					90		16
			85							17
a63		65	52	55		52	50	54		18
a55		60	50	55		51	55	53		19
		55		57			67½			20
				57						21
a1 19		1 22½	1 20	1 20		1 20				22
a1 13		1 10	1 15	1 23		1 12				23
			1 17½			1 05	1 13½	1 25		24
			1 12½				1 17	1 15		25
			1 04					1 10		26
										27
a71		77½	62½	63		63½	60	64	\$1 25	28
a67		72½	60	66		62	65	63		29
		65		64			77½			30
				66						31
a80		95	72½	73		74	70			32
a76		90	70	76		72	75	74		33
		80		73			87½	73		34
				76						35
				76						36
		\$0 62				\$0 65				37
		21				22				38
										39
		3 00				1 80				40
						5½				41
a67½			67½							42
a79			80							43
						15				44

o Will deliver all or a portion at Saint Louis, Kansas City, or Sioux City at 5 cents per pair above prices quoted, and at Saint Paul at 2 cents per pair more than prices quoted. b Or made without saddle seam, \$2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 6. HATS AND CAPS. (Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.)	Quantities offered.	Quantity awarded.	Point of delivery.			
				Horace S. Bayley.	William H. Hurlbut.	George D. Sabin.	Charles H. Tenney.
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
1	Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes.....	5,233	5,454		\$0 30		
2					27		
3					25		
4							
5							
6							
7	Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes.....	6,902	6,990		39		
8					35		
9					31		
10							
11							
12							
13	Hats, boys', wool, black, assorted sizes.....	5,464	6,176	\$0 31½	26	\$0 25	\$0 34
14				34	28	25	36
15					31½	25	30
16					33	25	37
17					34½	25	37
18						25	
19	Hats, men's, wool, black, assorted sizes.....	11,108	11,755	37½	27½	34	34
20				43½	36	31	34
21					37	29	35
22					38	29	37
23					39½	30	37
24					44	30	37
25							
26							
27							
28							
29	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes..	886	998	60½	58½		
30				66½	61½		
31					64		
32							

CLASS 7.—NOTIONS.

1	Buttons, coat, horn..... gross.	411½	473½			
2						
3						
4	Buttons, dress, vegetable ivory.....do.	419	538			
5						
6		330	538			
7		419				
8						
9						
10	Buttons, pants, metal.....do.	615	759			
11						
12						
13	Buttons, shirt, agate.....do.	992	1,216			
14						
15	Buttons, vest, horn.....do.	353	405			
16						
17						
18						
19	Buttons, youth's, agate.....do.	764	908			
20						
21	Combs, coarse, R. H., dressing, medium..dozen.	1,426	1,534			
22						
23	Combs, fine, R. H.....do.	1,287½	1,356½			
24						
25	Cotton, maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft laid..lbs.	852	902			
26	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 30.....do.	787	787			
27						
28						
29	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 35.....do.	412	412			
30						
31						
32	Gilling twine, 3-cord, No. 40.....do.	1,115	1,115			
33						
34						

^a Sizes 6½, 1½ in teeth.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied]

Aug. Alexander.	Columbus W. Thorn.	H. Lichtenstein.	Abraham Corn.	George H. Clark.	H. T. Wake-man.	H. B. Clark.	F. R. Arnold.	R. A. Robbins.	John Donagan.	Joseph W. Furman.	Points of delivery.											
											N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chi.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
\$0 19	\$0 27	\$0 24	\$0 28	\$0 24																		1
20	22	24	27	24																		2
20	22	24	27	24																		3
21	21	26	26	25½																		4
23	27	26	26	25½																		5
24	27	26	26	25½																		6
	27	26	25	25																		7
25	25	27	31	25																		8
26	26	27	29	30																		9
27	26	27	30	29½																		10
27½	30	29	28	24½																		11
29	32	29	27	26																		12
31	32	29	29	29																		13
				31½																		14
				33½																		15
				34																		16
				34½																		17
																						18
				35½																		19
				36½																		20
				37																		21
				37½																		22
				38																		23
				38½																		24
				38																		25
				37½																		26
				38																		27
				37½																		28
				37½																		29
				37½																		30
				38½																		31
				39																		32
				39½																		33
																						34

CLASS 7.—NOTIONS.

						\$0 30	\$0 30	\$0 22	\$0 35	1
						32½	30		30	2
							37		37	3
							40		65	4
							45		60	5
										6
										7
									50	8
									35	9
									05	10
									08	11
									07	12
									10	13
									02½	14
										15
									02½	16
									16	17
									19	18
										19
						7½	07½		08	20
						09½				21
						30	\$0 27		34½	22
						33			a37	23
						37			37	24
						17	15		27	25
						19½			24½	26
						22½			23½	27
						62			82	28
						60			76	29
						55			63	30
									60	31
									68	32
									72	33
									65	34
									74	
									80	
									78	
									69	
									1 05	
									82	
		</								

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
				H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Clafin.	F. R. Arnold.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	
				New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
35	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat. . . pairs..	1, 879	2,068						\$0 95
36									99
37									99
38									
39									
40		1, 200							
41									
42									
43									
44									
45	Hooks and eyes, white. gross.	117	133		\$0 05$\frac{1}{2}$				
46	Mirrors, 10 by 12 inches, bevel frames, German plate. doz.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	84$\frac{1}{2}$	\$3 00	3 00				3 35
47									3 00
48	Needles, assorted sizes, sharps, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10, and between. M.	287 $\frac{2}{5}$	325$\frac{2}{5}$		1 25				1 45
49					1 40				
50									
51									
52	Needles, darning, medium sizes. gross.	58	74		13				14
53	Needles, glover's. M.	61 $\frac{1}{10}$	63$\frac{1}{10}$		2 50				2 60
54									
55									
56	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes. gross.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	31$\frac{1}{2}$		32 $\frac{1}{2}$				55
57	Needles, sack. doz.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	30$\frac{1}{2}$		19				50
58					16				
59					12$\frac{1}{2}$				
60	Needles, saddler's. doz.	82	135		02 $\frac{1}{2}$				50
61	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting. doz.	220	276		15				18
62									17
63									12
64	Needles, machine, "Singer," do.	215	325		10				
65	Pins, brass, standard brand, Nos. 2, 3, and 4. packs.	553	642		36				59
66					32				30
67					28				20
68	Spool cotton, standard 6 cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and brown. doz.	4, 522	5,267		39$\frac{1}{2}$				28 $\frac{1}{2}$
69					40				
70	Suspenders, medium. pairs.	7, 933	8,801		14		\$0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		14
71					16 $\frac{3}{4}$		12 $\frac{3}{4}$		15
72					18 $\frac{3}{4}$		13 $\frac{3}{4}$		18
73					17 $\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$		20
74					19		18 $\frac{3}{4}$		20
75					18				21
76	Tape measures, medium. doz.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5 50	15 $\frac{1}{2}$		\$0 14 $\frac{1}{2}$		701
77	Tape, white cotton, medium widths. pieces.	3, 127	3,551		01 $\frac{1}{10}$				02 $\frac{1}{10}$
78									08
79	Thumbles, closed. doz.	621	705		07				08
80	Thumbles, open. do.	75	82		07				08
81	Thread, linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, $\frac{1}{4}$ dark blue, $\frac{1}{4}$ whitey brown, standard numbers. pounds.	1, 347	1,357						79
82					80				90
83					90				72
84					1 03				90
85									88
86									82
87									1 00
88									97

a Astor. c Crown. e Eggeye. g Sizes, 1 to 9.
 b Rose. d Victoria. f No. 1, set, \$3.00. h No. 2, unset, \$0.50.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.												
	William A. Shaw.	James R. Mitchell.	Albert Flagler.	John Dungan.	H. F. Palmer.	Simon Schriver.	John B. Willard.	Joseph W. Fursman.	Henry Meyers.	John W. Rife.	C. W. Thorn.	Thomas G. Hood.	
	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	
31						\$0 95		\$0 68				\$0 74	31
32						95		75				84	32
33						95		81				79	33
34						95		85				89	34
35						95		90				84	35
41						50		95				94	41
42						50		95				94	42
43						50		95				94	43
44						50		95				94	44
45						50		95				94	45
46	\$2 75							\$3 15	3 00				46
47													47
48						<i>a</i> 0 59		1 00				1 04	48
49						b73		1 20				1 18	49
50						c80		1 50				1 32$\frac{1}{10}$	50
51						d87 $\frac{1}{2}$							51
52						e1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$							52
53						f 75		15					53
54						2 45		<i>f</i> 3 00		<i>g</i> 3 15		1 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	54
55								<i>h</i> 50					55
56						37 $\frac{1}{2}$		50					56
57						12		124		<i>i</i> 15			57
58								18					58
59													59
60						01 $\frac{1}{2}$		05		<i>g</i> 04			60
61								15					61
62								12					62
63								32 $\frac{1}{2}$					63
64								30					64
65								27					65
66													66
67								41					67
68													68
69						<i>h</i> 12 $\frac{1}{2}$		14				16	69
70						14		14				17	70
71						17		18				16$\frac{1}{2}$	71
72						18		18				18	72
73						19		18 $\frac{1}{2}$				18	73
74						20		20				17$\frac{1}{2}$	74
75						21		20				19$\frac{1}{2}$	75
76								20					76
77								01 $\frac{1}{2}$					77
78								08					78
79								08					79
80													80
81								90		95			81
82								77 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 02			82
83								99		1 17			83
84								90					84
85								1 10					85
86								99					86
87													87
88													88

i Sizes, 10 to 14. *k* In boxes. *l* \$0.01 to \$0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, as per sample. *m* Genuine numbers not marked up.
j In papers.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 7—Continued. NOTIONS—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
	New York or Chicago.	New York.			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.				
										H. T. Wakeman.	H. B. Clafin.	R. A. Robbins.	Joseph W. Fursman.	Thomas G. Hood.	William M. Stont.
89	Thread, shoe, medium.....lbs.	55	67	\$0 49	\$0 53	\$0 49	\$0 72						
90	Twine, wrapping.....do.	97	146	21		66	80						
91	Twine, wrapping.....do.	99	185	20		96	24						
92						22	16						
93						24	18						
94	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>						25	20					
95													
96	Buckles, pants.....gross	12	12			18							
97	Buttons, uniform, brass, Carlisle school, coat.....gross	20	20			4 67		\$4 47					
98	Buttons, uniform, brass, Carlisle school, vest.....gross	25	25			2 33		2 24					

CLASS 8.—GROCERIES.

1	Allspice, ground.....lbs.	114	114					\$0 12
2	Apples, dried.....do.	39,355	38,455			\$0 05		
3								
4								
5		9,000						
6		25,000						
7								
8								
9								
10	Bags, manila paper:							
11	1 pound.....per 1,000.	7,500	7,500	a 81		75		
12	2 pounds.....do.	11,250	11,250	a 99		1 15		
13	3 pounds.....do.	7,000	7,000	a 1 22		1 28		
14	4 pounds.....do.	8,750	8,750	a 1 45		1 35		
15	5 pounds.....do.	4,000	4,000	a 1 73		1 58		
16	6 pounds.....do.	1,000	1,000	a 1 99		1 60		
17	7 pounds.....do.	250	250	a 2 12		1 88		
18	8 pounds.....do.	1,000	1,000	a 2 49		1 75		
19	10 pounds.....do.	500	500	a 2 55		2 18		
20	12 pounds.....do.	200		a 3 25		2 50		
21	14 pounds.....do.	250	250	a 4 10		2 70		
22	16 pounds.....do.	1,000	1,000	a 4 45		3 00		
23	20 pounds.....do.	250	250	a 4 99		2 85		
24	25 pounds.....do.	1,250	1,250	a 5 49		3 15		
25						3 00		
26						3 52		
27						4 00		
28						4 73		
29						5 25		
30						6 23		
31						5 70		
32						6 75		
33						6 50		
34						7 50		
35						7 00		
36						8 25		
37								

a Delivered at Chicago.

b Delivered at Saint Louis.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.												
	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.		New York.		Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Baltimore, Md.	New York.	
	Louis H. Maxfield.	W. H. Smith.	Albert E. Whyland.	James E. Nichols.	Simeon H. Crane.	Charles F. Diebner.	John C. Jubring.	Graff M. Acklin.	Dwight Tredway.	Charles Miller.	Henry Putzel.	John S. Stump.	William L. Allen & Co.
89													
90													
91													
92													
93													
94													
95													
96													
97													
98													

CLASS 8.—GROCERIES.

1			\$0 08	\$0 09		\$0 10		\$0 10	\$0 09						
2															
3	a 24 12	\$0 03	03			a 20 04		08	03			\$0 03 10			
4	b 4 12		04			b 0 10		04	04						
5	c 1 25														
6	d 4 40														
7								a 20 04							
8												\$0 03			
9												04			
10													\$0 90		
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															

c Delivered at Saint Paul.

d Delivered at Sioux City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued.		Points of delivery.						
	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.						
			Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
38	*Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each .....pounds	56,913	56,913	23½	a29½ e28½ f27½ j26½	30 30 fg29	24½ 100	26	23
39	Bath brick .....dozen.	34	34						
40	Beeswax .....pounds.	99							
41	Boxes bluing .....dozen.	195½	195½						
42	Candles, adamantine, 6's .....pounds.	4,060	4,060			12½ 14½ 10	100		
43	Cassia, ground .....do..	147	147			14			
44	Cloves, ground .....do..	103	103			14			
45	Corn starch .....do..	1,437	1,437			6½ 6½ 100			
46	Cream tartar .....do..	216	216			29			
47	Ginger, ground .....do..	281	281			12			
48	Hops, fresh pressed .....do..	708	708						
49	Indigo .....do..	368	368			70			
50	Matches .....gross.	626½	631½						
51	Molasses, in barrels not exceeding 43 gallons .....gallons.	390	390			38 36 34½ 30 12			
52	Mustard, ground .....pounds.	211	211						
53	Peaches, dried .....do..	25,270	25,270			b5 50 f37 50 g37 75 i9 00			
54	Pepper, ground, black .....do..	547	547			18½			
55	Prunes, dried .....do..	1,000							

* Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.
 a Number 1, ¼-pound cans.
 b Delivered at Chicago.
 c Delivered at New York.
 d One-quarter pound, per dozen.
 e Number 2, ½-pound cans.
 f Delivered at Saint Louis.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.														
	Chicago, Saint Paul, Saint Louis, or Sioux City.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	
															Chicago.	Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.
38	29½	26½	e25	24½	31	25	d1 21½ h2 25½								38
39															39
40															40
41															41
42										50					42
43															43
44															44
45										45					45
46										1 15 2 20					46
47										3 30					47
48						10½				10½					48
49						12½				12½					49
50						15				10½					50
51						14				13½					51
52						14				15					52
53						05½				06½					53
54						25				08					54
55						14				29					55
56						12				38					56
57						11				21					57
58										25 19½					58
59										67					59
60										85					60
61						65 80 55				1 15					61
62										48					62
63										52					63
64										72					64
65										48					65
66										37					66
67															67
68															68
69										48					69
70															70
71															71
72															72
73															73
74															74
75										21					75
76															76
77															77
78															78
79															79
80															80
81															81

g Delivered at Saint Paul.
 h One-half pound, per dozen.
 i Number 3, ¼-pound cans.
 j Number 4, ½-pound cans.
 k Per gross.
 l Delivered at Sioux City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;]

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued.		Points of delivery.								
	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								
			New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.		New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.		
1	*Soap, samples of, not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished..... pounds.	174,160	174,160	a5½		4.49	b c4.22	5.70		3½	
2				a5½		4.34	i c4.45	4.70			
3				a5½		3.97	d c4.45	4.55			
4				a5½			b m3.95	4.55			
5				a5½			i m4.18	3.55			
6							d m4.18	3.55			
7											
8	Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each..... pounds.	3,756	3,756			7½					
9	Soda, washing..... pounds.	3,720	3,720								
10	Starch..... do.	2,855	2,855	r4½				3.98		3.70	
11								3.74			
12											
13	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons..... gallons.	6,745	6,745	33½				35		31	
14								31		30	
15								29		24	
16								26½		20	
17								22½			
18											
19	Sirup in five gallon 1 x tin cans, cased..... gallons.	1,982	1,982					43		43	
20								39		42	
21								37		36	
22								34½		32	
23								30½			
24											
25	Vinegar, in barrels..... do.	1,131	1,131					10.20			
26								11.70			
27								13.00			
28	Vinegar, in kegs..... do.	414	414					14.00			
29								15.00			
30								17.80			

* Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.
 a Delivered at New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, or Saint Paul.
 b Delivered at Sioux City.
 c "German Family."
 d Delivered at Chicago.
 e Delivered at Chicago or New York.
 f Delivered at New York.
 g "Laundry."
 h "Turtle Oil."
 i Delivered at Saint Paul.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.														
	Points of delivery.														
	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York or Saint Louis.	Kansas City.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Saint Louis.
1	43.93	3½	4.49	5.55	5½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4.75	4½	9½	3.99	4½	3.70
2	44.24	3½	4.24	4.75	4½	4½	4½	4½	4.55	4.55	4½	9½	4.43	4½	3.35
3	44.44	4½	3.74	3.95	4½	4½	4½	4½	3.95	3.95	4½	9½	5.05	4½	4.45
4	44.75	4.60	3.70	3.70	4½	4½	4½	4½	3.70	3.70	4½	9½	4.52	4½	4.70
5	44.99	5½	3.53	3.53	4½	4½	4½	4½	3.53	3.53	4½	9½	4.68	4½	5.75
6															
7															
8		p7½												76½	
9		q8½												77½	
10														3½	
11														3½	
12														3½	
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															
21															
22															
23															
24															
25															
26															
27															
28															
29															
30															

j "Miffin."
 k "East India."
 l "Morning Star."
 m "Paris Laundry."
 n Delivered at Philadelphia.
 o "Grand."
 p One pound.
 q One-half pound.
 r No sample.
 s 10 gallons each, delivered at Sioux City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. H. Woodhouse.	W. A. Shaw.	C. E. Adams.	Peaslee, Gaulbert & Co.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	C. H. Pinkham, jr.	Number.
				Points of delivery.							
				New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
1	Bowls, pint, ironstone..... doz	114	114	\$0 68	\$0 69	\$0 65			\$0 66		1
2				39		42 ³					2
3	Bowls, quart, ironstone..... do..	190	190	86	83	78			96		3
4				47		60					4
5	Burners, lamp, No. 0..... do..	8	8	42 ³	45		c\$0 55		48		5
6	Burners, lamp, No. 1..... do..	34 ¹ / ₂	34¹/₂	52 ³ / ₄	54		c60		55		6
7	Burners, lamp, No. 2..... do..	54 ¹ / ₂	54¹/₂	80	78		c90		85		7
8	Casters, dinner..... do..	4 ¹ / ₂	4¹/₂	18 50	11 00				13 40		8
9				9 50		19 00					9
10				6 90							10
11				7 45							11
12	Chambers with covers..... do..	36	36	5 64	4 50	b5 12			5 70		12
13				4 62		b4 50					13
14	Crocks, 1-gallon..... do..	5 ¹ / ₂	5¹/₂	a2 73	2 75						14
15	Crocks, 2-gallon..... do..	14 ¹ / ₂	14¹/₂	a4 15	4 20						15
16	Crocks, 3-gallon..... do..	8 ¹ / ₂	8¹/₂	a5 65	5 70						16
17	Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone..... doz	325	325	88	88	1 06			1 00		17
18				79		90					18
19				1 10		90					19
20				1 00		75					20
21	Cups and saucers tea, ironstone..... doz	101	191	73	73	87			84		21
22				60		75					22
23				92		74					23
24				78		60					24
25	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch,..... dozen.	37	37	7 87	7 95	7 95			8 40		25
26				6 15	7 95	6 00					26
27	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, ironstone..... doz.	39 ¹ / ₂	39¹/₂	4 92	4 95	4 20			d4 40		27
28				4 33		4 75			e4 65		28
29						5 25			f5 25		29
30						4 00					30
31						4 60					31
32						5 10					32
33	Lamp-shades, paper..... do..	10 ¹ / ₂	10¹/₂	90	1 00		1 20				33
34				90							34
35	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete,..... dozen.	67 ¹ / ₂	67¹/₂	3 50	4 75		7 00			\$6 00	35
36				4 68	3 75					4 08	36
37				4 20						4 08	37
38										4 08	38
39										3 60	39
40	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete..... doz.	35 ¹ / ₂	35¹/₂	2 10	2 00		4 50				40
41				2 97							41
42	Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete..... No.	48	48	2 78	2 81		3 00	\$2 95			42
43					2 80						43
44					3 00						44
45					2 99						45
46	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners..... doz.	34	34	2 05	1 50		5 50				46
47				1 60							47
48				1 84							48
49				1 84							49
50				2 00							50
51				2 22							51

a And covers.

b 40 only.

c Standard.

d 7-inch.

e 8-inch.

f 9-inch.

FOR CROCKERY AND LAMPS FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE. 507

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, &c.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
				H. B. Clafin.	J. H. Woodhouse.	W. A. Shaw.	C. E. Adams.	Peaselee, Gahlbert & Co.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	
52	Lamp-chimneys, sun burner, No. 0..... doz.	27	27		\$0 29	\$0 29		\$0 40	\$0 29	52	
53	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1..... doz.	111	111		30½	31		50	31	53	
54	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2..... doz.	342	342		41	41		60	41	54	
55	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0..... doz.	8	8		31	31		42	31	55	
56	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1..... doz.	49	49		32	32		52	32	56	
57	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2..... doz.	10	10		42	42		62	42	57	
58	Lamp-chimneys, for student-lamp No. 1..... doz.	76½	76½		27	27		35	28	58	
59	Lamp-wicks, No. 0..... do.	100	100	1 ¼	1 ¼	2		2	2	60	
60	Lamp-wicks, No. 1..... do.	185	185	1 10	1 10	2 ½		3	3	61	
61	Lamp-wicks, No. 2..... do.	334	334	3	3 ½	3 7 10		4	4	62	
62	Lamp-wicks, student's No. 1, dozen	86	86	5	11	5 ½		7		63	
63	Pitchers, pint, ironstone .do.	31	31		1 15	1 15	\$1 10			64	
64	Pitchers, quart, ironstone .do.	57	57		98	1 05	1 05			65	
65	Pitchers, water, ironstone .do.	56	56		1 65	1 65	1 40			66	
66	Plates, dinner, ironstone .do.	285	285		1 50	1 65	1 37			67	
67	Plates, pie, ironstone..... do.	81	81		2 80	2 97	1 75			68	
68	Plates, sauce, ironstone .do.	93	93		2 55	2 97	2 40			69	
69	Plates, soup, ironstone .do.	128½	128½		82	80	3 00			70	
70	Plates, tea, ironstone..... do.	90½	90½		72	80	3 50			71	
71	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch..... doz.	24½	24½		69	49	82			72	
72	Salt-sprinklers..... do.	45	45		60	33	66			73	
73	Tumblers..... do.	145	145		50	25	68			74	
74	Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces)..... doz.	19	19		84	75	80			75	
75					70	75	72			76	
76					75	75	75			77	
77					66	49	47			78	
78					50	49	36			79	
79					35	33	27			80	
80					30	35	22			81	
81					84	75	28			82	
82					70	75	72			83	
83					66	60	66			84	
84					40	60	57			85	
85					40	60	48			86	
86					1 96	1 75				87	
87					39	48				88	
88					39	25				89	
89					25	25				90	
90					8 90	8 95	9 00			91	
91					6 90	8 95	6 00		9 00	92	
92										93	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				H. R. Clafin.	Tucker Manuf- acturing Co.	S. H. Crane.
				New York.	New York.	Chicago.
1	Baskets, clothes, large	13 1/2	13 1/2			\$7 00
2	Baskets measuring 1/4 bushel	6 1/2	6 1/2			7 75
3	Baskets measuring 1/2 bushel	20 1/2	20 1/2			2 00
4						2 25
5						
6	Bedsteads, wood, double, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide	269	269			2 60
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12	Bedsteads, wood, single, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide	6	6			2 50
13	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide	290	290			\$6 15
14						7 60
15						7 25
16						6 80
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide	78	78			5 70
24						6 77
25						6 95
26						6 25
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						
32						
33	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 4 1/2 feet long inside, 3 feet wide	40	40			5 50
34						6 80
35						6 50
36						6 05
37						
38						
39						
40						
41						
42						
43	Blacking, shoe	2,321	2,321			\$0 03 1/4
44						g 04
45	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch	13 1/2	13 1/2			d 1 35

a Chicago.
 b Per dozen.
 c Racked and delivered in Chicago.
 d In crates; if boxed add 8 cents per dozen.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.									Number.	
	J. H. Woodhouse.	Frank A. Hall.	Henry C. Swain.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	E. T. Barnum, Wire and Iron Works.	William Morrow.	Smith, Davis, Manufacturing Co.	G. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.		R. A. Robbins.
	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.		New York and Chicago.
1										\$6 70	1
2										3 60	2
3										5 47	3
4										5 00	4
5											5
6	a 2 35		b 24 00	2 3 17		c 1 50					6
7						e 1 70					7
8						e 1 80					8
9						e 2 00					9
10						e 3 25					10
11						e 4 25					11
12	2 35		b 23 50	3 02		e 1 50					12
13											13
14										f 4 00	14
15										f 5 00	15
16										f 5 75	16
17										f 6 25	17
18										f 8 50	18
19										a 4 50	19
20										a 5 50	20
21										a 6 25	21
22										a 6 75	22
23										a 9 00	23
24										f 3 50	24
25										f 4 25	25
26										f 4 25	26
27										f 5 25	27
28										f 5 75	28
29										f 7 50	29
30										a 4 00	30
31										a 4 75	31
32										a 5 75	32
33										a 6 25	33
34										a 8 00	34
35										f 3 25	35
36										f 4 00	36
37										f 4 00	37
38										f 5 00	38
39										f 5 50	39
40										f 7 25	40
41										a 3 75	41
42										a 4 50	42
43										a 5 50	43
44										a 6 00	44
45										a 7 75	45
										1 50	46

e Only.
 f New York.
 g Mason's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				H. B. Clafin.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.
				New York.	Chicago.	
1	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of 1 dozen, matted.....dozen.	485 $\frac{1}{2}$	485 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2 50		
2				2 65		
3				2 75		
4				2 85		
5				3 00		
6	Brooms, whisk .....do.	71	71	\$1 24		
7				1 36		
8				1 45		
9				1 60		
10				1 30		
11	Bureaus, 3 drawers.....dozen.	117	117	3 30	a 3 85	
12	Chairs, reed seat.....dozen.	43	43		a 2 85	
13	Chairs, wood, solid seat, bow-back.....do.	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50	a 7 50	
14				4 50	a 5 60	
15					a 4 90	
16	Chairs, wood, office, solid seat, bow-back and arms.....dozen.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$		a 16 00	
17	Churns, 10-gallon.....dozen.	12	12			
18	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....dozen.	96	96	2 30		
19				2 37		
20						
21						
22						
23	Clothes-pins.....gross.	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$		25	
24	Desks, office, medium size and quality.....dozen.	3	3			
25	Desks, school, with seats, double.....dozen.	307	307	2 95		
26				3 25		
27				3 40		
28				3 50		
29				3 60		
30						
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						
36	Desks, school, back seats, for double.....dozen.	20	99	2 50		
37						
38						
39	Desks, school, with seats, single.....dozen.	40	40	2 60		
40				2 75		
41				2 90		
42				3 00		
43				3 10		
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						

a Chicago.

b Per dozen.

c New York.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.									Number.
	Charles Stewart.	Henry C. Swahn.	William T. Pratt.	H. T. Wakoman.	R. A. Robbins.	W. A. Shaw.	Graff. M. Aoklin.	John S. Stump.	Chas. H. Pinkham, Jr.	
	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	New York.		
1				\$2 74	a 2 95					1
2	\$3 60				a 3 60		\$3 75	\$3 40		2
3	3 65						3 85	2 15		3
4	3 68						3 88	1 90		4
5	3 88									5
6					c 1 90					6
7	1 35				1 40					7
8	1 57				1 75					8
9										9
10		b 42 00		2 73	3 00					10
11										11
12	6 00			6 50	7 00					12
13	5 00			4 40						13
14										14
15										15
16	12 00			12 95						16
17				3 17	a 3 45					17
18				3 73	a 3 82		\$2 40			18
19				3 23			3 60			19
20				3 74						20
21				2 55						21
22				2 94						22
23										23
24					c 20 80		13			24
25					a 3 50					25
26				\$3 40						26
27				3 30						27
28				3 20						28
29				3 10						29
30				3 00						30
31				2 90						31
32				2 80						32
33				2 80						33
34				2 70						34
35				2 60						35
36				2 50						36
37				2 50						37
38				2 25						38
39				2 90						39
40				2 80						40
41				2 70						41
42				2 60						42
43				2 50						43
44				2 40						44
45				2 50						45
46				2 40						46
47				2 50						47
48				2 30						48
49				2 20						49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	Frank A. Hall.
				Chicago.	New York.	
1	Desks, school, <i>back seats</i> , for single.....	20	31	b 2 00		
2						
3						
4	Desks, teachers'	41	41	12 50		
5						
6	Machines, sewing, Domestic "family," with cover and accessories.....	15	15			
7	Machines, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing No. 10, with cover and accessories.....	15	15			
8	Machines, sewing, Singers' "family," with cover and attachments.....	17	17			
9						
10	Machines, sewing, Singer's tailor's, with cover and attachments.....	9	9			
11						
12	Mattresses, double, excelsior, cotton-top.....	626	626	a 2 88	\$2 14	
13				a 2 54		
14	Mattresses, single, excelsior, cotton-top.....	328	328	a 2 44	1 66	
15				a 2 14		
16						
17	Measures, wood, 1-peck, iron-bound..... dozen.	2-3	2 25			
18	Measures, wood, 1/2-bushel, iron-bound..... do.	1 1/2	2 50			
19	Mop-sticks..... do.	51 1/2	1 15			
20						
21	Pails, wood, three iron hoops..... do.	38 1/2	2 30			
22						
23						
24	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling.....	1,500	1,500		e 69	47
25						
26					99	
27					98	
28	Rolling-pins, 2 1/2 by 13 inches, exclusive of han- dle..... dozen.	5 1/2	90			
29	Washboards, zinc..... do.	100 1/2	100 1/2	1 40		
30				1 79		
31				2 50		
32						
33	Washstands, wood.....	60	60	1 50	a 1 12	
34					c 92	
35	Wash-tubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes..... dozen.	53 1/2	53 1/2			
36	Wringers, clothes.....	50	50	n 2 25	c 1 84	
37						
38						
39						
40	Wringers, clothes, large.....	44	44	j 3 20	e 2 37	
41				k 4 50		

a Chicago.

b All sizes.

c New York.

d Samples of single mattresses submitted, double
to be 4 feet wide, same grade as single.

e 750, at 69, delivered at Chicago.

f 750, at 75, delivered at Chicago.

g Per dozen, No. 3 1/2 "Eureka."

h Per dozen, No. 2 1/2 "Novelty."

i Per dozen, No. 2 1/2 "Universal."

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Points of delivery										Number.
E. T. Howard.	Charles P. Rogers.	Henry C. Swain.	C. H. Conover.	Joseph Y. Porter.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	William T. Pratt.	W. A. Shaw.		
New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York, Carlisle.	New York or Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.		
						a 3 50	\$2 00			1
						b 3 10	1 00			2
						c 19 50	10 50			3
							10 00			4
										5
\$39 00										6
41 50										7
										8
										9
										10
										11
										12
										13
										14
										15
										16
										17
										18
										19
										20
										21
										22
										23
										24
										25
										26
										27
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										33
										34
										35
										36
										37
										38
										39
										40
										41

j No. 1 1/2 "Universal."

k No. 1 "Universal."

l "Morning Star."

m Per dozen.

n No. 2 1/2 "Universal."

p Per dozen, No. 2 1/2 "Peerless."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Henry T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.	Rowland A. Robbins.
				Chicago or New York.	N. Y. or Carlisle.	N. Y.
1	Bags, nosedozen.	2	2	\$10 00		
2	Blankets, horse	78	78			
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9	Bridles, harnessdozen.	10½	10½			
10						
11	Bridles, ridingdo.	15½	15½			
12						
13						
14						
15						
16	Bridle-bits, tinned, curbdo.	26½	26½		84	
17					98	
18					84	
19	Brushes, horse, leather backsdo.	9½	9½	9 38	a6 00	6 20
20					a6 50	4 40
21					a8 50	
22					a9 50	
23					a13 00	
24					a16 50	
25	Buckles, roller, harness, ¼-inch loopgross.	5½	5½	65	58	
26						
27	Buckles, roller, harness, ¼-inch, tinned-irondo.	2	2	45	35	
28	Buckles, roller, harness, ¼-inch, tinned-irondo.	16½	16½	50	40	
29					60	
30	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-irondo.	15	15	75	55	
31					1 10	
32	Buckles, roller, harness, 1½-inch, tinned-irondo.	40½	40½	1 00	74	
33					1 80	
34	Buckles, trace, 1½-inchpairs.	210	210	a7½	5	
35					8	
36	Buckles, trace, 2-inchdo.	141	141	a12	8½	
37						
38	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-feet, No. 0dozen.	3½	3½	1 50	1 75	
39						
40	Cinchas, hairdo.	6	6			
41	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, Japanned, 2-inchdo.	19	19	80		
42	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, Japanned, 2½-inchdo.	3	3	90		
43	Cockeyes, screwed, Japanned, 2-inchdo.	27	27	43	30	
44						
45	Cockeyes, screwed, Japanned, 2½-inchdo.	7	7	60	39	
46					65	
47	Collars, horse, mediumdo.	64½	64½			
48						
49						
50						
51						
52	Collars, horse, largedo.	12½	12½			
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59	Collars, muledo.	9½	9½			
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						

a New York.

b X. C. Japan.

c Novelty.

d Japan, tinned.

Number.	Points of delivery.										
	Charles A. Fisham, jr.	George Peters.	Ira Miller.	Albert Flagler.	Michael Bergman.	Milo F. Hudnal.	Standish F. Hansel.	Henry A. Lerch.	S. Gregg Young.	H. B. Claflin.	
	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.		N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1							\$10 50				
2							4 50				
3		\$4 50	\$2 10		\$2 25		1 75				
4		2 75	2 40		3 00		3 40				
5			3 40		3 25						
6			3 05		2 00						
7			3 25		2 50						
8					3 50						
9	\$14 25	17 00	9 00		18 00		16 50	\$10 80			
10	16 10		13 50				16 00	12 50			
11								15 50			
12	10 00	9 50	7 87		9 50		9 75	8 10			
13	10 00	12 00	10 50		6 32		8 00	9 00			
14					5 19		13 50	9 00			
15								8 00			
16		75	90		80		1 00		\$1 12		
17			1 00		70		78		99		
18					79		78		99		
19					7 20		6 50			\$7 25	
20			8 10		6 75		7 75			7 75	
21					7 75		14 50			9 25	
22					6 00		5 00				
23					5 25						
24											
25	85			b40 50			62		c60½		
26				b50							
27	50			32	35		38		35		
28	60			39	43		49		39		
29											
30	80			55	60		65		54		
31											
32	1 15			78	1 00		90		73		
33											
34	7			4	9		206		08		
35				7½			208				
36	9			10	10		209		11		
37							211				
38				1 58	1 75		2 35				
39							3 25				
40							3 50				
41			4 25				75		38		
42	60			26	75		95		48		
43	75				55		40				
44	50				40						
45					32						
46	75				55						
47											
48	14 85	13 50	17 88		17 75	e19 00	17 50	15 00			
49	14 00	18 50	21 80		17 00	e14 00	15 90	17 40			
50	11 50	18 50			16 00	e12 00		15 30			
51					15 00	e10 50		18 00			
52					14 50	e10 50		21 00			
53					13 50	e19 00		18 00			
54	14 85	13 50	17 88		17 75	f16 00	17 50	15 00			
55	14 00	18 50	21 80		17 00	f13 50	15 90	17 40			
56	11 50	18 50			16 00	f12 00		15 30			
57					15 00	f12 00		18 00			
58					14 50	f10 00		21 00			
59					13 50			18 00			
60	14 85	13 50	17 88		17 75	g13 00	17 50	15 00			
61	14 00	18 50	21 80		17 00	g11 00	15 90	17 40			
62	11 50	18 50			16 00	g9 50		15 30			
63					15 00	g9 50		18 00			
64					14 50	g8 50		21 00			
					13 50			18 00			

e 17 to 18 inches, 85 dozen.

f 18 to 21 inches, 85 dozen.

g 15 to 17 inches, 85 dozen.

516 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C.—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Chicago or New York.	New York or Carlisle.
				Henry T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.
1	Halters doz.	16 ³	16³		
2	Hames, Concord pairs.	122	122	\$0 70	\$0 73
3				80	70
4	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames sets.	275	300		
5	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hames sets.	115	115		
6	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames sets.	260	260		
7	Harness, single sets.	53	53		
8	Leather, calf-skin lbs.	230	230		
9	Leather, harness (15 to 18 lbs. per side) lbs.	10,860	10,860		
10	Leather, lace (sides) per lb.	98	98	49	
11	Leather, sole, oak lbs.	3,195	3,195		
12	Rings, halter gross.	13 ¹ / ₂	13¹/₂	1 10	70 80
13	Rings, harness, assorted gross.	20 ¹ / ₂	20¹/₂	630	23 26 29 36
14	Saddles 19	19			
15	Surcingles doz.	3 ¹ / ₂	3¹/₂	2 75	
16	Wax, saddler's, African lbs.	66	66	w11	
17	Wax, shoemaker's, African lbs.	75	75	w11	

a No. 6, 17¹/₂-inches between loops.
b New York.
c No. 1001 M. I.

d Carlisle.
e Chicago.
f "Page's Challenge."
g Per pound.

h ¹/₂ Japan.
i Per gross.
j ¹/₂ Japan.
k ¹/₂ X. C.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C., FOR INDIAN SERVICE. 517

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.												
	New York, unless otherwise speci- fied.		New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
	New York.	New York.											
1	\$13 00	\$12 50	\$9 00	\$12 45		\$9 00	\$5 64						
2	9 50			9 25		12 00	11 00						
3				8 50			9 42						
4				2 00			13 32						
5				12 00									
6	65	65	60	55		68					a\$0 75		
7		85	75			70							
8													
9	18 00	22 98	25 75	21 54		22 75	19 62						
10	16 00	20 19	23 12	18 81			21 12						
11							24 72						
12	16 20	20 75	21 60	19 27		21 45	17 64						
13	14 20	17 75		14 76			18 24						
14							21 24						
15	12 25	12 75	8 40	15 45		12 60	11 87						
16	10 75		13 00	11 35								\$13 00	
17	9 25												
18	12 00	20 00	12 50	18 65		15 50	12 45						
19	13 25	15 50	16 00	14 77			13 50						
20	17 60	16 50	21 00	8 75									
21					90	\$0 90							
22					30	30							
23	b\$0 35	33		32						e\$0 27			
24	b32	29											
25	d35 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₂											
26	d32 ¹ / ₂	50											
27	e50												
28	37			45		53	52		f\$0 45				
29	b30			30		28 ¹ / ₂							
30	27 ¹ / ₂			29									
31				81									
32	g10												
33	h1 25												
34													
35													
36													
37	m35			n42									
38	p40			n38									
39	r45			s90									
40				t52									
41				u42									
42	7 75	9 25	6 90	8 81									
43	7 40	12 50	11 40	5 31									
44	6 15	16 50		5 80									
45	3 50		3 00	3 40									
46			3 50	2 92									
47				2 10									

l ¹/₂ X. C.
o One-half.
p 1 inch.
q ¹/₂ inch.

r Three-fourths.
s ¹/₂ inch.
t Seven-eighths.
u ¹/₄ inch.

v 1 1/2 inch.
w No sample.
x Per dozen.

518 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
CLASS 11—Continued. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C.—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)			
<i>Additional for Cartisle school.</i>			
1	Buckles, 1½-inch, barrel loop, end collar, malleable, X. C., anchor brand, gross.....	2	2
2	Buckles, 1½-inch, barrel loop, end collar, malleable, X. C., anchor brand, gross.....	6	6
3	Buckles, harness, "sensible," ¾-inch, tinned iron.....do.....	56	56
4	Buckles, harness, "sensible," ¾-inch, tinned iron.....do.....	18	18
5	Buckles, harness, "sensible," 1-inch, tinned iron.....do.....	12	12
6	Cockeyes, serewed, 1½-inch, X. C.....do.....	24	24
7	Cockeyes, serewed, 1½-inch, X. C.....do.....	70	70
8	Hames, Concord, size 20 by 22 inches, wood clip.....pairs.....	200	200
9			
10	Rings, harness, half each, 1-inch and 1½-inch.....gross.....	12	12
11			
12			
13			
14	Rings, breeching, 1½-inch, X. C.....do.....	6	6
15			

a New York.

b 1 inch.

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C., FOR INDIAN SERVICE. 519

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

											Points of delivery.									
											Chicago or New York.	New York or Cartisle.	New York.	New York.	New York.		New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
	Henry T. Wakeman.	John H. Woodhouse.	Charles H. Pinkham, Jr.	George Feltre.	Ira Miller.	Albert Flagler.	Michael Bergman.	Standish F. Hansell.	S. Gregg Young.											

c 1½ inches.

e per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,;

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[wards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.											
			Points of delivery.											
			Chicago.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, &c.	New York.		
			Robert Murray.	Robert B. Thomas.	H. T. Wakeman.	L. H. Maxfield.	J. H. Burwell.	S. H. Crane.	John H. Woodhouse.	Charles F. Deither.	R. A. Robbins.	Charles H. Pinkham, jr.		
1	Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, cases..... per doz.	545	545			a\$0 59 b\$2 40				\$0 56	c\$0 45	\$0 59	a\$0 80	
2	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels, dozens.	286	271			f1 94 g2 50				2 12			e1 70 e1 80 e1 90	
4	Corn-planters, hand.	272	272				\$) 70			62 1 50 57				
5	Corn-planters, 1-horse.	2	2											
10	Corn-planters, 2-horse.	18	18											
11	Corn-shellers.	22	22			3 70		27 50						
12						5 49		6 50						
13	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases..... doz.	12½	12½											
14													\$6 56	
15													3 70	
16	Cultivators, 1-horse.	52	152			\$3 00		3 30					3 10	
17								3 74					3 50	
18	Cultivators, 2-horse.	46	46											
19														
20	Fanning-mills.	8	8											
21	Feed-cutters.	2	2			3 99								
22														
23	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases..... doz.	158½	154½	\$3 03	2 90	a2 74								
24														
25														
26	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases..... doz.	36½	36½	4 18	4 00	a4 20								
27														
28														
29	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases..... doz.	19½	19½	4 22	4 00	a3 70								
30														
31														

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity awarded.															
		Points of delivery.															
		Philadelphia or Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Saint Louis, or Sioux City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.	Saint Louis.	Baltimore.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	At all points if not otherwise stated.	Chicago.
		P. P. Maat & Co.	Graff M. Acklin.	Albert Flagler.	Basil B. Buford.	John A. Walker.	Michael Bergman.	Henry W. Hubbard.	David Bradley Manufacturing Co.	B. F. Avery & Sons.	John S. Stump.	Charles Betcher.	Charles H. Conover.	A. B. Cohu.	J. W. French.	Charles H. Deere.	Pease & Gaubert Co.
1																	
2		\$0 55			\$0 75	\$0 60						\$0 45 \$0 73				\$0 50	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10		\$12 00															
11		\$1 06															
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	
19																	
20																	
21																	
22																	
23																	
24																	
25																	
26																	
27																	
28																	
29																	
30																	
31																	

a Chicago.
 b Frazer's first quality.
 c New York.
 d Wood boxes.
 e Frazer's second quality.
 f Sebago.
 g American.
 h Triumph.
 i Deere and M. Co.
 j Deere planters.
 k Boxed, Chicago.
 l For fan and feed-table extra, .90.
 m Turkey-wing, first price, iron brace.
 n Morgan-wing, second price, wood brace.

o If 1-horse 5-tooth cultivator, price, \$4; if straddle 2-horse cultivator, price, \$4; if simply a 7-tooth cultivator, price, \$5, for wood beams; 50 cents extra for iron beams.
 p 5-tooth diamond shovels, also for iron age, iron sample, \$5.25; also for triple short, iron sample, \$4.50.
 q With springs.

r Advance, Chicago.
 s Deere riding cultivator.
 t W. P., Chicago.
 u Farm size.
 v Same with strapped ferrule add 50 cents per dozen.
 w Arletabla, first quality.
 z No sample, quality same as other samples.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Robert Murray.	Robert B. Thomas.	H. T. Wakeman.
				Chicago.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago or New York.			
32	Porks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases doz.	9½	9½	\$7 56	\$6 80	a\$6 30			
34	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases doz.	1,446½	1,446½						
35	Handles, hay-fork, 5½-feet, packed in cases . . . do.								
36	Handles, hoe, planter's, packed in cases . . . do.	57	57						
37	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases . do.	271	271						
38	Handles, hoe, planter's, packed in cases . . . do.	271	271						
39	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases . do.	85½	85½						
40	Handles, plow, left-hand do.	30	33						
41	Handles, plow, right-hand do.	30	33						
42	Handles, shovels, long, packed in cases . . . do.	28½	28½						
43	Handles, shovels, long, packed in cases . . . do.	28½	28½						
44	Handles, spade, packed in cases do.	7½	7½						
45									

a Chicago.
b Arletabula, first quality.

c All white.
d New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.								Number.	
	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago, &c.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago, Saint Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Saint Louis, or Sioux City.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.		
32	\$6 70				a\$6 62			b\$7 30	32	
33					a5 85				33	
34	c1 14	d\$1 01	a\$1 09					b1 18	\$0 85	34
35									71	35
36	70				a85			e85		36
37					a84					37
38	1 09	d89								38
39	1 16	d1 05	f1 25							39
40	1 75			\$1 92		\$1 75	g\$1 20			40
41	1 75			1 92		1 75	g1 20			41
42	1 25	f1 10			a1 25			1 23		42
43		a1 15								43
44		f1 35								44
45	1 65	a1 40			a1 67			1 70		45

e Turner, Day and Woolworth.
f New York.

g 14 x 24.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.														
				Chicago.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago, &c	New York.							
				Robert Murray.	Robert B. Thomas.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. H. Burwell.	S. H. Crane.	John H. Woodhouse.	K. A. Robbins.	Charles H. Pinkhan, Jr.							
46	Harrow teeth, square, 5/8 x 10 inches, headed..... lbs	1,100	1,100	a \$0 02 1/2														
47	Harrow teeth, 40 teeth..... lbs	86	86	a \$0 02 1/2														
48	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch, dozen..... doz.	162 1/2	166 1/2	\$2 55	2 55	f \$2 38		2 39		f \$2 60								
49	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2..... doz.	22 1/2	22 1/2	6 00		f 4 00		4 59	g \$3 86	f 4 40								
50	Hoes, planter's, c. s., solid shank, 8-inch, dozen..... doz.	113	113	3 66	h 3 70	f 3 52		h 3 79		f 3 75								
51	Hoes, planter's, c. s., 10 inch, with eye doz.	153	153	3 04	h 3 55	f 2 98												
52	Knives, hay..... doz.	1 1/2	1 1/2			f 7 60												
53	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra knives.....	39	39	m 41 50		48 00												
54	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke, complete, with two dozen extra knives, and dropping attachments.....	8	8															
55	Machines, mowing and reaping, combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke, complete, with one dozen extra knives for each, mowing and reaping.....	4	4															

a Per pound; steel, 5/8 or 3/4 inch.
 b Steel.
 c Steel teeth.
 d No hinges.
 e With hinges.
 f Delivered at Chicago.
 g New York or Chicago.
 h Heavy.
 i New York.
 j Champion No. 1 reapers; cuts 5 feet.
 k Sample is only 7 1/2-inch blade; stock to be 8-inch blade.
 l Light.

m Remington improved mower.
 n \$37.80 complete, with 1 extra knife each;
 \$37.50 complete, with 24 knife sections each;
 Chicago.
 o Latest improved Standard mower; 4-foot-3-inch cut.
 p Champion light mowers; cuts 4 feet.
 q No. 8, front cut.
 r At Omaha, "Crown".
 s Inclosed gear mower; 4-foot-3-inch cut.
 t Champion new mowers; cuts 4 feet 3 inches.
 u No. 5, rear cut; extra knives \$2.50 each.
 v Champion No. 4; cuts 4 feet 6 inches.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.																
		Philadelphia or Saint Louis.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, or Sioux City.	New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.	At all points called for.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	At all points, if not otherwise stated.					
		P. P. Maat & Co.	Albert Flagler.	Basil B. Buford.	Eliphalel Wood.	Henry W. Hubbard.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Asa S. Bushnell.	David Bradley Manufacturing Company.	William A. Creech.	Charles Betcher.	S. Gregg Young.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Deere.				
46																		
47		\$9 50			\$0 03	\$0 02 1/2		\$5 00		b \$0 02 1/2	\$0 03 1/2							
48			d \$3 50		11 00													
49			f \$2 46															
50			f 2 23															
51			t 4 10															
52			f 3 45															
53			f 3 30															
54																		
55																		
56																		
57																		
58																		
59																		
60																		
61																		
62																		
63																		
64																		
65																		
66																		

w Champion No. 4; cuts 5 feet.
 x Latest improved Standard mower and dropper.
 y Champion No. 4, with dropper attachments; cuts 4 feet 6 inches.
 z No 4 mower, with dropper attachments; extra knives \$2.60 each.
 1 Enclosed gear mower; 4 foot-3-inch cut, with dropper.
 2 Champion No. 4, with dropper attachment; cuts 5 feet.
 3 Junior reaper, Standard machine, with mower attached.
 4 Champion No. 4 combined mowing and reaping machine; cuts 4 feet 6 inches.
 5 No. 4 mower and reaper combined, self-rake, extra knives \$2.60 each.
 6 At Omaha.
 7 Junior reaper, with mowing attachment.
 8 Champion No. 4 combined mowing and reaping machine, with self-raking attachments; cuts 5 feet.
 9 Champion No. 4 combined mowing and reaping machine, with dropper attachment; cuts 4 feet 6 inches.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.															
				Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago, &c.	New York.	Saint Louis.								
				Robert Murray.	H. T. Wakeman.	J. H. Burwell.	S. H. Crane.	John H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Charles H. Pinkham, jr.	B. F. Avery & Sons.								
67	Machines, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke, complete, with two dozen extra knives	4	4																
68	Machines, thrashing, 6-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures	1	1																
69																			
70	Machines, thrashing, 8-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures	1	1			435 00													
71	Machines, thrashing, 10-horse power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures	1	1			460 00													
72																			
73	Machines, thrashing, 12-horse power, complete, with all necessary fixtures	1	1																
74	Ox-bow keys, 2-in. doz.	18	18			0 43		0 50											
75																			
76	Ox-bows, 2-inch doz.	44	44					3 25		2 90									
77	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds doz.	41	41			6 45	4 15		4 39	4 05	4 60	4 10							
78																			
79	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	40	40								3 30	2 35							
80	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	120	100								4 15	3 25							

a Junior reaper, improved Standard.
b Champion light reapers; cuts 5 feet.
c No. 6 reaper; extra knives \$2.60 each.
d Junior reaper.

e Champion No. 1 reapers; cuts 5 feet.
f Champion No. 1 reapers; cuts 6 feet.
g Delivered at Chicago.
h At Omaha.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	Points of delivery.																	
		New York and Chicago.	Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, or Sioux City.	New York, Chicago, Saint Louis, or Carlisle.	Chicago.	Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.	At all points called for.	Chicago.	Chicago, Omaha, or Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	At all points, if not otherwise stated.						
		Albert Flagler.	Basil B. Buford.	Eliphalet Wood.	Asa S. Bushnell.	David Bradley Manufacturing Company.	William A. Creech.	Oliver S. Kelly.	Michael D. Harter.	C. H. Conover.	Jos. W. French.	A. B. Cohu.	C. H. Deere.						
87				a80 00	b60 00														
88				d75 00	e70 00														
89					f75 00					e65 00									
90																			
91											385 00								
92																			
93																			
94																			
95																			
96																			
97																			
98																			
99																			
100																			

i Delivered at Saint Paul.
j Delivered at Kansas City or Omaha.
k Delivered at Chicago.

l New York.
m No. 40.
n No. 56, heavy.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)		Points of delivery.			
	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	Chicago.
			Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	Chicago.
1	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share....	36	6			
2	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share....	182	239			
3	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share....	45	30			
4	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share....	289	324			
5	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share....	73	73			
6	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	200	200			
7	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	2	2			
8	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share.....	26	26			
9	Plows, shovel, double.....	119	119	\$2 35		
10	Plows, shovel, single.....	19	194	2 25		
11	Pumps, iron, open top pitcher, spout, 3-inch cylinder.....	10	10		\$1 75	
12	Pumps, wood.....	60	60	\$2 45	\$2 25	2 25
13	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot..... feet.	1,380	1,380	08	08	07
14	Rakes, hay, sulky.....	50	50	16 50	16 00	
15	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows..... doz.	155½	155½			1 75
16	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth..... doz.	208½	208½	1 97		1 98
17	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4..... doz.	3½	3½			6 00
18	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40-inch, packed in cases..... doz.	89½	88½			5 40 5 20 5 10 5 10

a No. 80.
b No. 57, heavy.
c 119 plows; no extra share attached, but will be furnished with plows.
d 120 plows, at \$7, No. 58; strong and heavy.
e No extra share attached, but will be furnished with plows.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.											At all points, if not otherwise stated.	Number.
	New York, Chicago, and Saint Louis.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, or Sioux City.	At all points.	Chicago.	Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.	Phila. or St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.		
	1	\$4 50	\$4 25		\$4 00			\$4 00					
2		7 80		5 70			7 00				b 55 50	2	
3				6 45			7 50				c 50 00	3	
4				6 45			8 50				d 55 50	4	
5				7 50			9 00				e 55 50	5	
6				9 75			11 00				f 11 50	6	
7				10 00			11 00				g 11 50	7	
8				10 00			11 00				11 50	8	
9				10 00			11 00				11 50	9	
10			h 1 65	1 75			1 80				2 25	10	
11				1 65			1 80				1 90	11	
12							1 80					12	
13							1 80					13	
14							1 75					14	
15										\$3 00		15	
16										2 50		16	
17										4 07		17	
18		20 00						15 00	\$16 00		15 50	18	
19												19	
20												20	
21		1 60										21	
22		1 90										22	
23		2 10										23	
24		1 15										24	
25				\$1 50				2 10		\$1 95		25	
26				1 76				2 50				26	
27				6 25								27	
28	m \$5 67											28	
29	15 62											29	
30	3 43	5 40		5 15						4 60	6 75	30	
31	3 93											31	
32	4 94											32	

f Strong and heavy, Nos. 7, 7½, and 8.
g Extra.
h Iron beam.
i Wood.
j Iron.
k Couplings 25c. each.
l New York.
m Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities and sizes as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		E. B. Thomas.	H. T. Wakeman.
				Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago or New York.		
				1	Scythe-snathsdoz.			83½	83½		$5 00
2					5 27		
3					4 05		
4	Seed-drill	1					
5	Seeders, broadcast, hand	3	3				
6	Seeder, broadcast, for 1-horse wagon	1					
7	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon	2	2				
8	Shovels, medium quality, long-handle, No. 2, round point, packed in cases	181½	181½	\$7 50	c5 23 f4 99		
9							
10							
11							
12							
13	Shovels, medium quality, short-handle, No. 2, square point, packed in cases	41½	41½	7 25	5 23 4 99		
14							
15							
16							
17	Sickles, No. 3, grain	63½	63½		2 20 f2 48		
18							
19	Spades, medium quality, long-handle, No. 3, packed in cases	30½	30½	a7 75	5 55 5 00		
20							
21							
22							
23	Spades, medium quality, short-handle, No. 3, packed in cases	73½	73½	a7 75	5 55 5 00		
24							
25							
26							
27	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled	64	5-6		5 90		
28	Wheelbarrows, all iron	64	64		f5 90		
29							
30	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size	108	108		2 38 2 74 3 00		
31							
32							
33	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted	78	78				
34	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted	112	112				
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i>						
35	Shovels, scoop, medium quality, No. 4, long handle	1	1-2	9 00			

a For No. 2.
c Chicago.
f New York.

g Eclipse painted, no sample.
h Iron wheel delivered at Chicago.
i Carlisle.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of sample with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.								Number.	
	Chicago or Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	Philadelphia or Saint Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.		New York.
	1		\$4 87				\$3 84			\$4 95	$3 60	1
2						3 51				2
3						4 36				3
4						4 87				4
5				6 50	\$45 00					5
6				5 15						6
7	\$20 00	22 00		3 20	20 00					7
8										8
9		u4 50		c\$4 88		4 84		v5 70	4 99	9
10		w 4 75		c4 63		5 10				10
11		x6 49		f4 83		5 78				11
12				f4 58						12
13		u4 69		c5 07		4 98		v5 70	4 75	13
14		w 4 97		c4 79		5 28			4 00	14
15		x6 49		f5 02		5 95				15
16				f4 74						16
17					2 50	f2 35		2 45		17
18						f2 58				18
19		u4 88		c5 21		5 16				19
20		w 5 08		c4 96		5 40				20
21		x6 62		f5 16		6 44				21
22				f4 91						22
23		u4 88		c5 21		5 16				23
24		w 5 08		c4 96		5 40				24
25		x6 62		f5 16		6 44				25
26				f4 91						26
27		9 00								27
28				j5 63	\$5 70				8 25	28
29					5 70					29
30		2 70	2 20	c2 47	2 83			\$2 50	3 10	30
31				h2 61	3 40			2 75	3 00	31
32								2 90		32
33			4 00							33
34			3 50							34
			7 00							35

u "Scovel's," if boxed, add 30 cents per dozen; if sacked, add 15 cents per dozen.
v Greenleaf's solid steel.

w "Rowland's," if boxed, add 30 cents per dozen; if sacked, add 15 cents per dozen.
x "Bartlett's," if boxed, add 30 cents per dozen; if sacked, add 15 cents per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.)

Number.	CLASS 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	New York.	
				Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.	Big Rapids Wagon Company.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Jacob T. Van Wrek.	A. Clemens.	Morris Rosenfield.	S. Gregg Young.	
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	New York.	
NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size, without boring or mortising or fitting ends of axletrees for skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.												
1	Axletrees hickory, wagon:											
2	2½ x 3½, narrow track	106	106	\$0 41	\$0 75	\$0 50	40				1	
3	2½ x 3½, narrow track	114	114	47	75	50	40				2	
4	3 x 4, narrow track	136	136	52	75	55	50				3	
5	3½ x 4½, narrow track	87	123	79	75	60	50				4	
6	3½ x 4½, narrow track	76	86	79	75	70	60				5	
7	4 x 5, narrow track	5	4	1 05	80	80	65				6	
8	4½ x 5½, narrow track	10	10	1 21	85	1 10	80				7	
9	Axletrees, hickory, wagon:											
10	2½ x 3½, wide track	22	22	41	75	50	40				8	
11	2½ x 3½, wide track	38	38	47	75	50	40				9	
12	3 x 4, wide track	68	74	52	75	55	50				10	
13	3½ x 4½, wide track	68	76	79	75	60	50				11	
14	3½ x 4½, wide track	95	105	79	75	70	60				12	
15	4 x 5, wide track	22	22	1 05	80	80	65				13	
16	4½ x 5½, wide track	19	19	1 21	85	1 10	90				14	
17	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:											
18	2½ x 3½, narrow track	54	56	28	35	20	20				15	
19	2½ x 4½, narrow track	28	30	37	35	28	28				16	
20	3 x 4½, narrow track	74	106	44	35	80	32				17	
21	3½ x 5, narrow track	44	64	50	35	35	35				18	
22	Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:											
23	2½ x 3½, wide track	26	27	30	35	23	23				19	
24	2½ x 4½, wide track	26	26	41	35	31	30				20	
25	3 x 4½, wide track	58	78	46	35	35	33				21	
26	3½ x 5, wide track	25	31	56	35	38	37				22	
27	Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:											
28	2½ x 3, narrow track	30	32	28	35	22	20				23	
29	2½ x 3½, narrow track	42	44	30	55	23	22				24	
30	3 x 4, narrow track	74	104	37	35	29	28				25	
31	3½ x 4½, narrow track	24	44	46	35	30	30				26	
32	Bo'ster, oak, wagon, rear:											
33	2½ x 3, wide track	1	1	30	35	25	20				27	
34	2½ x 3½, wide track	58	58	27	35	28	28				28	
35	3 x 4, wide track	72	92	42	35	33	30				29	
36	3½ x 4½, wide track	10	14	49	35	35	35				30	
37	Bows, narrow track	39	57	a08		08	10			b\$0 50 c\$0 25	31	
38	Bows, wide track	321	321	a08		09	10			b0 50 e25	32	
39	Covers, 8 ounce duck, 10 x 14 feet, free from sizing	133	139	2 75			\$3 50	\$2 40		d2 50	33	
40								e27			34	
41								c42			35	
42	Eveners, oak, wagon, full-ironed, narrow track...sets	132	174	50	35	31	f1 10				36	
43								e30			37	
44								e45			38	
45	Eveners, oak, wagon, full-ironed, wide track...sets	54	89	50	35	31	f1 10				39	
46	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, narrow track...sets	116	122	31	20	13	13				40	
47	Eveners, oak, wagon, plain, wide track...sets	14	34	31	20	13	17				41	

a Good elm.

b Per set of 5.

c For 1½ x ½ inch bows.

d With wagons only.

e With stay-chain, clevis, &c.

f With singletrees and all clevises complete.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 13—continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES— continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.) NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, oveners, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size, without boring or mortising or fitting ends of axletrees for skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
				Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.	Big Rapids Wagon Company.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	Jacob T. Van Wyck.	A. Clemens.	Morris Rosenfield.	S. Gregg Young.	
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Louis.	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	New York.	
42	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent: 1½ x 1½ inch, sets	19	20			60	\$0 00					42
43	1½ x 1½ inch, sets	33	34			30	70					43
44	1½ x 1½ inch, sets	16	16			30	80					44
45	1½ x 1½ inch, sets	5				95	90					45
46	1½ x 1½ inch, sets	16	16			1 10	1 05					46
47	2 x 2 inches, sets	16	16			1 25	1 30					47
48	Felloes, oak, wagon, bent: 2 x 2 inches, sets	24	25			1 25	1 20					48
49	2½ x 2½ inches, sets	14	14			1 75	1 70					49
50	2½ x 2½ inches, sets	32	32			1 90	2 10					50
51	Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed: 1½ x 2 inches, cased, sets	142	142	\$1 42	80	90	80				\$1 56	51
52	2 x 2½ inches, cased, sets	28	45	1 58	80	1 00	85				1 82	52
53	2 x 2½ inches, cased, sets	4	2	1 90	80	1 25	1 10				1 95	53
54	2½ x 3 inches, cased, sets	8	2	2 25	90	2 00	1 65				2 60	54

* Per set of 26 pieces.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

CLASS 13—Continued.										
WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.										
NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, eveners, hickory axle $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 ins., hubs 11 x 13 ins., neck-yoke, pole, single-trees, spokes $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 ins.; bolsters and bunks to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood work, including eveners, hound, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and single-trees to be in proportion fully and firmly ironed.			Points of delivery.							
Number.			Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
					Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
	Hounds, oak, wagon:									
1	Front, 3 pieces, cased sets..		168	236	0 62	30	0 45	0 35	.....	1
2	Pole, 2 pieces, cased sets..		374	454	36	20	28	21	.....	2
3	Rear, 2 pieces, cased sets..		201	271	43	20	30	25	.....	3
	Hubs, oak:									
4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 sets..		2	2	1 30	.....	75	70	1 43	4
5	8 x 10 sets..		12	13	1 58	.....	85	75	1 35	5
6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 sets..		5	10	1 67	.....	90	75	1 50	6
7	9 x 12 sets..		4	4	1 85	.....	1 00	90	2 25	7
8	10 x 12 sets..		2	2	2 15	.....	1 30	1 20	2 70	8
	Reaches, oak:									
9	For 3-inch wagon		497	542	54	25	28	25	.....	9
10	For 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wagon		420	470	58	25	28	28	.....	10
11	For 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wagon		304	403	58	25	28	28	.....	11
	Skeins, wagon:									
12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, packed in cases or barrels sets..		12	12	95	.....	1 12	1 07	1 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
13	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8 inches sets..		56	56	1 08	.....	1 22	1 17	1 68	13
14	3 x 9 inches sets..		38	38	1 30	.....	1 50	1 43	2 15	14
15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 inches sets..		14	26	1 60	.....	1 88	1 79	2 61	15
16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 inches sets..		9	12	1 75	.....	2 00	1 90	2 70	16
17	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cased sets..		11	16	2 63	.....	1 50	1 35	.....	17
18									a2 51	18
	Spokes, oak, wagon:									
19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cased sets..		31	40	2 63	.....	1 50	1 35	a1 92	19
20					2 50	.....	1 50	1 40	a2 62	20
21	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, cased sets..		15	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2 00	21
22					2 75	.....	1 50	1 50	a2 82	22
23	2-inch, cased sets..		74	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2 17	23
24					3 05	.....	1 50	1 65	a3 35	24
25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cased sets..		108	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2 67	25
26					3 20	.....	1 50	1 65	a3 35	26
27	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, cased sets..		67	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	a2 67	27
28					3 25	.....	1 65	2 00	a4 20	28
29	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, cased sets..		35	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3 55	29
30					3 40	.....	1 80	2 00	a4 20	30
31	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, cased sets..		2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3 55	31
32					3 75	.....	2 10	2 30	a4 20	32
33	3-inch, cased sets..		6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	a3 55	33
34					4 25	.....	2 40	2 75	a5 18	34
35	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, cased sets..		2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	a4 40	35
36					4 75	.....	2 75	3 00	a5 18	36
37	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, cased sets..		5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a4 40	37
38					04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	b47	c60	d29 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
39					.....	.....	e50	.....	.....	39
40	Springs, for wagon seats, per pound		212	216	.....	.....	f53	.....	.....	40
	a Per set of 52 pieces.				c 60 per pair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 leaf.			e 50 per pair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
	b 47 per pair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$				d 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 x 24.			f 53 per pair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.		

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued. NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, eveners, hickory axle 4½ x 5 ins., hubs 11 x 13 ins., neck-yoke, pole, single-trees, spokes 1½ x 3¼ ins., 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires ½ x 4 ins.; bolsters and bunks to be 3½ ins. thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood work, including evener, hound, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand board, and single-trees to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.		
				Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago or Saint Paul.	Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Chicago.		Kansas City.	
				Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company.	Big Rapids Wagon Company.	S. H. Crane.	Kelly, Maus & Co.	S. Gregg Young.	J. H. Burwell.	M. Rosenfield.	Asa S. Bushnell.		Alex. Caldwell.	H. T. Wakeman.
41	Springs, wagon, elliptic, per pound.....	5	4			05 ³ / ₄	<i>a</i> 06	<i>b</i> 06						41
	Tongues, ash:													
42	for 3-inch wagon.....	347	358	99	75	65	58							42
43	for 3½-inch wagon.....	279	299	1 09	75	65	58							43
44	for 3¾-inch wagon.....	487	537	1 09	75	65	58							44
45	Wagons, 3-spring, capacity 1,200 pounds.....	12	12	70	00				74 00	62 00		90		45
46	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, full ironed, cased.....	550	692	50		26 ³ / ₄	<i>d</i> 25							46
47	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, plain, cased.....	502	672	19		06 ³ / ₄	07	24 ³ / ₄						47
48	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, full ironed, cased.....	433	463	60		34 ³ / ₄	35			65 00				48
49	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, plain, turned to shape and size, cased.....	267	467	21		08 ¹ / ₂	08 ¹ / ₂			25 00				49
	<i>Additional for Carlisle School.</i> (Delivered in Carlisle.)													
50	Springs, platform, 5-leaf, bright, 40 inches long, 1½-inch, coach coupling..... sets.....	10	10			<i>e</i> 9 00	<i>fg</i> 06	<i>g</i> 06				<i>g</i> 06 ¹ / ₂		50
51	Springs, platform, 6-leaf, bright, 38 inches long, 1½-inch, coach coupling..... sets.....	10	10			<i>e</i> 9 00	<i>h</i> 06	<i>g</i> 06				<i>g</i> 06 ¹ / ₂		51
52	Wheels, Sarvin patent XX, height 4 feet, and 3 feet 6 inches, 1½ tread, 1½ spokes, 7-inch hub..... sets.....	20	20			7 50	5 00	48 33				9 00		52
53	Poles, carriage, double bend, with bow, 2½ x 1½ inches.....	20	20			65	60							75 53

a 125 pounds. *e* Per set 2 each, 40 x 38. *h* 1,120 pounds.
b 1½ x 34 and over, black, 06. *f* 1,000 pounds. *i* Per set c. quality, No. 13 flange.
d With ferules, wrought hooks, *g* Per pound.

Prices given must include brake, evener, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce *unsized* duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The size of wagon bodies to be as follows:
 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box.
 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box.
 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.
 3¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—cont'd. Delivered at—	Bidders.	Number awarded.
Chicago.....	Winona Wagon Company..... William C. Nones..... J. F. Doty..... William Morrow..... Big Rapids Wagon Company..... Alex. Caldwell..... Edward A. Webster..... Morris Rosenfield.....	..... ..... ..... 307
Kansas City.....	Winona Wagon Company..... William C. Nones..... J. F. Doty..... William Morrow..... Alex. Caldwell..... Morris Rosenfield.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
Sioux City.....	Winona Wagon Company..... William C. Nones..... J. F. Doty..... William Morrow..... Alex. Caldwell..... Morris Rosenfield.....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....
San Francisco.....	Winona Wagon Company..... Alex. Caldwell..... John Burg.....	..... ..... .....
Omaha.....	John M. Kaul.....	.....
Saint Louis.....	John Burg.....	3

CLASS 13—Continued. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. Delivered at—	Bidders.	Spring seats.	Top boxes.	Truss- rods.
Chicago.....	Winona Wagon Company..... William C. Nones..... J. F. Doty..... William Morrow..... Big Rapids Wagon Company..... Alex. Caldwell..... Edward A. Webster..... Morris Rosenfield.....	\$2 15 1 75 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 50 2 25 1 50	8 in. \$1 85 10 in. 2 00 2 00 1 75 2 00 2 00 2 00	..... ..... ..... ..... 3 00
Kansas City or Sioux City.....	Winona Wagon Company..... William C. Nones..... J. F. Doty..... William Morrow..... Alex. Caldwell..... Morris Rosenfield.....	2 15 1 75 2 00 2 00 2 50 1 50	8 in. 1 85 16 in. 2 00 2 00 1 75 2 00 2 00	..............................
San Francisco.....	John Burg.....	2 00	1 50 2 00 2 25 2 50	.....
Saint Louis.....	John Burg.....	a2 00 a2 50	1 50 2 00 2 25	.....

a Without back.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Size of wagons.									
2½-inch.		3-inch.		3½-inch.		3¾-inch.		Log.	
Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.	Narrow.	Wide.
\$39 50	\$39 50	\$40 50	\$40 50	\$42 00	\$42 00	\$44 00	\$44 00	.....	.....
b33 25	b33 25	b34 25	b34 25	b35 25	b35 25	b36 75	b36 75	b77 50	b77 50
c41 50	c41 50	c43 00	c43 00	c44 50	c44 50	c46 00	c46 00	c71 50	c71 50
d32 75	d32 75	d33 75	d33 75	d34 75	d34 75	d35 25	d35 25	.....	.....
41 00	41 00	43 00	43 00	45 00	45 00	47 00	47 00	75 00	75 00
42 50	42 50	43 50	43 50	44 50	44 50	47 50	47 50	103 50	103 50
33 50	33 50	34 00	34 00	35 00	35 00	36 00	36 00	70 00	70 00
e35 00	e35 00	e36 00	e36 00	e36 00	e36 00	e37 00	e37 00	.....	.....
41 50	41 50	42 50	42 50	44 00	44 00	45 50	45 50	.....	.....
b35 75	b35 75	b36 75	b36 75	b37 75	b37 75	b39 25	b39 25	b77 50	b77 50
f44 00	f44 00	f45 50	f45 50	f47 00	f47 00	f48 50	f48 50	f74 00	f74 00
34 50	34 50	35 50	35 50	36 50	36 50	37 50	37 50	.....	.....
39 00	39 00	40 00	40 00	41 00	41 00	44 00	44 00	100 00	100 00
36 50	36 50	37 50	37 50	37 50	37 50	38 50	38 50	.....	.....
39 50	39 50	40 50	40 50	42 00	42 00	43 00	43 00	.....	.....
b36 75	b36 75	b37 75	b37 75	b38 75	b38 75	b40 25	b40 25	77 50	77 50
44 75	44 75	46 25	46 25	47 75	47 75	49 25	49 25	74 75	74 75
f35 00	f35 00	f36 00	f36 00	f37 00	f37 00	f38 00	f38 00	.....	.....
42 50	42 50	43 50	43 50	44 50	44 50	47 50	47 50	103 50	103 50
36 50	36 50	37 50	37 50	37 50	37 50	38 50	38 50	.....	.....
g h74 00	g h74 00	g h78 00	g h78 00	g h83 00	g h83 00	g h86 00	g h86 00	.....	.....
i h84 00	i h84 00	i h88 00	i h88 00	i h95 00	i h95 00	i h98 00	i h98 00	.....	.....
j64 00	j64 00	j65 00	j65 00	j66 00	j66 00	j69 00	j69 00	j125 00	j125 00
k l50 50	k l50 50	k l52 00	k l52 00	k l53 50	k l53 50	k l56 00	k l56 00	.....	.....
m l54 00	m l54 00	m l56 00	m l56 00	m l58 00	m l58 00	m l60 50	m l60 50	.....	.....
n48 00	n48 00	n49 00	n49 00	n50 00	n50 00	n51 00	n51 00	n75 00	n75 00
a41 50	a42 00	a42 50	a43 00	a43 50	a44 00	a44 50	a45 00	a60 00	a60 00

a 90 days required to fill orders.
 b Best make of Kentucky Wagon Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, known as "Old Hickory" wagons.
 c Deliver at Saint Louis at same price.
 d Deliver at Saint Louis at 25 cents less.
 e Delivered at Saint Louis, Saint Paul, or Omaha at \$1 per wagon more.
 f Deliver at Omaha at same price.
 g Eastern style bed.
 h Spring seat; clip gears; California rivets in wheels; heavily ironed; selected stock.
 i Rack bed.
 j Prices for one or more car-load lots.
 k Iron skeins.
 l Delivered at Burlington, Iowa; freight to San Francisco \$1.34 per 100 pounds additional; with rack stake beds, \$6, \$6.50, \$7, and \$8 extra; 4 months required to fill order.
 m Steel skeins.
 n Deduct \$2 each for top boxes, seats, and locks, if none are wanted; in car lots, or freight equalize if to other points.
 NOTE.—Delivered at all or any points named.
 Prices given must include brake, evener, lower box, neck-yoke, singletrees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce unsized duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The sizes of wagon bodies to be as follows:
 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box.
 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box.
 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.
 3¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of 10 tin. Material for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends, and ¾ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "jacket-cans.")	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Chicago and New York.	New York.	New York.
				H. T. Wakeman.	S. A. Schoonmaker.	Jos. Jay. L. Toeh.
1	Chrome, yellow, in oil..... pounds.	180	180		\$0 12	
2	Coal-tar..... gallons.	28	28		15	
3	Glass, window, 8x10, American, B quality.... boxes.	110	110			
4	Glass, window, 9x12, American, B quality.... do.	16	16			
5	Glass, window, 9x13, American, B quality.... do.	4	4			
6	Glass, window, 9x14, American, B quality.... do.	17	17			
7	Glass, window, 9x15, American, B quality.... do.	13	13			
8	Glass, window, 10x12, American, B quality.... do.	89	89			
9	Glass, window, 10x13, American, B quality.... do.	5	5			
10	Glass, window, 10x14, American, B quality.... do.	61	61			
11	Glass, window, 10x16, American, B quality.... do.	31	31			
12	Glass, window, 10x18, American, B quality.... do.	20	20			
13	Glass, window, 12x14, American, B quality.... do.	23	23			
14	Glass, window, 12x16, American, B quality.... do.	41	41			
15	Glass, window, 12x18, American, B quality.... do.	29	29			
16	Glass, window, 12x22, American, B quality.... do.	13	13			
17	Glass, window, 12x28, American, B quality.... do.	7	7			
18	Glass, window, 12x30, American, B quality.... do.	3	3			
19	Glass, window, 12x36, American, B quality.... do.	1	1			
20	Glass, window, 14x20, American, B quality.... do.	7	7			
21	Glass, window, 16x20, American, B quality.... do.	7	7			
22	Glass, window, 16x22, American, B quality.... do.	4	4			
23	Glass, window, 16x24, American, B quality.... do.	10	10			
24	Glazier's glass-cutters..... do.	20	20			
25				2 50		
26	Japan..... gallons.	107	107		70	\$0 85
27						
28	Lampblack in papers..... pounds.	119	119		10	
29	Lead, red, standard brand, dry..... do.	2, 275	2, 275	d 6	5 3	
30	Lead, white, pure, and best..... do.	15, 275	14, 275	f 6 ½	6	
31						
32	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil..... do.	275	275		5	
33	Oil, harness, in cans, cased..... gallons.	94	94		75	
34						
35	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased..... gallons.	11, 155	11, 155	15 ½		
36	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased..... do.	875	875	75		
37						
38	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased..... do.	1, 610	1, 610	87		
39	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased..... do.	160	160	64		
40	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased..... do.	420	420	23		
41						
42						
43	Oil, sewing-machine..... bottles.	1, 194	1, 194	04 ½		
44	Paint, roof..... gallons.	220	220	50	63	65
45						
46						

a \$3 per 28-gallon barrel. b Dryer, in barrels. c Germantown. d Chicago.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.												
	Chicago.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Louis.	New York.
	S. H. Crane.	New York Coal Tar Chemical Co.	Wm. M. Lawrence.	J. H. Woodhouse.	A. Flagler.	R. A. Robbins.	Peaselee, Gaubert & Co.	Aaron B. Cohn.	Dwight Tredway.	Philip M. Millespaugh.	Graff. M. Aoklin.	Wilks J. Powell.	John A. Walker.
1													
2			\$0 16				\$0 15						
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
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22													
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33													
34													
35													
36													
37													
38													
39													
40													
41													
42													
43													
44													
45													
46													

e Per cwt. f Open market. g Red. h Steel.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 14—Continued. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				H. T. Wakeman.	S. A. Schoonmaker.
				Chicago or New York.	New York.
47	Paper, building.....pounds.	8,350	8,350	\$0 02 ³ / ₁₀	
48				02 ³ / ₁₀	
49					
50	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do...	10,500	10,500	01 ¹ / ₁₀	
51				01 ¹ / ₁₀	
52					
53	Pitch.....do...	1,060	1,060	c45	
54	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....gallons.	757	757	43	
55	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground.....pounds	355	355	12	\$0 08
56	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans.....gallons.	45	45		08
57					08
58	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans.....do...	65	65		08
59					08
60	Whiting.....pounds.	720	720	01	
61					
62	<i>Additional for Carlisle school.</i>				
63	Chrome green, in 2-pound cans, cased.....pounds.	50	50	22	
64	Varnish, coach.....gallons.	10	10	1 75	
65					
66	Glass, window, 9 ¹ / ₂ x 12, American, B quality....boxes	4	4	2 20	
67	Glass, window, 9 ¹ / ₂ x 14, American, B quality....do..	2	2	2 20	
68	Glass, window, 10 x 20, American, B quality....do..	2	2	2 40	
69	Glass, window, 12 x 12, American, B quality....do..	2	2	2 20	
70	Glass, window, 14 x 22, American, B quality....do..	4	4	2 40	
71	Glass, window, 14 x 30, American, B quality....do..	2	2	2 60	
72	Glass, window, 16 x 26, American, B quality....do..	3	3	2 60	
73	Glass, window, 16 x 32, American, B quality....do..	1	1	2 60	
74	Indian red, in oil.....pounds.	20	20	12	
75	Ochre, yellow, dry.....do...	10	10	10	

a Per roll. b Per pound. c Per hundred-weight. d In 1-gallon cans, cased.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.							Number.	
	Jos. J. L. Tock.	S. H. Crane.	New York Coal Tar Chemical Co.	Wm. M. Lawrence.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	A. B. Cohn.		Peaslee Ganbert Co.
	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.		Chicago.
47		\$0 01 ¹ / ₂	a \$3 50		\$3 05				47
48			b 3 00		3 05				48
49			b 10		2 ¹ / ₂				49
50					2 ¹ / ₂				50
51		02 ¹ / ₂	a 1 40		2 15				51
52		02 ¹ / ₂	c 85		2 00				52
53			c 90						53
54			c 95						54
55			05			\$0 03			55
56				\$0 45	39 ¹ / ₂			\$0 43	56
57				11				11	57
58	\$1 05			08		1 05	d \$0 94	90	58
59							d 81		59
60	1 00			90		1 00	e 89	85	60
61							e 75		61
62				01		01 ¹ / ₂		01	62
63									63
64				14		15		13	64
65	1 50			1 50		2 20	f 1 15	g 1 85	65
66							f 1 00		66
67						14		1 99	67
68						14		1 99	68
69						20		2 15	69
70						20		2 15	70
71						20		2 15	71
72						40		2 35	72
73						40		2 35	73
74				14				15	74
75				09				02	75

e In 5-gallon cans, cased. f In 1 package. g Pale. h New York.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, &C. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.		Points of delivery.	
				H. T. Wakeman.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Boilers, wash, IX, tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8 ..dozen.	187 1/2	187 1/2	\$1 15	\$14 40	
2				1 15		
3	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gallons ..do.	95 3/4	95 1/4		4 50	
4	Candle-molds, in stands of 8 molds (per dozen stands) ..do.	11 1/2	11 1/2		2 66	
5	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch ..do.	75	75		49	
6	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top ..do.	16 1/2	16 1/2		a 2 25	
7						
8	Coffee-boilers, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ..dozen.	238 1/2			1 25	
9			56			
10		200	182 1/2			
11						
12	Coffee-boilers, 4 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ..dozen.	188 1/2			1 75	
13						
14		60	60			
15		150	128 1/2			
16	Coffee-boilers, 6 quarts, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle ..dozen.	49 1/2			2 25	
17						
18		19	19			
19		35	30			
20	Coffee-mills, iron hopper, box, No. 3 ..do.	89 1/2	89 1/2	3 10	b 3 45	
21						
22	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1 ..do.	34 1/2	34 1/2	4 39	b 4 80	
23						
24	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle ..do.	1,061 1/2			48	
25		186	186			
26		200	150			
27		875	725			
28	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle ..do.	456 1/2			70	
29						
30		50	100			
31		415	356 1/2			
32	Dippers, water, 1 quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted ..do.	305	305		90	
33						
34		50				
35	Dippers, water, 2 quarts, full size, long iron handles, riveted ..do.	16 1/2	16 1/2		1 75	
36						
37	Funnels, 1 quart, full size, plain tin ..do.	6 1/2	6 1/2		50	
38						
39	Funnels, 2 quarts, full size, plain tin ..do.	3 1/2	3 1/2		75	
40						
41	Graters, nutmeg ..do.	2 3/4	2 3/4		24	
42	Kettles, brass, 2 gallons ..do.	87	87	20	e 20	
43	Kettles, brass, 2 1/2 gallons ..do.	20	20	20	e 20	
44	Kettles, brass, 3 gallons ..do.	21	21	20	e 20	
45	Kettles, brass, 5 gallons ..do.	27	27	20	e 20	
46	Kettles, brass, 6 gallons ..do.	39	39	21	e 20	
47	Kettles, brass, 10 gallons ..do.	35	35	22	e 22	
48	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom ..nests.	678	678			
49						
50	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), plain iron, strapped bottom ..nests.	111	111			
51		131	131			
52	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts ..dozen.				20	
53					20	
54					20	
55	Kettles, galvanized iron, 11 quarts ..do.	61	61		20	
56					20	
57	Kettles, galvanized iron, 14 quarts ..do.	90	90		20	
58					22	
59						

a Packed.

b Charles Parker's.

c New York.

d Chicago.

Points of delivery.		Points of delivery.										Number.
New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Saint Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
				\$14 65								1
					\$4 36							2
	\$1 35			1 89					\$1 40	\$1 45	\$2 00	3
				2 33								4
				1 43								5
				2 14				\$1 43				6
								1 75				7
								1 43				8
									1 20			9
												10
												11
												12
									1 45			13
												14
												15
									1 97			16
									2 25			17
									1 97			18
												19
										2 00		20
												21
									2 75			22
									2 68			23
									2 68			24
	\$3 55					\$3 41						25
	\$3 75					3 10						26
	\$3 30					4 28						27
	\$3 72											28
												29
												30
									45			31
									48			32
									f 40			33
												34
												35
												36
									68			37
									f 49			38
												39
												40
												41
									1 20			42
												43
									45			44
									45			45
									67			46
												47
												48
												49
												50
												51
												52
									1 60			53
									1 30			54
												55
												56
												57
												58
												59

e Per pound.

f Same as furnished heretofore, viz, pierced, with riveted handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

CLASS 15—Continued.
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, &c.—continued.
(Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)

Number.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Lanterns, tubular, safety .....dozen.	11 1/2	11 1/2	b \$6 39	\$0 72
2				c 8 49	
3				d 8 49	
4	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size .....do.	8 1/2	8 1/2		
5					
6	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 quarts .....do.	117 1/2	117 1/2		
7					
8	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14 quarts .....do.	66 1/2	66 1/2		
9					
10	Pans, 1 quart, full size, deep-pudding, stamped-tin, retinned do.	103 1/2	103 1/2		
11	Pans, 2 quart, full size, deep-pudding, stamped-tin, retinned do.	138 1/2	138 1/2		
12	Pans, dish, 12 quarts, full size, IX stamped-tin, retinned .....do.	53 1/2	53 1/2		
13					
14	Pans, dish, 18 quarts, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned .....do.	30 1/2	30 1/2		
15	Pans, dust, Japanned .....do.	41 1/2	41 1/2		
16					
17	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished .....do.	414	414		
18					
19	Pans, tin, 2 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned .....do.	99	99		
20	Pans, tin, 4 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned .....do.	176	176		
21					
22					
23	Pans, tin, 6 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned .....do.	100	100		
24					
25					
26	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly .....do.	195	195		
27	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, dinner .....do.	1,312	1,312		
28	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, pie .....do.	300	300		
29	Punches, tinner's, hollow, 3/4-inch .....do.	3	1-4		
30	Punches, tinner's, hollow, 1/2-inch .....do.	1 1/2	1-12		
31	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 20 .....do.	4 1/2	4 1/2		
32	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40 .....do.	4 1/2	4 1/2		
33	Shears, tinner's, bench, No. 4, Wilcox's .....do.	2	2		
34	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7 .....do.	1	1		
35	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9 .....do.	7	7		
36	Solder .....pounds.	548	548		
37					
38	Soldering-irons, No. 3, 1 1/2 lbs. each .....pairs.	19	19		
39	Spoons, table, tinned-iron .....dozen.	1,233	1,233		
40					
41					
42					
43	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron .....do.	1,200	1,200		
44					
45					
46					
47	Tea-pots, planished tin, 4 pints, round .....do.	5 1/2	5 1/2		
48					
49					
50	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal .....boxes	39	39		
51	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal .....do.	38	38		
52	Tin, sheet, 10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal .....do.	31	31		
53	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal .....do.	46	46		
54	Tin, sheet, 14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX .....do.	1	1		
55	Wash-basins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches .....dozen.	219 1/2	219 1/2		
56					
57	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9 .....pounds.	3,950	3,950		
58	Tin, block .....do.	300	300		

Additional for Carlisle school.

a Packed. b New York. c Chicago. d Wilcox. e Per pound f Each.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.									Number.
	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	
1										1
2		\$8 25		\$7 50						2
3		8 75		7 75						3
4	\$1 00	1 00		1 70						4
5		3 85	\$2 85	2 75		\$3 13	\$3 50	\$3 50		5
6		4 50		3 45		4 01	3 75	3 75		6
7		5 00	3 10	5 25						7
8		50	67	50		52				8
9		2 75	2 85	2 75		76		2 75		9
10		3 30	3 35	3 30						10
11		78	4 15	78				3 30		11
12			70	80						12
13						67				13
14	\$1 40	1 35	1 47	1 47		85				14
15						1 72	1 18			15
16										16
17		53		55		51				17
18										18
19						74				19
20										20
21		95								21
22									95	22
23		1 20								23
24				1 48						24
25										25
26				22		39		1 48		26
27		33		28						27
28		24		25						28
29		24		25						29
30		2 00								30
31		3 00								31
32		1 70								32
33		2 50								33
34						1 46			\$3 90	34
35	3 97	44 50				2 10			1 95	35
36	1 98	42 20							1 18	36
37	1 98	41 35								37
38		11								38
39		13								39
40		13								40
41		15			19	\$0 18	\$2 48			41
42		22			20		2 48			42
43		17			22		3 25			43
44		30			23		1 97			44
45		9			7		1 38			45
46		7 1/2			9		1 38			46
47		12 1/2			11		1 38			47
48		17			10		1 95			48
49					11		95			49
50					42 20	41 45	5 50		2 84	50
51					42 50		6 75			51
52					43 50		2 75			52
53					5 75	5 35				53
54					5 75	5 35				54
55					7 50	6 60				55
56					7 50	6 60				56
57					31 25	24 50				57
58					79	90			76	58
									96	59
					68	53				60
										61
					20	21				62

g Per pound; no sample. A Melys & Talbot grades. - i No sample. j Delivered at Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 16. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				H. T. Wakeman.	J. H. Burwell.
				Chicago or New York.	Chicago or St. Paul.
1	Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 20 gallons actual capacity	2	2		
2	Caldrons, iron, plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity	3	3		
3	Caldron, iron, plain, kettle, 90 gallons actual capacity	1	1		
4	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity	4	4		
5	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity	7	7		
6	Caldron, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity	1	1		
7	Elbows, stove pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	43	43	\$0 09	
8	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	1,336	1,336	707	
9	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	67	67	714	
10	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside	473	473		
11	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside	289	289		
12	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets	100	100		13
13	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets	6,778	7,178		14
14	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets	576	576		16
15	Polish, stove	223	223		
16					
17					
18	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long	48	48		\$4 50
19					
20					
21	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long	174	174		5 25
22					
23					
24	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long	165	225		5 75
25					
26					
27	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long	40	40		8 00
28					
29					
30	Stoves, cooking, coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture complete	7	7		
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39	Stoves, cooking, coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture complete	1	1		
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45	Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture complete	100	50		12 25
46			50		
47					
48					
49					
50					

a Packed in boxes.

b If loose, 5 cents less.

c If less than 5,000 joints are taken, add 1/2 cent per joint.

d Not Crated.

* See pages 138 and 139.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.									
	S. H. Crane.	R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Hotchkiss.	A. R. Morgan.	Carlisle School.	E. S. Barbour.	C. H. Castle.	Phelix Kahn.	A. B. Cohn.	Phillips and But- forty Manu- facturing Com- pany.
	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago or De- troit or St. Louis.	St. Louis, Chi- cago St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kan- sas City, or Carlisle.	All points called for.	New York.	St. Louis.	
1	\$3 00		\$4 00							
2	5 50		7 90					\$3 50		
3	15 00		16 00					8 00		
4	13 00		13 00					16 00		
5	20 00		21 00					16 50		
6	25 50		45 00					35 00		
7	008				\$0 11 1/2				\$0 07	
8	010				12				08	
9	012				17				10	
10	055						\$0 50		35	
11	068						60		45	
12										08
13										09
14										10
15										10
16	2 75	\$5 40	6 58							14
17	4 00	2 50								15
18	5 50									16
19										16
20										17
21										18
22										20
23										20
24										21
25										22
26										23
27										24
28										25
29										26
30										27
31										28
32										28
33										29
34										30
35										31
36										32
37										33
38										34
39										35
40										36
41										36
42										37
43										38
44										38
45										39
46										40
47										41
48										42
49										43
50										44

e Delivered at New York.
f Delivered at Chicago.

g Delivered at Saint Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City.
h Same as 9-inch cook, only a size larger.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 16—Continued. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Chicago or New York.	Chicago or St. Paul.
				H. T. Wakeman.	J. H. Burwell.
51	Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture complete*	321	12 369		\$12 85
52					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60	Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture complete*	209	10 199		14 70
61					
62					
63					
64					
65					
66					
67					
68					
69	Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture complete*	83	17 66		16 80
70					
71					
72					
73					
74					
75	Stove, heating, coal, 14-inch cylinder	1	1		
76					
77	Stoves, heating, coal, 16-inch cylinder	13	13		
78					
79	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch	12	12		
80	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch	11	11		

* Delivered at New York.

† Delivered at Chicago.

* Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea kettle, 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Points of delivery.										Number.
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.		New York.	Chicago or Detroit or St. Louis.	St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, or Carlisle.	All points called for.	New York.	St. Louis.	
			a	\$10 22	\$12 80	\$10 45	\$12 50		\$12 50	51
			a11	05		13 90	15 00			52
			a11	84		13 55	19 00			53
			b11	00		13 95				54
			b11	85						55
			b12	75						56
			c11	80						57
			c12	75						58
			c13	78						59
			a12	55	14 18	12 35	15 50		14 00	60
			a14	14		13 93	18 00			61
			a16	20		15 95	19 50			62
			b13	50		16 35				63
			b15	25						64
			b17	45						65
			c14	51						66
			c16	40						67
			c18	65						68
			a14	86	16 45	15 35	16 25		17 00	69
			a16	87		17 83	19 00			70
			b16	40		18 50				71
			b18	75		18 90				72
			c17	40						73
			c19	63						74
					6 10	5 00				75
						7 00				76
					8 20	7 00	11 50			77
						10 00				78
					10 50	11 00				79
					12 00	12 00				80

‡ Delivered at Saint Paul, Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City.

† Kettle and cover: 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each to be in proportion. other a six-inch pipe.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE. (Delivered packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.
1	Adzes, cast steel, house-carpenter's, square head. dozen.	3½	3½	\$11 80		
2	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 100 pounds. per lb.	6	6		\$0 09	
3	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 140 pounds. do.	4	4		09	
4	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, 200 pounds. do.	5	5		09	
5	Augers, ¾-inch, cast steel, cut with nut. dozen.	3	3	1 65		\$1 49
6	Augers, 1-inch, cast steel, cut with nut. do.	7½	7½	2 85		3 57
7	Augers, 1½-inch, cast steel, cut with nut. do.	7½	7½	2 45		3 11
8	Augers, 1¾-inch, cast steel, cut with nut. do.	6½	6½	4 20		3 78
9	Augers, 2-inch, cast steel, cut with nut. do.	6	6	6 00		5 40
10	Augers, cast steel, hollow, ¾-inch. do.	1-4	1-4	5 20		
11	Augers, cast steel, hollow, ¾-inch. do.	2-3	2-3	9 50		
12	Augers, cast steel, hollow, ¾-inch. do.	1-6	1-6	10 90		
13	Augers, cast steel, hollow, 1-inch. do.	3-4	3-4	10 90		
14	Augers, post hole, 9-inch. do.	2	2	15 00		
15	Awls, cast steel, saddler's, assorted regular. do.	365	365	09		
16	Awls, cast steel, shoemaker's, peg, assorted regular. dozen.	36	36	09		
17	Awls, cast steel, shoemaker's, sewing, assorted regular. dozen.	60	60	09		
18	Axes, assorted, ¾ to 1½ pounds, Yankee pattern. do.	982½	982½	5 93		5 95
19						5 40
20		100				
21	Axes, cast steel, broad, 12-inchcut, single bevel. do.	5 3/4	5 5/8	13 40		
22	Axes, cast steel, hunter's, handled. do.	213½	213½	3 85		
23	Babbit metal, medium quality. pounds.	310	310	07		
24	Bellows, blacksmith's, 36-inch, standard. do.	7	7	7 98		7 95
25	Bellows, blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard. do.	11	11	8 90		8 85
26	Bellows, blacksmith's, 42-inch, standard. do.	1	1	11 50		11 91
27	Bells, cow, wrought, large. dozen.	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 88		2 84
28	Bells, cow, wrought, small. do.	3-4	3-4	1 33		1 42
29	Bells, hand, No. 6, polished. do.	3 7/12	3 7/12	2 32		1 98
30	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds. do.	6	6			216 00
31	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds. do.	2	2			220 00
32	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds. do.	2	2			230 00
33	Belting leather:					
34	2-inch. feet.	90	90	10		
35	3-inch. do.	162	162	16		
36	3½-inch. do.	20		18		
37	4-inch. do.	137	137	22		
38	5-inch. do.	20		27		

a Chicago.

* No sample.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.													
	E. A. Robbins.	E. A. Holmes.	Charles Batcher.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Pinkham, jr.	William A. Hoagland.	A. Flagler.	S. D. Kimbark.	Henry C. Wells.	Marcus M. Pillsbury.	Kelley, Mans & Co.	S. Gregg Young.	H. T. Wakeman.	
	Chicago.	New York, Chicago, St. Paul, or St. Paul.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	
1														1
2	\$10 00			\$11 75										2
3			\$0 09				\$0 09	\$0 09			\$0 09	\$0 09		3
4			09				09	09			09	09		4
5			09				09	09			09	09		5
6				1 60			1 62	09						6
7				2 80			2 80	09						7
8				3 40			3 40	09						8
9				4 15			4 15	09						9
10				5 95			5 93	09						10
11														11
12														12
13				13 50										13
14				07									14 84	14
15							07						09	15
16				*08			07						03	16
17				*10			10							17
18				*07			07						06	18
19	5 50	6 00		4 95					\$5 40				6 00	19
20	5 00			5 45										20
21										\$5 90				21
22										5 25				22
23	13 00													23
24	3 85			4 10			3 59							24
25							3 68							25
26							06						06	26
27				05	07		07		08					27
28				7 70					11					28
29				8 55					7 09		7 75	18 50		29
30				11 55					7 60		8 55	20 90		30
31									10 26		12 15	25 70		31
32														32
33				2 05			*2 18							33
34	\$17 40												12 50	34
35	21 40												19 50	35
36	32 40												22 50	36
37					\$0 10		\$0 06						10	37
38							08						16	38
39							09						16	39
40							14						20	40
41							11						20	41
42							17						24	42
43							13						19	43
44							18						17	44
45							17						30	45
46							25							46

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.
				New York and Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Belting, leather:				
2	6-inch.....feet.	100	100		\$0 33
3	7-inch.....do..	20			36
4	8-inch.....do..	175	175		44
5	12-inch.....do..	55	55		67
6	Belting, rubber:				
7	3-ply, 3-inch.....feet.	20	20	a\$0 10 ¹ / ₁₀	06
8	3-ply, 4-inch.....do..	40	40	a13 ¹ / ₁₀	10
9	3-ply, 6-inch.....do..	20		a20 ¹ / ₁₀	15
10	3-ply, 8-inch.....do..	20		a28	20
11	4-ply, 3-inch.....do..	30	30	a12 ¹ / ₁₀	08¹/₂
12	4-ply, 4-inch.....do..	20		a16 ¹ / ₁₀	12
13	4-ply, 6-inch.....do..	150	150	a24 ¹ / ₁₀	18
14	4-ply, 8-inch.....do..	30	30	a33 ¹ / ₁₀	24
15	4-ply, 10-inch.....do..	20		a42 ¹ / ₁₀	30
16	4-ply, 12-inch.....do..	340	340	a52	38
17	4-ply, 14-inch.....do..	20		a61 ¹ / ₁₀	44
18	Bits, auger:				
19	c. s., 1/2-inch.....dozen.	22 ¹ / ₂	22¹/₂		1 02
20	3/4-inch.....do..	27	27		1 10
21	1-inch.....do..	25 ¹ / ₂	25¹/₂		1 19
22	1 1/4-inch.....do..	13 ¹ / ₂	13¹/₂		1 53
23	1 1/2-inch.....do..	22 ¹ / ₂	22¹/₂		1 86
24	1 3/4-inch.....do..	18 ¹ / ₂	18¹/₂		2 72
25	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, 1/4 to 3/4-inch.....do..	17 ¹ / ₂	17¹/₂		
26	Boils, carriage:				
27	1.....per 100	2,000	2,000	c24	27
28	1 1/4.....do..	4,125	4,125	c24	27
29	2.....do..	5,125	5,125	c26	29
30	2 1/2.....do..	3,485	3,485	c28	31
31	3.....do..	4,325	4,325	c30	33
32	3 1/2.....do..	1,550	1,550	c32	35
33	4.....do..	2,750	2,750	c33	37
34	4 1/2.....do..	950	950	c35	39
35	5.....do..	1,500	1,500	c37	41
36	5 1/2.....do..	2,550	2,550	c42	46
37	6.....do..	3,200	3,200	c45	50
38	6 1/2.....do..	4,650	4,650	c49	54
39	7.....do..	1,435	1,435	c56	62

a Delivered at New York.

b Delivered at New York or Chicago.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.											Number.					
	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.	Charles Betcher.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Pinkham, Jr.	Wm. A. Hoagland.	A. Flagler.	M. C. G. White.	S. M. Kimbark.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	S. Gregg Young.		H. T. Wakeman.				
	New York.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or Saint Louis.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.		New York and Chicago.				
1		\$0 24			\$0 23	\$0 20 ¹ / ₂						a\$0 33	1				
2		40			39	24 ¹ / ₂						040	2				
3		46			44	36 ¹ / ₂						045	3				
4		70			67	27 ¹ / ₂						070	4				
5						41 ¹ / ₂							5				
6						42 ¹ / ₂							6				
7						63 ¹ / ₂							7				
8													8				
9		510			07 ¹ / ₂	06 ¹ / ₂							9				
10						09							10				
11		511			08	08 ¹ / ₂							11				
12						12							12				
13		517			14	13 ¹ / ₂							13				
14						16							14				
15		523			19	18 ¹ / ₂							15				
16						24 ¹ / ₂							16				
17		511 ¹ / ₂			08 ¹ / ₂	08							17				
18						11							18				
19		514			11 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂							19				
20						11							20				
21		520			15	14 ¹ / ₂							21				
22						17							22				
23		527			22	21 ¹ / ₂							23				
24						21 ¹ / ₂							24				
25		535			29	29 ¹ / ₂							25				
26						38							26				
27		555			35 ¹ / ₂	33 ¹ / ₂							27				
28						46 ¹ / ₂							28				
29		557			42 ¹ / ₂	41							29				
30						54							30				
31		\$0 51			\$0 88							\$0 99	a 91	31			
32		87 ¹ / ₂			96							1 07 ¹ / ₂	c1 00	32			
33		94 ¹ / ₂			1 03							1 16	c1 05	33			
34		1 21 ¹ / ₂			1 32							1 49	c1 45	34			
35		1 45 ¹ / ₂			1 62							1 82	c1 75	35			
36		1 16			2 38							2 64	c2 25	36			
37					30									37			
38					\$0 27	24						\$0 24 ¹ / ₂	\$0 25	\$0 27	59	c27	38
39						24						24 ¹ / ₂	27	29	59	c27	39
40						26						26 ¹ / ₂	29	31	62	c29	40
41						28						28	29	31	65	c31	41
42						33						30	31	33	68	c33	42
43						35						31 ¹ / ₂	32	35	70	c35	43
44						37						33 ¹ / ₂	34	37	73	c37	44
45						39						35	36	39	75	c39	45
46						41						37	38	41	78	c41	46
47						45						41 ¹ / ₂	43	46	92	c43	47
48						48						45	46	50	99	c45	48
49						48						48 ¹ / ₂	50	54	1 05	c47	49
50						47						55 ¹ / ₂	57	62	1 17	c49	50

c Delivered at Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.
				Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Bolts, square head and nut:				
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3	200	200	\$1 05	\$1 15
3	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	225	225	1 10	1 22
4	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	200	200	1 16	1 30
5	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75	1 22	1 37
6	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	75	75	1 27	1 45
7	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6	150	150	1 39	1 57
8	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	150	150	1 50	1 68
9	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 8	925	925	1 18	1 32
10	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4	625	625	1 24	1 40
11	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	500	500	1 29	1 48
12	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5	875	675	1 35	1 55
13	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	400	400	1 41	1 62
14	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6	750	750	1 46	1 69
15	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	350	350	1 58	1 79
16	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 8	350	350	1 69	1 89
17	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 9	300	300	1 87	2 00
18	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7	275	275	2 41	2 75
19	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 8	375	375	2 60	3 00
19	Bolts, tire:				
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,175	1,175		18
21	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	975	975		20
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	875	875		22
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,975	1,975		23
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2	2,225	2,225		25
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,475	1,475		28
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3	600	600		30
27	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2	250	250		34
28	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	200		37
29	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3	650	650		40
30	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	150		43
31	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob ..	62	62		07 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	Borax, refined	730	730		12
33	Borers, hub	2	2		21 00
34	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep	7	7	4 50	4 50
35	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$	7 90	7 50
36	Brass, sheets, Nos. 14 to 18 gauge	7	7		13 00
37	Brass, sheets, No. 22 gauge	10			21
38					21

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.
				Chi- cago.	New York.	New York.
1	Chalk-lines, medium size.....dozen.	24½	24½	\$0 15		\$0 12½
2						18
3	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ½ x 6 inches...do.	2½	2½	1 35		
4	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled do.	1½	1½	7 60		
5	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, ¼-inch, handled do.	2½	2½	1 90	\$1 68	
6	1-inch.....do.	1½	1½	1 90	1 68	
7	1-inch.....do.	4½	4½	2 12	1 89	
8	1-inch.....do.	4½	4½	2 60	2 31	
9	1-inch.....do.	4½	4½	2 85	2 52	
10	1½-inch.....do.	1½	1½	3 09	2 73	
11	1½-inch.....do.	2½	2½	3 32	2 94	
12	2-inch.....do.	1½	1½	3 80	3 36	
13	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, ¼-inch, handled					
14	dozen.....do.	1½	1½	2 85	2 52	
15	Chisels, ¼-inch.....do.	1½	1½	2 85	2 52	
16	½-inch.....do.	3	3	2 85	2 52	
17	¾-inch.....do.	7	7	3 32	2 94	
18	1-inch.....do.	7½	7½	3 80	3 36	
19	1½-inch.....do.	1½	1½	4 27	3 78	
20	1½-inch.....do.	6½	6½	4 75	4 20	
21	2-inch.....do.	1½	1½	5 70	5 04	
22	Clamps, carpenters', iron to open 6 inches...do.	3½	3½	4 80	3 65	
23	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch.....do.	2½	2½	18 00		
24	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of					
25	100 feet.....feet.	10,500	10,500	22	27	22
26				28	20½	
27	Compasses, carpenters', 6-inch, cast steel dozen.	1½	1½	1 32	90	
28	Compasses, carpenters', 8-inch, cast steel.....do.	2½	2½	1 85	1 24	
29	Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case.....do.	5-12	2 50			
30	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes...per lb.	32	32	04	03½	
31	Curry-combs, tinned iron, 8-bars.....dozen.	16½	16½		1 40	
32	Dividers, 8 inches long, c. s., wing.....do.	2	2	2 38	1 69	
33	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing.....do.	1½	1½	3 25	2 25	
34	Drills, blacksmiths'.....do.	1½	1½	21 70		
35	Drills, breast.....do.	½	3-4	24 00		
36	Drills, hand, light, for metal.....do.	1		12 00		
37	Faucets, brass, racking ¼-inch loose key.....do.	1		4 80		
38	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do.	4½	4		33	
39	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch.....do.	28	28	98	1 05	97
40	12-inch.....do.	34	34	1 98	2 09	1 99
41	16-inch.....do.	24½	24½	3 95	4 16	3 85
42	Files, flat, wood, 12-inch.....do.	11½	11	1 98	2 09	1 99
43	14-inch.....do.	20½	20	2 70	2 94	2 70
44	Files, gunsmiths', assorted.....do.	14½	14	2 62		70
45	Files, half-round, bastard, 8-inch.....do.	13½	13	1 09	1 14	1 05
46	10-inch.....do.	19½	19	1 54	1 62	1 55
47	12-inch.....do.	17½	17	2 14	2 25	2 15
48	Files, mill-saw, 6-inch.....do.	8	8	63	67	62
49	8-inch.....do.	27	27	91	96	89
50	10-inch.....do.	32½	32	1 30	1 37	1 25
51	12-inch.....do.	49½	49	1 83	1 93	1 75
52	14-inch.....do.	27	27	2 52	2 76	2 52
53	Files, round, bastard, 6-inch.....do.	17	17	67	67	62
54	8-inch.....do.	4½	4	96	96	89
55	10-inch.....do.	4½	4	1 27	1 37	1 25
56	12-inch.....do.	8½	8	1 93	1 93	1 75
57	14-inch.....do.	2	2	2 76	2 76	2 52
58	Files, square, bastard, 12 inch.....do.	6½	6	1 93	1 93	1 75

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	C. H. Conover.	A. Flagler.	M. C. G. Witte.	S. D. Kimbark.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	S. Gregg Young.	H. T. Wakeman.	Charles Betcher.	Points of delivery.											
									Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	St. Paul.				
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Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				R. Murray.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.
				Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.
1	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.—					
2	2 lbs.....	15	15	\$0 24	\$0 26	
3	4 lbs.....	21	21	42	52	
4	6 lbs.....	9	9	60	58	
5	8 lbs.....	23	23	80	78	
6	10 lbs.....	8	8	1 00	97	
7	12 lbs.....	2	2	1 20	1 17	
8	Hammers, stone, solid c. s.—					
9	5 lbs.....	33	33		57	65
10	8 lbs.....	1			90	78
11	12 lbs.....	6	6	1 40	1 17	
12	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern.....dozen.	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 75	1 15	
13	Handles, awl, ordinary peg.....do.	212	2 12		15	
14	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing.....do.	78	78		15	
15	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, handled.....do.	10 7/8	10 7/8	\$6 95		
16	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2.....do.	97 1/2	97 1/2	3 85		
17	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T—					
18	8-inch.....do.	49	49	1 38	1 47	
19	10-inch.....do.	13	13	2 17	2 23	
20	12-inch.....do.	6	6	2 93	3 04	
21	Hinges, heavy, strap—					
22	8-inch.....do.	45	45	1 27	1 30	
23	10-inch.....do.	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 98	2 03	
24	12-inch.....do.	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 75	2 85	
25	Hinges, light, strap—					
26	6-inch.....do.	63 1/2	63 1/2	48	51	
27	8-inch.....do.	35	35	70	75	
28	10-inch.....do.	22 1/2	22 1/2	99	1 05	
29	12-inch.....do.	10 1/2	10 1/2	1 69	1 90	
30	Hinges, light, strap, and T—					
31	6-inch.....do.	34 1/2	34 1/2	42	45	
32	8-inch.....do.	17	17	50	54	
33	10-inch.....do.	9	9	90	72	
34	Iron, band—					
35	1/2 x 2.....pounds.	450	450	2 60		
36	1/2 x 1.....do.	1,250	1,250	2 15		
37	1/2 x 1 1/2.....do.	300	300	2 15		
38	1/2 x 1.....do.	1,250	1,250	2 05		
39	1/2 x 1 1/2.....do.	775	775	2 05		
40	1/2 x 2.....do.	1,850	1,850	2 05		
41	1/2 x 3.....do.	975	975	2 05		
42	1/2 x 3 1/2.....do.	220	220	2 05		
43	1/2 x 1.....do.	650	650	2 15		
44	1/2 x 2.....do.	200	200	2 05		
45	1/2 x 3.....do.	200	200	2 05		
46	1/2 x 3 1/2.....do.	50		2 05		
47	1/2 x 3 1/2.....do.	40	40	2 05		
48	Iron, boiler, 1/2-inch.....do.	100	100	2 75		
49	Iron, flat-bar—					
50	1/2 x 1.....do.	540	540	2 65		
51	1/2 x 2.....do.	990	990	2 15		
52	1/2 x 1.....do.	2,230	2,230	1 90		
53	1/2 x 1 1/2.....do.	1,580	1,580	1 90		
54	1/2 x 1 1/2.....do.	740	740	1 85		
55	1/2 x 1 1/2.....do.	300	300	1 85		
56	1/2 x 2.....do.	1,450	1,450	1 85		
57	1/2 x 2 1/2.....do.	450	450	1 85		
58	1/2 x 4.....do.	100	100	1 85		
59	1/2 x 2.....do.	500	500	1 85		
60	1/2 x 2 1/2.....do.	150	150	1 85		
61	1/2 x 2 1/2.....do.	400	400	1 85		
62	1/2 x 3 1/2.....do.	100	100	1 85		
63	1/2 x 4.....do.	100	100	2 50		
64	1/2 x 4.....do.	50		2 10		
65	1/2 x 4.....do.	250	250	2 10		

a Dozen.

b Pound.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.	R. A. Robins.	E. A. Bolmes.	Chas. Retcher.	C. H. Conover.	Albert Flagler.	M. C. G. Witte.	S. D. Kimbark.	Kelley, Mans & Co.	S. Gregg Young.	H. T. Wakefield.								
												Points of delivery.							
												New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
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c New York.

d Per dozen pieces.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.		
				S. H. Crane.	Charles Betcher.	C. H. Conover.	S. D. Kimbark.	Kelley, Mans & Co.			
				Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.			
1	Iron, flat-bar, by 1.....pounds.	1,325	1,325	\$1 85	\$2 00				\$1 75	\$1 80	1
2	Iron, flat-bar, by 1½.....do.	1,550	1,550	1 70	1 90				1 65	1 70	2
3	Iron, flat-bar, by 1¾.....do.	1,675	1,675	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	3
4	Iron, flat-bar, by 2.....do.	800	800	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	4
5	Iron, flat-bar, by 2½.....do.	150	150	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	5
6	Iron, flat-bar, by 3.....do.	500	500	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	6
7	Iron, flat-bar, by 3½.....do.	50	50	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	7
8	Iron, flat-bar, by 4.....do.	250	250	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	8
9	Iron, flat-bar, by 4½.....do.	350	350	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	9
10	Iron, flat-bar, by 5.....do.	100	100	2 05	2 20				1 95	2 00	10
11	Iron, flat-bar, by 1.....do.	1,150	1,150	1 85	2 00				1 75	1 80	11
12	Iron, flat-bar, by 1½.....do.	3,600	3,600	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	12
13	Iron, flat-bar, by 1¾.....do.	900	900	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	13
14	Iron, flat-bar, by 2.....do.	1,150	1,150	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	14
15	Iron, flat-bar, by 2½.....do.	100	100	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	15
16	Iron, flat-bar, by 3.....do.	1,200	1,200	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	16
17	Iron, flat-bar, by 3½.....do.	400	400	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	17
18	Iron, flat-bar, by 4.....do.	550	550	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	18
19	Iron, flat-bar, by 4½.....do.	150	150	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	19
20	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	50	50	5 50	4 80				1 55	1 60	20
21	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	425	425	4 50	4 80				4 55	4 60	21
22	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	1,010	1,010	3 10	3 30				3 05	3 10	22
23	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	940	940	2 80	3 00				2 75	2 80	23
24	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	1,020	1,020	2 80	3 00				2 75	2 80	24
25	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	200	200	2 35	2 50				2 25	2 30	25
26	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	600	600	2 35	2 50				2 25	2 30	26
27	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	50	50	2 35	2 50				2 25	2 30	27
28	Iron, half-round, ¾-inch.....do.	50	50	2 35	2 50				2 25	2 30	28
29	Iron, Juniata, ½ by 2.....do.	25	25	3 50	6 00				3 50	3 50	29
30	Iron, Juniata, ½ by 2.....do.	50	50	3 00	5 30				3 00	3 10	30
31	Iron, Juniata, ½ by 2.....do.	25	25	3 00	5 20				2 75	2 80	31
32	Iron, Juniata, ½ by 2.....do.	50	50	3 00	3 80				2 75	3 00	32
33	Iron, Juniata, ½ by 1.....do.	150	150	3 00	3 80				2 75	2 80	33
34	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25.....pounds.	900	900	07		\$0 5½		06			34
35	Iron, Juniata, sheet, 28 inches, No. 25.....pounds.	900	900	06		4½		06			35
36	Iron, nail-rod, ¾ by ¾.....do.	1,075	1,075	4 75	5 25				4 10	4 90	36
37	Iron, Norway, ¾ by 1.....do.	1,125	1,125	3 95	4 20				3 70	3 95	37
38	Iron, Norway, 1-inch square.....do.	1,000	1,000	3 75	4 00				3 50	3 75	38
39	Iron, ¾-oval, ¾ by ¾.....do.	200	200	2 45	3 30				2 25	3 10	39
40	Iron, ¾-oval, ¾ by ¾.....do.	475	475	2 25	3 00				2 25	2 80	40
41	Iron, oval, ¾ to 1, assorted.....do.	1,010	1,010	2 75	2 60				2 25	2 40	41

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.		
				S. H. Crane.	Charles Betcher.	C. H. Conover.	S. D. Kimbark.	Kelley, Mans & Co.			
				Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.			
1	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....pounds.	950	950	\$2 60	\$2 80				\$2 55	\$2 60	1
2	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	1,975	1,975	2 40	2 60				2 35	2 40	2
3	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	3,565	3,565	2 20	2 40				2 15	2 20	3
4	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	3,045	3,045	2 00	2 20				1 95	2 00	4
5	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	3,915	3,915	2 00	2 20				1 95	2 00	5
6	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	2,145	2,145	1 85	2 00				1 75	1 80	6
7	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	4,350	4,350	1 85	2 00				1 75	1 80	7
8	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	3,465	3,465	1 75	1 90				1 65	1 70	8
9	Iron, round, ¾-inch.....do.	1,115	1,115	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	9
10	Iron, round, 1-inch.....do.	2,500	2,500	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	10
11	Iron, round, 1¼-inch.....do.	1,105	1,105	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	11
12	Iron, round, 1½-inch.....do.	350	350	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	12
13	Iron, sheet, ¾-inch thick.....do.	1,350	1,350	2 30	2 40						13
14	Iron, sheet, ¾-inch thick.....do.	100	100	2 30	2 40						14
15	Iron, sheet, ¾-inch thick.....do.	50	50	2 30	2 40						15
16	Iron, sheet, No. 16.....do.	175	175	2 30	2 40						16
17	Iron, sheet, No. 20.....do.	325	325	2 30	2 40				\$2 45		17
18	Iron, sheet, No. 22.....do.	225	225	2 30	2 40				\$2 55		18
19	Iron, sheet, No. 24.....do.	475	475	2 30	2 40				\$2 65		19
20	Iron, sheet, No. 25.....do.	225	225	2 30	2 40				\$2 65		20
21	Iron, sheet, No. 26.....do.	2,225	2,225	2 30	2 40				\$2 75		21
22	Iron, square, ¾-inch.....do.	50		2 50	2 80				2 55	2 60	22
23	Iron, square, ¾-inch.....do.	100	100	2 20	2 40				2 15	2 20	23
24	Iron, square, ¾-inch.....do.	725	725	2 00	2 20				1 95	2 00	24
25	Iron, square, ¾-inch.....do.	475	475	1 85	2 00				1 75	1 80	25
26	Iron, square, ¾-inch.....do.	1,150	1,150	1 75	1 90				1 65	1 70	26
27	Iron, square, 1-inch.....do.	200	200	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	27
28	Iron, square, 1¼-inch.....do.	50	50	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	28
29	Iron, square, 1½-inch.....do.	100	100	1 70	1 80				1 55	1 60	29
30	Iron, Swede, ¾ by ¾.....do.	100	100	5 50	8 50				5 50	5 30	30
31	Iron, Swede, ¾ by ¾.....do.	100	100	5 25	7 30					5 30	31
32	Iron, Swede, ¾ by 1.....do.	100	100	5 00	6 40				4 20	5 10	32
33	Iron, Swede, ¾ by 1.....do.	100	100	4 75	6 00				4 50	4 75	33
34	Iron, Swede, ¾ by 1.....do.	445	445	3 95	6 00				3 70	3 95	34
35	Iron, Swede, ¾ by 1½.....do.	420	420	3 85	5 90				3 50	3 85	35
36	Iron, Swede, ¾ by 2.....do.	470	470	3 75	5 80				3 50	3 75	36
37	Iron, Swede, ¾ by 2½.....do.	170	170	3 75	5 80				3 50	3 75	37

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered.		Quantity awarded.		Points of delivery.	
							Chicago.	Chicago.
1	Knives and forks.....	pairs.	7,980	7,980		\$0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2						07 $\frac{1}{2}$		
3	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....	doz.	549 $\frac{1}{2}$	549$\frac{1}{2}$		80		
4						87		
5						98		
6						1 20		
7	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles.....	pairs.	74	74		48		
8								
9	Knives, chopping.....	dozen.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$		1 16		
10								
11	Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....	do.	23	23	\$4 18	5 25		
12	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....	do.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	4 60	6 00		
13	Knives, horse-shoeing.....	do.	7	7		3 25		
14	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster.....	do.	176 $\frac{1}{2}$	176$\frac{1}{2}$		1 20		
15						1 46		
16						1 48		
17	Knives, saddlers'.....	do.	1	1		13 00		
18	Knives, shoemakers', square point, No. 3.....	do.	5	5		75		
19	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....	doz.	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36$\frac{1}{2}$		1 34		
20	Ladles, melting, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bowl.....	do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$				
21	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern.....	do.	55	55		27		
22	Lead, in bars.....	pounds.	180	180		04 $\frac{1}{2}$		
23	Locks, cupboard, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....	dozen.	11	11		1 35		
24	Locks, drawer, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....	do.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19$\frac{1}{2}$		1 40		
25	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....	do.	56	56		1 95		
26	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....	do.	36	36		3 45		
27	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....	do.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22$\frac{1}{2}$		5 50		
28	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....	do.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12$\frac{1}{2}$		7 25		
29	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....	do.	8	8		1 95		
30	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....	dozen.	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	62$\frac{1}{2}$		4 87		
31						2 50		
32	Mainsprings for gun-locks.....	do.	5	5				
33	Mallets, carpenters', hickory.....	do.	2	2		1 75		
34	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....	do.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	6 80	5 85		
35	Nails, casing, 6d.....	pounds.	1,800	1,800		b3 34		
36						c3 54		
37						f3 64		
38						g3 59		
39						h3 64		
40	Nails, casing, 8d.....	do.	3,400	3,400		b3 09		
41						c3 29		
42						f3 39		
43						g3 34		
44						h3 39		

a Delivered at New York. b Delivered at Chicago. c No. 112. d Delivered at New York or Chicago.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.											
	Chicago and New York.	Chicago and New York.	New York.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
1	a\$0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 05 $\frac{1}{100}$			\$0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$				\$0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$			\$0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	b05 $\frac{1}{2}$								12			
3	c03											
4	d05 $\frac{1}{2}$											
5	e77 $\frac{1}{2}$	79			98			84				80
6	f580	88										
7	g75											
8	a50	55										50
9	b44											37
10	c53											
11	d1 75											90
12	e1 00							\$0 50				
13	f9 87							1 15				
14	g4 20				4 62			3 96	3 80			4 73
15	h4 41							4 15				
16	i4 62				5 00			4 38	4 20			5 73
17	j4 83							4 55				
18								3 00				
19				\$3 00	2 95			3 00		\$3 45	\$2 55	\$3 24
20					3 08							\$3 99
21	a2 30											1 60
22	b2 10											
23	c2 42											
24	d2 20											
25	e70							12 25				13 50
26	f1 27							65				
27	g1 35											1 19
28										2 50		
29												
30												
31												
32												1 20
33												
34												
35								1 29				
36								1 03				
37								2 10				
38								1 98				b1 92
39								3 70				b3 00
40								3 32				
41								6 27				b4 25
42								5 10				
43								7 79				b5 25
44								1 98				1 95
45												
46								4 88	6 00			
47												
48												
49												1 20
50												
51												
52								95				
53								95				
54								95				
55												
56												
57												
58								1 84				
59								6 00				5 60
60								6 25		6 50		
61								d5 70				

e Delivered at Saint Paul. f Delivered at Sioux City. g Delivered at Omaha. h Delivered at Kansas City.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	Class 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.
				Points of delivery.
				Chicago.
1	Nails, 6d., cut..... per 100 pounds.	5,950	5,950	a \$2 59
2				b 2 79
3				c 2 59
4	Nails, 8d., cut..... pounds.	25,900	25,900	d 2 64
5				a 2 34
6				b 2 54
7				c 2 64
8	Nails, 10d., cut..... do..	27,400	27,400	d 2 59
9				a 2 09
10				b 2 29
11				c 2 39
12	Nails, 12d., cut..... do..	7,000	7,000	d 2 34
13				a 2 09
14				b 2 29
15				c 2 39
16	Nails, 20d., cut..... do..	16,350	16,350	d 2 34
17				a 2 09
18				b 2 29
19				c 2 39
20	Nails, 30d., cut..... do..	9,400	9,400	d 2 34
21				a 2 09
22				b 2 29
23				c 2 39
24	Nails, 40d., cut..... do..	6,500	6,500	d 2 34
25				a 2 09
26				b 2 29
27				c 2 39
28	Nails, 60d., cut..... do..	2,300	2,300	d 2 34
29				a 2 09
30				b 2 29
31				c 2 39
32	Nails, fence, 8d..... do..	3,600	3,600	d 2 34
33				a 2 34
34				b 2 54
35				c 2 64
36	Nails, 10d..... do..	2,950	2,950	d 2 59
37				a 2 09
38				b 2 29
39				c 2 39
40	Nails, 12d..... do..	900	900	d 2 34
41				a 2 09
42				b 2 29
43				c 2 39
44	Nails, finishing, 6d..... do..	600	600	d 2 34
45				a 3 84
46				b 4 04
47				c 4 14
48	Nails, finishing, 8d..... do..	1,050	1,050	d 4 09
49				a 3 59
50				b 3 79
51				c 3 89
52				d 3 84
53	Nails, horseshoe, No. 6..... do..	1,280	1,280	
54	Nails, horseshoe, No. 7..... do..	1,745	1,745	
55	Nails, horseshoe, No. 8..... do..	1,480	1,480	
56	Nails, lath, 3d..... do..	2,150	2,150	a 3 59
57				b 3 79
58				c 3 89
59	Nails, oxshoe, No. 5..... do..	200	200	d 3 84

a Delivered at Chicago.
b Delivered at Saint Paul.

c Delivered at Sioux City or Kansas City.
d Delivered at Omaha.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Chas. Betoher.	C. H. Conover.	S. D. Kimbark.	G. V. Smith.	Kelley, Mans & Co.	S. Gregg Young.	H. T. Wakeman.
	Points of delivery.						
	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.
1	\$2 75	\$2 59			\$2 59		\$2 75
2							
3							
4							
5	2 50	2 34			2 34		2 50
6							
7							
8							
9							2 25
10							
11							
12							
13	2 25	2 09			2 09		2 25
14							
15							
16							
17	2 25	2 09			2 09		2 25
18							
19							
20	2 25	2 09			2 09		2 25
21							
22							
23							
24	2 25	2 09			2 09		2 25
25							
26							
27							
28	2 25	2 09			2 09		2 25
29							
30							
31							
32	2 50	2 34			2 34		2 50
33							
34							
35							
36	2 25	2 09			2 09		2 25
37							
38							
39							
40	2 25	2 09			2 09		2 25
41							
42							
43							
44							
45	4 00	3 84			3 84		4 10
46							
47							
48	3 75	3 59			3 59		3 75
49							
50							
51							
52							
53	18 00	18 00	\$17 00	\$14 00	18 75	\$21 75	15 00
54						18 25	
55	17 00	17 25	15 75	12 00	18 25	19 90	14 00
56						17 00	
57	16 00	16 50	15 00	11 00	16 50	19 20	14 00
58						16 25	
59	5 50				3 59		5 35
60							
61							
62							
63	21 00		28 00	16 00			20 00

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.
				Chicago.	New York.
1	Planes, plow, beechwood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s.			\$3 85	\$3 45
2	Planes, skew-rabbit, ½-inch	12	12	4 90	4 35
3	1-inch	7	7	43	39
4	1-inch	8	8	43	39
5	1½-inch	8	8	49	45
6	Planes, smooth, double-iron, c. s.	36	36	55	48
7	Pliers, flat-nose, 7-inch dozen	1½	1½	2 60	
8	round-nose, 7-inch do.	1½	11-12		
9	side-cutting, 7-inch do.	1½	1½	9 00	
10	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 . . do.	10½	10½	74	65
11	conductors', assorted shapes of holes do.	4	3-4		
12	rotary-spring, 4 tubes do.	1	1	7 15	
13	spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes do.	44	44	2 20	
14	Putty, in bladders pounds	2, 205	2,205	2 2	
15	Rasps, horse, 14-inch dozen	28, 7 ₁₀	28, 7₁₀	3 24	
16	16-inch do.	16	16	4 60	4 61
17	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch do.	13, 7 ₁₀	13, 7₁₀	2 40	2 40
18	flat, 14-inch do.	8½	8½	3 39	3 39
19	half-round, 12-inch do.	7½	7½	2 60	2 60
20	half-round, 14-inch do.	10½	10½	3 60	3 64
21	Resin, common pounds	525	525	2	
22	Rivet-sets, No. 2 dozen	2, 7 ₁₀	2, 7₁₀	2 62	
23	No. 3 do.	1½	1½	2 50	
24	Rivets and burs, copper, ½-inch, No. 8 pounds	67	67	18	18½
25	¾-inch, No. 8 do.	96	96	18	18½
26	1-inch, No. 8 do.	124	124	18	18½
27	¾-inch, No. 8 do.	113	113	18	18½
28	1-inch, No. 8 do.	69	69	18	18½
29	Rivets and burs, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	33	33	15	15½
30	¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	9	9	15	15½
31	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	3	3	15	15½
32	¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	1	1	15	15½
33	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	3	3	15	15½
34	Rivets, iron, ½-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	45	45	10	10
35	¾-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	13	13	10	10
36	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	10	10	10	10
37	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head do.	39	39	10	10
38	¾×2 inches, flat-head do.	184	184	6	6
39	½×4 inches, flat-head do.	74	74	6	6
40	¾×1½ inches, flat-head do.	107	107	5	5
41	1×2 inches, flat-head do.	117	117	5	5
42	1×2½ inches, flat-head do.	219	219	5	5
43	1×3 inches, flat-head do.	82	82	5	5
44	1×4 inches, flat-head do.	222	222	5	5
45	1×6 inches, flat-head do.	10	10	10	10
46	to 3 inches, flat-head do.	5	5	6	6
47	Rivets, tinned-iron, 12-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.	47	47	18	16
48	16-ounce, in packages of 1,000 M.	44	44	20	19
49	Rope, manilla, ¾-inch pounds	1, 170	1,170		
50	½-inch do.	2, 290	2,290		
51	¾-inch do.	1, 830	1,830		
52	1-inch do.	1, 510	1,510		
53	1½-inch do.	1, 250	1,250		
54	500 do.	500	500		

Number.	Points of delivery.								Number.		
	R. A. Robbins.	Charles Betcher.	C. H. Conover.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	H. C. Kelsey.	S. D. Kimbark.	Kelley, Mans & Co.		S. Gregg Young.	M. C. G. Witte.
	New York.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York or Phila'da.	Chicago.	Chicago.		New York.	New York.
1	\$5 00										1
2	50										2
3	50										3
4	55										4
5	65		\$0 67								5
6											6
7											7
8											8
9						\$8 00					9
10				\$0 65							10
11				8 00							11
12				8 00							12
13				2 25							13
14	3 00	\$5 11	2 97	3 42	α\$0 02						14
15					2 90		\$5 10	\$5 40	\$5 98		15
16	4 25	6 13	4 23	4 86	4 18		4 85	7 68	7 98		16
17							7 25				17
18	2 20	2 40		2 53	2 36		6 90				18
19	3 10	3 39		3 61	3 45		3 20				19
20	2 40	2 60		2 74	2 55		2 43				20
21	3 30	3 64	3 33	3 84	3 25		3 43				21
22					03						22
23					2 50						23
24					2 70						24
25					2 60					α\$2 55	25
26	22		18	18½	19					α1 90	26
27	22		18	18½	19						27
28	22		18	18½	19						28
29	22		18	18½	19						29
30	22		18	18½	19						30
31					13½						31
32					13½						32
33					10½						33
34					10½						34
35					10½						35
36	14				11½						36
37	13				11½						37
38	11				9½						38
39	11				9½						39
40	10				8½						40
41	10½	5½			5½		5				41
42	10	4½			4½		4				42
43	10	4½			4½		4				43
44	10	4½			4½		4				44
45	10	4½			4½		4				45
46	10	4½			4½		4				46
47	10	4½			4½		4				47
48		4½			4½		4				48
49	19		15		17						49
50	24		17		15½						50
51	α13 ³ / ₁₀										51
52	α12 ³ / ₁₀										52
53	α12 ³ / ₁₀										53
54	α12 ³ / ₁₀										54
55	α12 ³ / ₁₀										55
56	α12 ³ / ₁₀										56
57	α12 ³ / ₁₀										57
58	α12 ³ / ₁₀										58
59	α12 ³ / ₁₀										59
60	α12 ³ / ₁₀										60
61	α12 ³ / ₁₀										61
62											62

α Delivered at Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Table with columns: Number, CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued., Quantity offered., Quantity awarded., S. H. Crane., J. H. Woodhouse., Points of delivery. (Chicago, N. Y.)

Table with columns: R. A. Robbins., Charles Betcher., C. H. Conover., A. Flagler., William T. Andrews., H. T. Wakeman., William C. Page., M. C. G. Witte., Points of delivery. (New York, St. Paul, Chicago, New York, New York, New York, New York or Chicago, New York), Number.

a Delivered at Chicago.

b Delivered at Chicago or New York.

c Ordered open market.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
	Points of delivery.				Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	
	N. Y.	Chicago.						N. Y.
1	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality,		205 ³	205 ³	.....	\$2 10	\$2 92
2	..... dozen.....					3 00	1 76
3								
4								
5								
6								
7	Screw drivers:							
8	6-inch blade..... dozen.....		6 ¹	6 ¹	1 20			
9	8-inch blade..... do.....		4 ¹	4 ¹	1 70			
10	10-inch blade..... do.....		3 ¹	3 ¹	2 15			
11	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....		14	14	38			
12	Screws, wood, bench, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....		1	1	28			
13	Screws, wood, iron:							
14	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, Nos. 4 and 5..... gross.....		55	55	\$0 6 ⁶	5 ¹		
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 5 and 6..... do.....		51	51	6 ¹	6		
16	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 7 and 8..... do.....		134	134	7 ¹	7 ¹		
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 8 and 9..... do.....		80	80	8 ¹	8		
18	1-inch, Nos. 9 and 10..... do.....		196	196	9 ¹	10		
19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 10 and 11..... do.....		170	170	10 ¹	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 11 and 12..... do.....		152	152	11 ¹	12		
21	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 12 and 13..... do.....		103	103	12 ¹	13		
22	2-inch, Nos. 13 and 14..... do.....		89	89	13 ¹	14		
23	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15..... do.....		38	38	14 ¹	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		
24	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 14 and 15..... do.....		33	33	15 ¹	17 ¹		
25	3-inch, Nos. 16 and 18..... do.....		27	27	17 ¹	18 $\frac{1}{2}$		
26					19 ¹	20		
27					20 ¹	22		
28					21 ¹	23		
29					22 ¹	24		
30					23 ¹	25		
31					24 ¹	26		
32					25 ¹	27		
33					26 ¹	28		
34	Scythe-stones..... dozen.....		194	194	27 ¹	29		
35					28 ¹	30 $\frac{1}{2}$		
36					29 ¹	31		
37					30 ¹	32		
38					31 ¹	33 $\frac{1}{2}$		
39					32 ¹	34		
40					33 ¹	35		
41					34 ¹	36 $\frac{1}{2}$		
42					35 ¹	37		
43	Shears, sheep..... do.....		23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 00			
44								
45								
46	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's, straight, full size, good quality..... dozen.....		120 ³	120 ³	2 89	2 52		
47					4 38	4 25		
48						2 40		
49								
50								
51								
52								
53	Shoes horse:							
54	No. 1..... pounds.....		8,450	8,450				
55	No. 2..... do.....		7,300	7,300	3 68			
56	No. 3..... do.....		4,550	4,550	3 68			
57	No. 4..... do.....		2,300	2,300	3 68			
58	No. 5..... do.....		750	750	3 68			
59	No. 6..... do.....		50	50	3 68			
60	No. 7..... do.....		100	100	3 68			
61	Shoes, mule:							
62	No. 2..... do.....		1,800	1,800	4 64			
63	No. 3..... do.....		1,450	1,450	4 64			
64	No. 4..... do.....		1,200	1,200	4 64			
65	No. 6..... do.....		50	50	4 64			
66	No. 7..... do.....		1,400	1,400	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
67	Shoes, ox..... do.....				09			
68								
69	Shot:							
70	No. 4, in 5-pound bags..... do.....		350	350	10			
71	No. 5, in 5-pound bags..... do.....		250	250	10			
72	No. 6, in 5-pound bags..... do.....		200	200	10			
73	Sieves, iron wire, in nests, 18-mesh, tin frames..... dozen.....		21	21	1 75			
74	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch..... do.....		2 ¹	2 ¹	6 00			

Number.	Points of delivery.										Number.
	Points of delivery.										
	N. Y.	St. Paul.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1	\$2 70		\$1 75		\$2 80		\$2 75		\$3 27	\$2 59	1
2	5 13		2 50		2 63				4 92	2 79	2
3	2 85		3 25		2 19				1 82		3
4	2 85		3 50		2 50				3 46		4
5	23 00										5
6	23 28										6
7	1 25				1 05					1 20	7
8	1 75				1 45					1 65	8
9	2 00				2 40					2 16	9
10					40					39	10
11										27	11
12		\$0 8	6		\$0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			\$0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		12
13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		6		7 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		13
14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		7		8 $\frac{1}{2}$			9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		14
15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8		9 $\frac{1}{2}$			10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		15
16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		10 $\frac{1}{2}$			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		16
17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	10		11 $\frac{1}{2}$			12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		17
18	15	16	11		13			14	15		18
19	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12		14			15	16		19
20	22	22	13		16			17	18		20
21	22	22	14		17			18	19		21
22	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	15		18			19	20		22
23			16		19			20	21		23
24			17		20			21	22		24
25			18		21			22	23		25
26			19		22			23	24		26
27			20		23			24	25		27
28			21		24			25	26		28
29			22		25			26	27		29
30			23		26			27	28		30
31			24		27			28	29		31
32		42	25		28			29	30		32
33			26		29			30	31		33
34			27		30			31	32		34
35			28		31			32	33		35
36			29		32			33	34		36
37			30		33			34	35		37
38			31		34			35	36		38
39			32		35			36	37		39
40			33		36			37	38		40
41			34		37			38	39		41
42			35		38			39	40		42
43			36		39			40	41		43
44			37		40			41	42		44
45			38		41			42	43		45
46			39		42			43	44		46
47			40		43			44	45		47
48			41		44			45	46		48
49			42		45			46	47		49
50			43		46			47	48		50
51			44		47			48	49		51
52			45		48			49	50		52
53			46		49			50	51		53
54			47		50			51	52		54
55			48		51			52	53		55
56			49		52			53	54		56
57			50		53			54	55		57
58			51		54			55	56		58
59			52		55			56	57		59
60			53		56			57	58		60
61			54		57			58	59		61
62			55		58			59	60		62
63			56		59			60	61		63
64			57		60			61	62		64
65			58		61			62	63		65

a Delivered at Chicago.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City,

under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.	
				Robert Murray.	S. H. Crane.
				N. Y.	Chicago.
1	Tape-measure, 75 feet, leather case dozen.	4½	4½		\$6 25
2	Taps, taper, right-hand: ½-inch, 26 threads to the inch	3	3		18
3	¾-inch, 18 threads to the inch	8	8		18
4	1-inch, 18 threads to the inch	5	5		18
5	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch	12	12		20
6	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch	7	7		23
7	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch	12	12		23
8	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch	8	8		28
9	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch	8	8		28
10	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch	8	8		36
11	Tire-benders, plain	3	3		4 00
12	Tire-setters	2	2		7 50
13	Tire-shrinkers	4	4		14 00
14					
15	Toe-calks, steel:				
16	No. 1 pounds.	555	555		6
17	No. 2	915	915		6
18	No. 3	495	495		6
19	Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches	38	38		30
20	Tongs, fire, 20 inches	20	20		16
21	Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain	84	84		93
22	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain	100	100		14
23	Trowels, brick, 10½-inch	8½	8 ⁷ / ₁₂	\$4 95	5 50
24	Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch	1½	1 ⁷ / ₁₂		5 95
25	Tuyere (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern	29	29		50
26	Valves, globe:				
27	¾-inch	9	9		33
28	1-inch	8	8		60
29	1½-inch	9	9		1 33
30	2-inch	4	4		2 20
31	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw	5	5		9
32	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, 40 lbs.	9	9		9½
33	Vises, carpenter's, parallel 4-inch jaw	18	18		6 00
34	Vises, gunsmith's parallel filers, 4-inch jaw	8	8		6 80
35	Washers, iron:				
36	For ¼-inch bolt	208	208		9
37	For ½-inch bolt	63	63		6½
38	For ¾-inch bolt	173	173		6
39	For 1-inch bolt	146	146		4½
40	For 1½-inch bolt	143	143		4
41	For 2-inch bolt	110	110		4
42	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 5-lbs., per pound	8	8		4
43	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 6-lbs., per pound	7½	7½		4
44	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 7-lbs., per pound	9	9		4
45	Wire, annealed:				
46	No. 12 gauge	10			3½
47	No. 14 gauge	420	420		3½
48	No. 16 gauge	40	40		4½
49	No. 18 gauge	109	109		4½
50	No. 20 gauge	141	141		6
51	No. 24 gauge	90	90		7
52	No. 35 gauge	10	10		14
53	Wire, brass:				
54	No. 6 gauge	12	12		22
55	No. 9 gauge	25	25		22
56	No. 12 gauge	32	32		22
57	No. 14 gauge	10			22
58	No. 15 gauge	10			22
59	Wire, bright, iron:				
60	No. 3 gauge	10			\$0 03
61	No. 6 gauge	10	10		3
62	No. 8 gauge	435	435		3
63	No. 10 gauge	320	320		3
64	No. 11 gauge	10	10		3
65	No. 12 gauge	145	145		3
66	No. 14 gauge	10	10		3
67	No. 18 gauge	10	10		4

Number.	Points of delivery.									Number.	
	J. H. Woodhouse.	Charles Betcher.	C. H. Conover.	A. Flagler.	M. C. G. Witte.	S. D. Kimbark.	G. V. Smith.	Kelley, Maus & Co.	S. Gregg Young.		H. T. Wakeman.
	N. Y. c	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y.		N. Y.
1	\$5 59										1
2	18	\$0 18		\$0 18		\$0 20		\$0 18			2
3	18	18		18		20		18			3
4	18	18		18		20		18			4
5	21	21		21		23		21			5
6	24	24		24		26		24			6
7	24	24		24		26		24			7
8	30	30		29		33		30			8
9	30	30		30		33		30			9
10	39	39		39		42		39			10
11	4 25	4 25				4 50		3 75			11
12	7 00	6 50				7 00		7 25	\$20 00		12
13	9 25	6 00				9 25					13
14	12 00					12 00					14
15	7 00					7 00					15
16		7				6	\$0 05	6½	7½		16
17		7				6	5½	6½	7½		17
18		7				6	5	6½	7½		18
19		35				35 00		30 00		\$29 00	19
20											20
21				60							21
22				12½							22
23				4 30						5 00	23
24				4 65						5 25	24
25		42				50		35			25
26		32								30	26
27		58								52	27
28	1 55	1 33								1 10	28
29	1 92	1 92								1 75	29
30	29½	12½		9		8		9	9 75		30
31	29½	12½		9½		8		9½	4 50		31
32		2 60		4 25					5 50		32
33		5 20		5 65							33
34					\$0 08½			9½			34
35		13				13		6			35
36		12			7½	7½		4			36
37		11			5½	5		4			37
38		4			3½	3½		3½			38
39		3½			3½	3½		3½			39
40		3½			3½	3½		3½			40
41		3½			4	4		4½	9		41
42		3½			4	4		4	9		42
43											43
44											44
45											45
46											46
47											47
48											48
49											49
50											50
51											51
52											52
53											53
54											54
55											55
56											56
57											57
58											58
59											59
60											60
61											61
62											62

^a Delivered at New York or Chicago. ^b Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				S. H. Crane.	J. H. Woodhouse.	R. A. Robbins.
				Chicago.	New York.	New York.
1	Wire, cloth, for screens, painted square feet.	8,536	8,536	2	\$0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	Wire, copper:					
3	No. 4 gauge pounds.	5	5	27		
4	No. 5 gauge do.	10		27		
5	No. 12 gauge do.	25	25	27		
6	No. 18 gauge do.	15	15	28		
7	No. 20 gauge do.	10		29		
8	Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pounds.	8	8	27		
9	Wire, copper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch do.	10		27		
10	Wire, barbed, for hog-fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required pounds.	15,000	15,000	a4 45		
11				b4 70		
12				c4 75		
13				d4 75		
14				e4 65		
15	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required pounds.	295,300	277,500	f4 40		
16				fb4 65		
17				fc4 70		
18				fd4 70		
19				fe4 60		
20	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized pounds.	7,855	7,205	4 50		
21	Wire-fence stretchers	39	39	75		
22	Wrenches, crooked:					
23	8-inch, malleable iron dozen.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1-3	1 10		
24	10-inch, malleable iron do.	$\frac{3}{4}$		1 20		
25	12-inch, malleable iron do.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3-4	1 35		
26	Wrenches, screw:					
27	black, 8-inch do.	$20\frac{1}{2}$	20-11	2 10	\$1 90	
28	black, 10-inch do.	$10\frac{1}{2}$	10-1	2 50	3 33	
29	black, 12-inch do.	$13\frac{1}{2}$	13-1	2 94	2 30	
30	black, 15-inch do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2-1	5 00	4 00	
31					2 65	
32					4 66	
33					4 56	
					8 00	
	Additional for Carlisle School.					
34	Axles, iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, for 7-inch hub, $\frac{1}{2}$ patent, long bed sets.	10	10		3 25	
35	Bolts, carriage:					
36	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$	500	500	30		
37	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$	200	200	40		
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 3	200	200	43		
39	$\frac{3}{4}$ by 4	200	200	50		
40	Brushes, dust dozen.	5	5	2 50	3 75	\$4 50
41	Handles, awl, patent, peg do.	12	12	50	4 50	3 50
42	Handles, awl, patent, sewing do.	12	12	50		
43	Iron, hoop, 1-inch pounds.	2 00	200	3 20	3 00	
44					3 50	
45					3 75	
46					3 20	
47	Rivet-sets, No. 4 dozen.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-3			
48	Rivets, tinned iron, 24 ounces, 1-inch packages of 1,000 M.	20	20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	30
49	Screws, wood, iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 9 gross	20	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		14
50	Valves, globe, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	6	6	50		
51	Wire, bright iron, No. 9 gauge pounds	400	400	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		43
52	Wire, iron, coppered, No. 9 gauge do.	126	126	4		

a Delivered in Chicago.
b Delivered in Omaha.
c Delivered in Sioux City.

d Delivered in Kansas City.
e Delivered in St. Paul.
f Two hundred and six thousand five hundred pounds to Crane.

advertisement of March 30, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	Points of delivery.												Number.
	C. C. Cluff.	Charles Betcher.	C. H. Conover.	A. Flagler.	M. C. G. Witte.	S. D. Kimbark.	H. C. Kelsey.	A. Henley.	Kelley, Mans & Co.	S. Gregg Young.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. Murray.	
	Chi- cago.	Saint Paul.	Chi- cago.	New York.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Kansas City.	Chi- cago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
1			\$0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$									d\$0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
2													2
3													3
4													4
5													5
6													6
7													7
8													8
9		\$4 24		4 35				\$4 75	\$3 40				9
10													10
11													11
12													12
13													13
14													14
15		4 19		4 35				4 75	g425				15
16													16
17													17
18													18
19													19
20		3 99		4 20				4 35					20
21		50		70				4 75					21
22		25											22
23													23
24		30				30				lb. \$0 05			24
25		60				30				lb. 5			25
26		82				90				lb. 5			26
27		4 00		1 90	\$1 90	3 60		2 50	\$3 00	\$2 43	a\$2 00		27
28						2 75			2 00				28
29		4 80		240	2 30	4 32		3 00	3 60	2 92	a2 40		29
30						2 70			2 40				30
31		5 60		280	2 65	5 00		3 50	4 20	3 40	a2 80		31
32						3 15			2 80				32
33		9 60		480	4 55	8 64		6 00	7 20	5 85	a1 75		33
						5 40			4 80				34
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
50													50
51													51
52													52

g Seventy-one thousand pounds to Albert Henley.
h Will also furnish one chain-stretcher with each shipment without charge.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 18c5, for school books for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				J. H. Woodhouse.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	W. J. C. Dulaney.	
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	
1	Abacus boards	25	25		\$0 53	\$0 45	1
2	ARITHMETICS.						2
3	Appleton's Practical .....dozen.	1	1	\$6 68	6 67	6 30	3
4	Appleton's Mental .....do.	1½	5½	2 97	3 00	2 80	4
5	Appleton's Primary .....do.	18	18	1 90	1 91	1 80	5
6	Brook's Normal Elementary .....do.	6	6		3 53	3 50	6
7	Brook's Normal Primary .....do.	5	5		2 02	1 80	7
8	Davies' Elements of Written .....do.	3½	3½	3 71		3 70	8
9	Davies' First Lessons .....do.	3	3	2 65		2 62	9
10	Davies' Practical .....do.	4	4	6 36		6 34	10
11	Davies' Primary .....do.	5	5	1 59		1 59	11
12	Feltner's First Lessons .....do.	8	8	1 87	1 80	1 80	12
13	Feltner's Intermediate (new) .....do.	4	4	5 20	4 95	4 90	13
14	Feltner's Intermediate (old) .....do.	1	1	5 62	5 40	5 40	14
15	Feltner's Primary (new) .....do.	1	1	3 12	3 00	2 99	15
16	Fish's No. 1 .....do.	10	10	3 12	3 00	3 00	16
17	Fish's No. 2 .....do.	5	5	6 24	5 98	6 00	17
18	Franklin's Elementary .....do.	3	3	3 93	3 68	3 68	18
19	Franklin's Primary .....do.	1	1	2 08	2 10	2 09	19
20	Franklin's Written .....do.	1	1	7 80	7 88	7 92	20
21	French's No. 4 .....do.	1	1	7 28	7 14	a7 13	21
22	Grube's Method of Numbers .....do.	3	3		2 90		22
23	Hagar's Primary Lessons .....do.	1	1	2 28	2 25	2 38	23
24	Ray's New Intellectual .....do.	17½	17½	2 65	2 67	2 61	24
25	Ray's New Practical .....do.	24	24	5 30	5 35	5 22	25
26	Ray's New Primary .....do.	26	26	1 59	1 60	1 57	26
27	Robinson's First Lessons .....do.	16	16	2 60	2 48	2 50	27
28	Robinson's Progressive Intellectual .....do.	1	1	3 01	2 92	2 90	28
29	Robinson's Practical .....do.	2½	2½	7 04	6 80	6 80	29
30	Robinson's Progressive Primary .....do.	5	5	1 87	1 80	1 80	30
31	Robinson's Rudiments .....do.	17	17	3 32	3 20	3 20	31
32	Stoddard's Juvenile Mental .....do.	7	7			1 88	32
33	Stoddard's Rudiments .....do.	3	3			3 34	33
34	Thompson's Practical .....do.	5	5	6 24	6 40	6 24	34
35	White's Primary .....do.	1	1	2 33	2 35	2 29	35
36	CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.						36
37	Appleton's Elementary Reading .....sets.	8	8			5 72	37
38	Appleton's Reading Charts .....do.	9	9		6 80	6 65	38
39	Colton's Wall Charts and Cards .....do.	3	3		6 50		39
40	Iverson's Complete School Charts of Drawing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History .....sets.	12	12		9 90		40
41	Monroe's Primary Reading Charts .....do.	22	22	3 93	3 83	4 05	41
42	New American Reading Charts .....do.	5	5	3 64	3 60	4 35	42
43	Webb's Reading Charts .....do.	5	5	2 60		3 50	43
44	Wilson & Calkin's Charts (mounted) .....do.	7	7	11 00	10 69	10 70	44
45	CHARTS, MUSIC.						45
46	Mason's .....sets.	10	11		5 00	4 81	46

a Common school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	
CHARTS, WRITING.							
1	Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides sets.	19	19	\$2 33	\$2 25	\$2 23	1
2	Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller do..	8	8	3 12	3 00	3 09	2
DRAWING-BOOKS.							
3	Apgar's Geographical dozen.	15	15	4 36	4 26		3
4	Forbriger's Tablets do..	22	22	51 76	1 78		4
5	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 1 do..	32	32	1 19	1 23	4 54	5
6	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 2 do..	34	34	1 19	1 23	1 19	6
7	Kreuse's Easy Lessons, No. 3 do..	38	33	1 19	1 23	1 19	7
8	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 1 do..	19	19	1 19	1 23	1 19	8
9	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 2 do..	14	14	1 19	1 23	1 19	9
10	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 3 do..	18	18	1 19	1 23	1 19	10
11	Kreuse's Synthetic, No. 4 do..	17	17	1 19	1 23	1 19	11
12	Monteith's Map Drawing do..	22	22	1 59		1 59	12
13	White's Industrial Primary, No. 1 do..	22	22	73	70	1 19	13
14	White's Industrial Primary, No. 2 do..	17	17	73	70	1 19	14
15	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 1 do..	7	7	1 24	1 20	1 19	15
16	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 2 do..	2	2	1 24	1 20	1 19	16
17	White's Industrial Freehand, No. 3 do..	2	2	1 24	1 20	1 19	17
DRAWING-CARDS.							
18	Smith's First Series sets.	181	181			13 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
19	Smith's Second Series do..	204	204			13 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
20	White's Industrial, 12 in set do..	24	24	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 80	15	20
GEOGRAPHIES.							
21	Colton's Common School dozen.	1				13 05	21
22	Colton's Introductory do..	10	10			6 27	22
23	Cornell's Intermediate do..	1	1	11 13	11 13	10 50	23
24	Cornell's Primary do..	4	4	5 62	5 67	5 30	24
25	Guyot's Elementary do..	10	10	5 19	4 98	5 00	25
26	Harper's Introductory do..	4	4	5 19	5 08	5 09	26
27	Harper's School do..	3	3	11 40	11 19	11 20	27
28	Mitchell's Intermediate do..	1		12 50	12 55	12 53	28
29	Mitchell's Primary do..	2	2	5 61	5 62	5 64	29
30	Mitchell's School and Atlas (2 books) do..	3	3	18 72	18 80	18 80	30
31	Monteith's First Lessons do..	21	23	2 64		2 64	31
32	Monteith's Introduction, No. 2 do..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17$\frac{1}{2}$	4 23		4 23	32
33	Monteith's Manual (No. 3) do..	13	15	7 95		7 92	33
34	Monteith's Physical and Political do..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3$\frac{1}{2}$	12 17		12 15	34
35	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 1 do..	2	2		6 25	6 32	35
36	Mrs. Hall's Our World, No. 2 do..	1	1		15 70	15 78	36
37	Scribner's Geographical Reader and Primer dozen.	15	15	6 19	5 97	6 00	37
38	Swinton's Elementary do..	13	13	8 30	7 95	8 00	38
39	Swinton's Introductory do..	2	2	5 71	5 50	5 50	39
40	Swinton's Grammar School do..	1		13 00	12 50	12 50	40
41	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 1 do..	1	1	e5 81	5 87	5 75	41
42	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 2 do..	2	2	e11 66	11 74	11 49	42
43	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 3 do..	1		e13 78	13 87	13 58	43
44	Warren's Brief Course do..	1		11 22	11 02	11 67	44
45	Warren's Primary do..	1	1	5 60	5 51	5 84	45

a No. 1 to 4. b No. 5 to 8. c Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co. d Not contracted for.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.	
				John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	William J. C. Dulany.		
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.		
GRAMMARS.								
1	Brown's First Lines	dozen.	1					
2	Clark's Primary	do.	4	\$3 18	\$4 00	\$3 50	1	
3	Greene's English	do.	1	4 16	4 08	3 15	2	
4	Harvey's Elementary	do.	2½	3 50	3 52	4 32	3	
5	Harvey's School	do.	1	6 69	6 93	3 44	4	
6	Knox & Whitney's Language Lessons, Pt. 1. do.	do.	2	4 71	4 70	6 78	5	
7	Knox & Whitney's Language Lessons, Pt. 2. do.	do.	1	4 70	4 70	4 74	6	
8	Kerl's First Lessons	do.	1	3 29	3 20	6 32	7	
9	Kerl's Language Lessons	do.	1	3 29	3 20	3 20	8	
10	Pinnco's Primary	do.	1	3 17	3 21	3 20	9	
11	Powell's How to Talk	do.	8	4 36	4 27	3 14	10	
12	Powell's How to Write	do.	4	6 23	6 10	4 54	11	
13	Quackenbos's Elementary	do.	1	3 71	3 73	6 47	12	
14	Quackenbos's Composition	do.	1	6 67	6 72	3 50	13	
15	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons	do.	5	3 74	3 75	6 10	14	
16	Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons	do.	3	6 24	6 41	3 75	15	
17	Swinton's Language Lessons	do.	9	3 94	3 87	6 26	16	
18	Swinton's Language Primer	do.	4½	2 91	2 87	3 77	17	
19	Wells's Shorter Course	do.	1	3 74	3 67	2 85	18	
						3 60	19	
HISTORIES.								
20	Anderson's Junior Class	dozen.	1	6 96	7 15	6 97	20	
21	Anderson's Popular	do.	1	10 40	10 68	10 40	21	
22	Barnes's Brief	do.	2	10 60		10 55	22	
23	Quackenbos's Elementary United States	do.	1	5 50	5 55	5 20	23	
24	Redpath's United States	do.	1½	8 48	8 55	8 38	24	
25	Swinton's Condensed	do.	7	9 36	8 95	9 05	25	
26	Swinton's Primary	do.	5	5 90	5 69	5 72	26	
27	Venable's	do.	1	8 99	9 08	8 87	27	
WALL MAPS.								
28	Africa	map.	1	3 50	3 45	42x50— 3 50	28	
29	Africa (outline)	do.	3		88	72x84— 3 15	29	
30	Arizona	do.	1			28x37— 2 90	30	
31	Asia	do.	2	3 50	3 45	42x50— 3 50	31	
32	Asia (outline)	do.	2		88	72x84— 3 15	32	
33	California	do.	2		3 50	34x39— 2 40	33	
34	Dakota	do.	11		2 25	36x48— 2 40	34	
35	Europe	do.	5		3 45	42x50— 3 50	35	
36	Europe (outline)	do.	2		88	74x84— 3 15	36	
37	Hemispheres (outline)	do.	11		88	84x84— 3 60	37	
38	Indian Territory	do.	13		80	26x34— 2 40	38	
39	Kansas	do.	1		2 25	28x36— 2 90	39	
40	Montana	do.	1		2 50	28x44— 2 40	40	
41	Nebraska	do.	1		3 00	26x46— 2 40	41	
42	New Mexico	do.	1		1 60	26x30— 2 00	42	
43	North America (outline)	do.	12		88	84x84— 3 60	43	
44	Oregon	do.	6		2 25	29x40— 2 40	44	
45	South America (outline)	do.	5		88	72x84— 3 15	45	
46	United States, large α	do.	16	3 50	3 45-5 50	42x50— 3 50	46	
47	United States (outline)	do.	3		1 75	84x84— 3 60	47	
48	World, large	do.	6		3 45	42x50— 3 50	48	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
				John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	William J. C. Dulaney.	C. W. Thorn.	
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	
PRIMERS.								
1	Hillard's.....dozen	8	8	\$1 76	\$1 84	\$1 84		1
2	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	48	43	88	89	87		2
3	Monroe's.....do.	21	21	24	23	22		3
4	New American.....do.	6	6		57	56		4
5	Sanders's Pictorial.....do.	23	23	1 55	1 39	1 40		5
6	Sheldon's.....do.	10	10	1 45	1 39	1 40		6
7	Swinton's.....do.	21	21	1 24	1 20	1 49		7
8	Webb's First Lessons.....do.	3	3		2 25	2 25		8
9	Webb's Word Method.....do.	27	27			1 88		9
10	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	2	2	1 50	1 53	1 52		10
READERS, FIRST.								
11	Appleton's.....dozen	55½	55½	1 86	1 92	1 90	\$1 84½	11
12	Edwards & Webb's.....do.	1		2 08	2 04	2 16		12
13	Harvey's.....do.	1		1 38		1 35		13
14	Hillard's.....do.	1		1 76		1 84		14
15	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	33	33	1 79	1 82	1 77		15
16	Monroe's.....do.	29	29	2 07	2 03	2 16		16
17	New American.....do.	1		1 52	1 52	1 52		17
18	Parker & Watson's.....do.	1		2 65		2 64		18
19	Sanders's New.....do.	1		2 07	2 00	2 00		19
20	Sheldon's.....do.	14	14	1 86	1 79	2 09		20
21	Swinton's.....do.	41	41	1 86	1 79	2 48		21
22	Watson's Independent.....do.	10½	10½	1 91		1 90		22
23	Webb's Model.....do.	21	21	3 41	3 25	3 46		23
24	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	4	8	2 49	2 45	2 45		24
READERS, SECOND.								
25	Appleton's.....dozen	33	33	2 95	3 09	3 06	2 96	25
26	Edwards & Webb's.....do.	2	2	3 43	3 25	3 56		26
27	Harvey's.....do.	1		2 65	2 67	2 60		27
28	Hillard's.....do.	1		2 60		2 70		28
29	Lippincott's.....do.	1		3 45	3 53	3 45		29
30	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	24	24	3 16	3 21	3 13		30
31	Monroe's.....do.	15	15	3 64	3 55	3 78		31
32	New American.....do.	1		2 35	2 31	2 35		32
33	Parker and Watson's.....do.	1		4 24		4 22		33
34	Sanders's New.....do.	1		3 80	3 60	3 60		34
35	Sheldon's.....do.	3	3	3 80	3 60	3 62		35
36	Swinton's.....do.	36	36	3 62	3 48	3 50		36
37	Watson's Independent.....do.	15½	15½	3 70		3 68		37
38	Webb's Model.....do.	8	8	3 88	3 76	4 00		38
39	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	1		3 31	3 27	3 27		39
READERS, THIRD.								
40	Appleton's.....dozen	27	27	3 90	4 04	4 00	3 90	40
41	Edwards & Webb's.....do.	2	2	5 19	5 10	5 40		41
42	Harvey's.....do.	1	1	3 81		3 75		42
43	Hillard's.....do.	1	1	4 16		4 32		43
44	Lippincott's.....do.	1	1	4 59		4 60		44
45	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	15	15	4 42	4 49	4 38		45
46	Monroe's.....do.	17	17	5 19	5 07	5 09		46
47	New American.....do.	1	1	3 85		3 87		47
48	Sanders's New.....do.	1	1	5 62	5 52	5 40		48
49	Sheldon's.....do.	6	6	5 42	5 19	5 20		49

• Chart primer.

590 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Numbers.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
				John H. Wood-house.	George R. Lock-wood & Son.	William J. C. Dulaney.	C. W. Thorn.	
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	
READERS, THIRD.								
1	Swinton's.....dozen	18½	18½	\$5 19	\$4 95	\$4 99.		1
2	Watson's Independent.....do.	5½	5½	5 30		5 28		2
3	Webb's Model.....do.	2	2	6 14		6 27		3
4	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	1½	1½	4 98		4 90		4
READERS, FOURTH.								
5	Appleton's.....dozen	10½	10½	5 20	5 38	5 37	\$5 21	5
6	Harvey's.....do.	1		4 77		4 69		6
7	Hillard's.....do.	1		5 19		5 40		7
8	Lippincott's.....do.	1		6 26	6 40	6 25		8
9	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	7		5 30	5 28	5 20		9
10	Monroe's.....do.	11	11	6 24	6 09	6 48		10
11	New American.....do.	1		4 70	4 71	4 70		11
12	Sanders's New.....do.	1		8 82	8 50	8 50		12
13	Sheldon's.....do.	1½	1½	7 48	7 20	7 20		13
14	Swinton's.....do.	8½	8½	6 76	6 48	6 49		14
15	Watson's Independent.....do.	5	5	6 67		6 62		15
16	Webb's Model.....do.	1	1	10 19	9 77	10 37		16
17	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	1½	1-12	6 24	6 12	6 12		17
READERS, FIFTH.								
18	Appleton's.....dozen	2	2	9 33	9 60	9 57	9 31	18
19	Harvey's.....do.	1		7 42	7 47	7 29		19
20	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	5½	5½	7 61	7 69	7 50		20
21	Sheldon's.....do.	2½	2½	9 35	8 98	9 00		21
22	Swinton's.....do.	1½	1½	9 35	8 98	8 99		22
23	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	1		9 35	9 18	9 25		23
READERS, SIXTH.								
24	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen	4	4	8 97	9 08	8 85		24
REGISTERS, SCHOOL.								
25	Adams & Blackman's.....dozen	4½	4½		3 50	10 00		25
26	Adams's Union School.....do.	1				9 00		26
27	Bancroft's San Francisco.....do.	1				7 50		27
28	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s.....do.	1½	1½		6 63	627 00		28
29	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly.....dozen	5½	5½	6 75	6 63	6 50		29
30	Jackson's.....do.	1				9 00		30
31	Smith, E. B., & Co.'s.....do.	1				9 00		31
32	Tracy's.....do.	2	3			6 30		32
33	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.'s Stand.....do.	2½	2½	8 47	8 55	8 35		33
34	White's New Common School.....do.	7½	7½	8 47	8 55	8 36		34
SPELLERS.								
35	Comprehensive.....dozen	1				2 43		35
36	Harvey's Primary.....do.	1	1	1 38	1 40	1 35½		36
37	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	33	33	1 78½	1 82	1 77		37
38	New American Advanced.....do.	6	6	2 61	2 61	2 08		38
39	New American Primary.....do.	11	11	1 57	1 56	1 56		39
40	Parker's Elementary.....do.	1		1 91		1 90		40
41	Parker's Pronouncing.....do.	3	3	3 71		3 68		41
42	Sanders's New.....do.	14	14	1 86	1 79	1 79		42
43	Sanders's Primary.....do.	1		1 56	1 50	1 50		43
44	Sheldon's Primary.....do.	8	8	1 86	1 79	1 79		44
45	Swinton's Word Book.....do.	16	16	1 86	1 78	1 79		45
46	Swinton's Word Primer.....do.	13	13	1 86	1 50	1 50		46
47	Town's.....do.	1			2 16	2 16		47
48	Watson's.....do.	8	8	1 91		1 89		48
49	Webster's.....do.	6	6	2 04		1 00		49
50	Wilson's Large.....do.	3	d7	2 49	2 46	2 45		50
51	Wilson's Primary.....do.	3½	e7½	1 56	1 53	1 52		51

a Appleton's. b No. 1. c No. 9. d 3 dozen only in contract. e 3½ dozen only in contract.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.				Number.
				John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	William J. C. Dulaney.	C. W. Thorn.	
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	
SLATES.								
1	6 x 9 inches.....dozen.	44	44	\$0 34		\$0 35	\$0 35	1
2	7 x 11 inches.....do.	71	71	36		39	38	2
3	8 x 12 inches.....do.	156	156	47½		49	49	3
4	9 x 13 inches.....do.	45	45	57		59	58	4
5	9 x 14 inches.....do.	77	77	a 77		79	78	5
TRACING—WRITING BOOKS.								
6	Spencerian, No. 1.....dozen.	49	49	68½	\$0 67½	67½	68½	6
7	Spencerian, No. 2.....do.	47	47	68½	67½	67½	68½	7
8	Spencerian, No. 3.....do.	94	94	68½	67½	67½	68½	8
9	Spencerian, No. 4.....do.	28	28	68½	67½	67½	68½	9
10	Spencerian, No. 1, longer course.....do.	129	135	98	96	97	97½	10
11	Spencerian, No. 2, longer course.....do.	131	133	98	96	97	97½	11
12	Spencerian, No. 3, longer course.....do.	128	132	98	96	97	97½	12
13	Spencerian, No. 4, longer course.....do.	71	75	98	96	97	97½	13
14	Spencerian, No. 5, longer course.....do.	52	56	98	96	97	97½	14
15	Spencerian, No. 6, longer course.....do.	51	55	98	96	97	97½	15
16	Spencerian, No. 7, longer course.....do.	114	114	68½	67½	67½	68½	16
17	Spencerian, No. 1, shorter course.....do.	112	112	68½	67½	67½	68½	17
18	Spencerian, No. 2, shorter course.....do.	91	91	68½	67½	67½	68½	18
19	Spencerian, No. 3, shorter course.....do.	59	59	68½	67½	67½	68½	19
20	Spencerian, No. 4, shorter course.....do.	35	35	68½	67½	67½	68½	20
21	Spencerian, No. 5, shorter course.....do.	28	28	68½	67½	67½	68½	21
22	Spencerian, No. 6, shorter course.....do.	26	26	68½	67½	67½	68½	22
23	Spencerian, No. 7, shorter course.....do.	26	26	68½	67½	67½	68½	23
MISCELLANEOUS.								
24	Alcohol and hygiene, by Julia Coleman.....dozen.	1	1		2 80	6 00		24
25	Arithmetical frames, by John Gould, sets.....do.	5	5		3 75			25
26	Arithmetical table cards.....do.	3	3			6 67		26
27	Bibles, medium sized.....do.	407	431	40		40		27
28	Blackboards, 3 x 4 feet.....do.	38	38	4 87		4 65		28
29	Blackboard erasers.....dozen.	52		3 05		1 00		29
30	Blackboard erasers "The Best".....do.	57½	111½	3 45		3 75		30
31	Call bells.....do.	78	84	29		28		31
32	Children's kitchen garden, by Emily Huntington.....dozen.	1	1		21	21		32
33	Crayons, chalk, white, dustless boxes.....do.	908	908	10½	11½	13		33
34	Crayons, chalk, colored assorted.....do.	126	126	54	65	55		34
35	Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 1.....dozen.	3½	3½	5 30	5 35	5 30		35
36	Dorner's Treasury of Knowledge, No. 2.....dozen.	4	1-4	6 88	7 02	6 80		36
37	First Lessons in Geometry, by Thos. Hill.....dozen.	1	1	10 60	3 52	3 57		37
38	Geometrical blocks.....sets.	21	21		1 50	2 00		38
39	Globes of the world, large.....do.	10	10		9 00	9 00		39
40	Globes of the world, medium.....do.	3	3		5 70	6 00		40
41	Gospel hymns, No. 1, with music.....dozen.	3	3		3 05	3 04		41
42	Gospel hymns, No. 2, with music.....dozen.	1			3 05	3 04		42
43	Gospel hymns, No. 3, with music.....dozen.	1			3 05	3 04		43
44	Gospel hymns, No. 4, with music.....dozen.	1			3 05	3 04		44
45	Gospel hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, with music.....dozen.	76½	79½		7 77	7 62		45
46	Gospel hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined, without music.....dozen.	30	30		{ c 54 } { d 2 08 }	2 03		46

a 9½ x 14 inches.

b Per dozen.

c Paper.

d Olded boards.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisements of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

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Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
				John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	William J. C. DuJany.	Frank Bowman.	C. W. Thorn.	Alexander Agar.	James R. Michael.	
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.											
1	Good Behavior, by Phelps	35	47		0 17	0 20					1
2	Hooker's Child's Book of Nature	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8$\frac{1}{2}$	10 40	10 10	10 20					2
3	How to Use Wood-Working Tools, published by Ginn & Heath, Boston, Mass.	2	2	47		43$\frac{1}{2}$					3
4	Ink Wells	48	50		24	20					4
5	Kindergarten Objects	89	89		50	50					5
6	Mother Truth's Melodies, by Mrs. E. P. Miller	4	4								6
7	Music Books, Instruction for Organ	49	49			90	90				7
8	Object Cards	5	5			28	50				8
9	Pencils, Slate, German, sharpened	125	125		9 20	12 00					9
10	Picture Teaching, by Janet Byrne	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15$\frac{1}{2}$		1 50	1 35					10
11	Picture Reward Cards, assorted	292	342		6 40	6 50					11
12	Plaster Paris	50	50		a4 $\frac{1}{2}$ b7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8					12
13	Prang's Natural History Cards, small, 12 cards in envelope	156	156			3					13
14	Primer of Domestic Science, No. 1c	26	26	26	29	26					14
15	Primer of Domestic Science, No. 2c	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2 12	2 16	2 16					15
16	Primer of Domestic Science, No. 3c	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3$\frac{1}{2}$	2 12	2 16	2 16					16
17	Sewing Illustrated, L. J. Kirkwood	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1$\frac{1}{2}$	2 12	2 16	2 55					17
18	Singing Books, small, with notes	1			25	25					18
19	Slated blackboard cloth, sq. d	25	25		2 85	3 00					19
20	Slating brushes, first quality	126	126		69	75					20
21	Smart's Gymnastics	77	77		25	25					21
22	Thermometers	23	e24	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	13					22
23	Venable's Dialogues and Plays, assorted	158	170		8	15					23
24	Wall Slating, liquid gallons	10	17	d1 86	d1 87	87					24
25	Webster's Dictionary, Common School	39	39		3 25	4 50					25
26	Webster's Dictionary, Primary	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5$\frac{1}{2}$	7 48	7 18	7 18					26
27	Webster's Dictionary, Academic	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9$\frac{1}{2}$	4 94	4 78	4 79					27
28	Wells's Science, Common Things	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19$\frac{1}{2}$	15 45	14 90	17 98					28
29		12	12	74	71	70					29

a No. 1.
b No. 2.

c Published by Sherwood & Co., Chicago.

d Thirty numbers.
e 23 only in contract.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
				John H. Woodhouse.	George R. Lockwood & Son.	William J. C. Du-lany.	Frank Bowman.	C. W. Thorn.	Alexander Agar.	James R. Michael.	
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
STATIONERY.											
31	Blank books, 4 by 6 inches, 24 pages, bound full sheep.	580	638		0 08	0 08	0 07	0 07	0 06		31
32	Envelopes, adhesive, best quality, white, No. 6, X. M.	53,755	53,755	a1 08 b1 18 c1 07 d1 17		1 40	b1 25	1 04	1 10		32
33											33
34											34
35											35
36	Ink, black, in 2-ounce bottles..... doz.	262	262				24				36
37	Ink, black, in quarts..... do.	44½	45½				325	3 00	3 50		37
38	Ink, crimson, best quality, 4-ounce bottles, with cork stoppers..... doz.	10½	10½			3 00		3 00	3 80		38
39	Inkstands, 2-inch, round, glass stoppers..... doz.	10½	10½			2 00		1 50	1 50		39
40	Manilla, best quality, 8-oz. bottles, with brush. doz.	16½	16½			3 00		2 40	2 67		40
41	Paper, blotting, best quality, in packages of 12 blotters, 4 by 9 inches (to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the room of 19 by 24), per package..... packages.	579	581		4	5		5	3	4	41
42	Paper, drawing, 8 by 10 inches, first quality, in packages of 100 sheets, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to the 1,000 sheets..... packages.	82	82			944 749	75	50	55		42 43

- a No. 1.
- b No. 2.
- c No. 3.
- d No. 4.

- e David's.
- f American standard.
- g 7½ by 10, 14 pounds to M sheets.
- h 8 by 9½, 16½ pounds to M sheets, imperial paper.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
				John H. Woodhouse.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	Wm. J. C. Dulaney.	James R. Michael.	Frank Bowman.	C. W. Thorn.	Alexander Agar.		
				New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.		
STATIONERY—continued.												
1	Paper, foolscap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream.....reams.	100½	101½	a2 06 c2 35	1 93	2 00	.....	b2 15	2 10	2 10	1
2											2	
3	Paper, legal cap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream.....reams.	94	94	a2 06 c2 35	1 95	2 00	.....	d2 15	2 10	2 10	3
4											4	
5	Paper, letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the ream....reams.	71½	72½	a2 00 c1 60	1 70	1 90	.....	e1 86	1 85	1 80	5
6											6	
7	Paper, commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the ream.....reams.	92½	92½	a1 05 c82	f 88	1 00	.....	g1 05	95	1 05	7
8											8	
9	Paper-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy, 9-inch....doz.	3½	3½	.....	3 50	6 25	6 00	.....	4 90	4 50	9
10	Pencils, Dixon's American graphite, various grades...doz.	349	359	.....	a30 c40	37	50	.....	35	33	10
11											11	
12	Pencils, Dixon's, red, blue, and green.....doz.	37	37	.....	50	60	75	.....	75	57	12
13	Pencils, black, A. W. Faber's, best quality, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.....doz.	279	279	.....	h45	44	44	.....	49	40	13
14	Pencils, A. W. Faber's, red, blue, and green.....doz.	30½	33½	.....	48	75	73	.....	75	60	14
15	Pencils, Spencerian, Nos. 1, 2, 2-3, 3.....doz.	32	32	.....	30	40	.....	50	40	15	
16	Pencils, black-lead, plain cedar.....doz.	222	222	.....	8	8	.....	8	7½	16	
17	Pen-holders, wooden, assorted, best quality.....doz.	542	552	.....	3½ 6	30	.....	25	6	17	
18											18	
19	Pen-racks, metal.....doz.	11½	12½	.....	1 50	2 00	.....	1 80	75	19	
20	Papers pins, best solid head, No. 5.....doz.	30½	.....	.....	40	1 00	.....	70	72	20	
21	Rubber erasers, best quality, 40 pieces to the pound, per p'd.	51½	52½	.....	63	60	.....	95	60	21	
22	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 11.....gross.	35	35	.....	12	15	13	.....	10	10	22
23	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 16.....gross.	32	32	.....	20	24	16	.....	15	15	23
24	Rubber bands, best quality, No. 32.....gross.	23	23	.....	60	65	50	.....	50	45	24
25	Rubber ink-eraser, small cakes.....cakes.	405	405	.....	3	3	2½	.....	3	2	25
26	Rulers, wooden, 15-inch graduated.....doz.	129½	129½	.....	25	1 00	.....	1 20	40	26	
27	Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the pound, pounds	75	79	.....	1 50	1 75	.....	1 50	1 65	27	
28	Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 9, commercial.....gross.	58	58	.....	.....	37½	35	.....	34	36	28

a Number 1.
b Number 3.

c Number 2.
d Number 4.

e Number 5.
f Six pounds.

g Number 6.
h Don't include No. 5.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for school books for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
					John H. Woodhouse.	Geo. R. Lockwood & Son.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	James R. Michael.	Frank Bowman.	C. W. Thorr.	Alexander Agar.	
					New York.	New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
STATIONERY—continued.												
29	Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 14, bank..... gross.	19	19			0 45	0 54		0 45	0 43	29	
30	Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 048, Falcon..... gross.	78	78			45	54		42	43	30	
31	Steel pens, Esterbrook's, No. 122, engrossing..... gross.	27	27			49	46		49	47	31	
32	Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 303 do.	44	44		0 84	80	78		78	79	32	
33	Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 404 do.	50	50		47	45	42		42	43	33	
34	Steel pens, Gillott's, No. 332 do.	15	15		1 10	1 10	1 00		1 05	1 02	34	
35	Steel pens, Perry's, No. 102, bank..... gross.	2	2	0 39	45	50	40		1 00	40	35	
36	Steel pens, Perry's, No. 107, school..... gross.	18	18	39	45	45	40		1 00	40	36	
37	Steel pens, Perry's, No. 137, Falcon..... gross.	6	6	39	36	40	35		1 00	40	37	
38	Steel pens, Perry's, No. 1066, engrossing..... gross.	3	3	39		50	40		1 50	40	38	
39	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 1 do.	31	31	85	80	84	83		80	75	39	
40	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 2, counting-house..... gross.	17	17	85	80	84	83		83	75	40	
41	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 3, commercial..... gross.	11	11	85	80	84	83		83	75	41	
42	Steel pens, Spencerian, No. 5, school..... gross.	101	101	85	80	84	83		78	75	42	

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		Number.
					W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. Hull Wickham.	
					New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES.							
1	Acid, acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	ounces.	500	500	\$0 02 ¹ / ₂	\$0 02 ¹ / ₂	1
2	Acid, benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles	do.	132	132	8 ¹ / ₂	5	2
3	Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent	pounds.	414	423	16 ¹ / ₂	16	3
4	Acid, carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	ounces.	710	746	4 ¹ / ₂	4	4
5	Acid, citric, in 8-oz. bottles	do.	796	812	5 ¹ / ₂	5	5
6	Acid, hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottles	do.	96	96	14	12	6
7	Acid, muriatic, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	416	416	3 ¹ / ₂	3	7
8	Acid, nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	344	350	5 ¹ / ₂	5	8
9	Acid, phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	562	566	2 ¹ / ₂	2	9
10	Acid, salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tins	do.	488	504	14	14	10
11	Acid, sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	296	304	3 ¹ / ₂	3	11
12	Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	ounces.	876	876	3 ¹ / ₂	3	12
13	Acid, tannic, in 1-oz. bottles	do.	231	233	16	15	13
14	Acid, tartaric, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles	do.	692	712	4 ¹ / ₂	4	14
15	Aconite, tincture of, rad., in 8-oz. bottles	do.	1,339	1,355	4 ¹ / ₂	4	15
16	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent	bottles.	1,439	1,510	68	68	16
17	Aloes, pulv., in 8-oz. bottles	ounces.	342	350	4	3	17
18	Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles	ounces.	2,344	2,384	1 ¹ / ₂	1	18
19	Ammonia, aromatic spirits of, in 8-oz. g. s. bott	do.	1,392	1,440	4 ¹ / ₂	4	19
20	Ammonium, bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bott	do.	492	516	5 ¹ / ₂	5	20
21	Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles	do.	710	734	2	2	21
22	Ammonia, muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bottles	do.	928	952	2 ¹ / ₂	2	22
23	Ammonia, solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bott	do.	10,772	11,044	1 ¹ / ₂	1	23
24	Anise, oil of	do.	125	126	14	15	24
25	Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P	ounces.	78	78	12 ¹ / ₂	12	25
26	Aquifolium berberis, fluid extract, in 16-oz. bottles	pounds.	89	105	64	65	26
27	Arnica, tinct. of, in 8-oz. bottles	ounces.	6,944	7,184	3 ¹ / ₂	3	27
28	Arsenite of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P	ounces.	754	770	1 ¹ / ₂	1	28
29	Assafetida, gum, in tins	do.	376	400	2 ¹ / ₂	2	29
30	Atropia, sulph., in ¹ / ₂ -oz. bottles	do.	11 ¹ / ₂	11¹/₂	6 10	6 00	30
31	Belladonna, alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars	ounces.	109	110	19	18	31
32	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P	ounces.	1,028	998	18	17	32
33	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	1,696	1,712	2 ¹ / ₂	2	33
34	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	1,490	1,576	4	4	34
35	Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles	do.	3,624	3,688	2 ¹ / ₂	2	35
36	Cannabis Indica, F. E., in 4-oz. bottles	do.	464	472	7	7	36
37	Capsules, empty, ass'd, Nos. 0 to 4	boxes.	916	928	16	15	37
38	Cascara sagrada, F. E., in 1-lb. bottles	pounds.	181	194	90	90	38
39	Castor oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed	bottles.	1,165	1,209	51	50	39
40	Cerate, blistering in 8-oz. tins	ounces.	292	300	7 ¹ / ₂	8	40
41	Cerate, simple, in 1-lb. tins	pounds.	211	213	35	35	41
42	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles	ounces.	748	756	1 ¹ / ₂	1	42
43	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles	do.	594	600	13	12	43
44	Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	2,760	3,272	8 ¹ / ₂	8	44
45	Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromatics), in 8-oz. bottles	ounces.	2,656	2,696	5 ¹ / ₂	5	45
46	Cinchonidia, sulphate of	do.	589	592	35	35	46
47	Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles	do.	219	222	11	11	47
48	Cloves, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles	do.	191	205	13 ¹ / ₂	13	48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. Hall Wickham.	Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	
	MEDICINES—continued.						
49	Cocculus indicus ounces.	752	752	\$0 01	\$0 01	.....	49
50	Cocoa, butter pounds.	108	111	46½	45	.....	50
51	Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles bottles.	2,624	2,636	26½	27	.....	51
52	Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bottles... ounces.	450	450	4	3½	.....	52
53	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles... do..	240	240	5	5	.....	53
54	Colocynth, compound extract of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles ounces.	192	192	19	20	.....	54
55	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles do..	190	191	10	10	.....	55
56	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottles do..	2,140	2,254	4½	4½	.....	56
57	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles do..	448	452	2	2	.....	57
58	Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins pounds.	1,403	1,448	31½	31½	*\$0 17	58
59	Creosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles ounces.	118	122	10	10	.....	59
60	Croton oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles do..	104	105	20	20	.....	60
61	Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles do..	464	468	4½	4	.....	61

* Vaseline.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.	
					W. H. Schiefelin.	Wm. Hull Wickham.	Cheesebrough Manufacturing Company.		
	N. Y.	N. Y.			N. Y.				
MEDICINES—continued.									
1	Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	1,252	1,276	\$0 06½	\$0 06	.....	1
2	Ether, compound spirits of (Hoffman's anodyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....	ounces.	1,112	1,208	4½	5	.....	2
3	Ether, stronger, for anaesthesia, in 1-lb. tins.....	do.	1,896	1,968	5½	5½	.....	3
4	Ether, spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....	ounces.	3,654	3,820	4	3½	.....	4
5	Flaxseed meal, in tins.....	pounds.	1,384	1,394	6	6	.....	5
6	Gelseminum, tincture of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	584	592	3¾	3½	.....	6
7	Gentian, alcoholic extract, in 1-oz. jars.....	do.	127	127	12	12	.....	7
8	Gentian, tinct., comp., in 1-lb. bottles.....	pounds.	355	355	50	50	.....	8
9	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	2,924	3,012	4½	4½	.....	9
10	Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.	7,228	7,312	1, 0	2	.....	10
11	Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.....	do.	1,032	1,056	4½	4	.....	11
12	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. w. m. jars.....	ounces.	59	59	20	20	.....	12
13	Hypophos. lime, soda, iron, and potash, sir. of, in 1-lb. bottles.....	pounds.	840	862	34	32	.....	13
14	Iodine, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	ounces.	170	170	34	35	.....	14
15	Iodine, tinct. of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	do.	1,688	1,728	5½	5	.....	15
16	Iodoform, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	do.	348	354	39	40	.....	16
17	Ipecac, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.	728	736	11	11	.....	17
18	Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.	160	160	8½	8	.....	18
19	Iron, ammoniated citrate of.....	pounds.	32	33	60	65	.....	19
20	Iron, solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	244	252	2	1½	.....	20
21	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes.....	pounds.	700	730	2½	2½	.....	21
22	Iron, sulphate of, c. p., in 8-oz. w. m. bott.....	ounces.	248	256	1	1	.....	22
23	Iron sirup, iodide of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bott.....	do.	2,910	2,998	2½	2½	.....	23
24	Iron, quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	do.	454	458	32	34	.....	24
25	Iron, tinct. of the chloride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	ounces.	1,628	2,708	3½	3½	.....	25
26	Jaborandi, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.	712	820	7	7	.....	26
27	Jalap, powd.-red, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.	116	120	3½	3	.....	27
28	Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P.....	do.	1,564	1,588	2½	3	.....	28
29	Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.	916	956	1½	1½	.....	29
30	Linseed oil, raw, in pint bottles.....	bottles.	594	610	13½	13	.....	30
31	Licorice, extract of, in paper.....	ounces.	1,414	1,510	2	2	.....	31
32	Licorice, fluid extract.....	pounds.	397	412	45	44	.....	32
33	Licorice root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	336	352	1½	1½	.....	33
34	Magnesia, carb.....	do.	760	766	1½	1½	.....	34
35	Magnesia, heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bott.....	do.	340	364	6½	6	.....	35
36	Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins.....	pounds.	1,104	1,174	3½	3½	.....	36
37	Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots.....	do.	134	152	51	50	+\$0 50	37	
38	Mercury with chalk, in 2-oz. w. m. bottles.....	ounces.	138	142	4	4	.....	38
39	Mercury, corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	129	129	6½	6	.....	39
40	Mercury, mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	473	489	5	5	.....	40
41	Mercury, ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots.....	ounces.	1,328	1,408	3½	3½	1lb. 60	41	
42	Mercury, pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots.....	ounces.	216	232	3½	4	.....	42
43	Mercury, red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	do.	113	115	8	8	.....	43
44	Mercury, yellow sulph., in 1 oz. bottles.....	do.	109	113	8	8	.....	44
45	Morphia, acetate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.	185½	20½	295	3 00	.....	45
46	Morphia, sulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.	49½	50½	295	3 00	.....	46
47	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins.....	pounds.	574	594	15½	16	.....	47
48	Myrrh, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....	ounces.	804	836	5½	5	.....	48
49	Nux vomica, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.	490	498	2	2	.....	49
50	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....	ounces.	39	39	17	18	.....	50
51	Oil, lemon, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.	503	519	12½	13	.....	51
52	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes.....	dozen.	-2,271	2,327	9	9	.....	52
53	Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles.....	bottles.	1,028	1,081	19	18	.....	53

FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. Hull Wickham.	Henry Allen.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	
MEDICINES—continued.							
1	Opium, camphorated tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles.....	8,820	9,108	\$0 02	\$0 02	.....	1
2	Opium, compound powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles.....	552	576	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2
3	Opium, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	346	344	37	38	.....	3
4	Opium, tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles.....	4,328	4,448	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4
5	Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	3,095	3,153	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	5
6	Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles.....	936	992	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	6
7	Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	809	323	35	34	.....	7
8	Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottles.....	770	829	19	20	.....	8
9	Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles, U. S. P. number.....	251,600	295,300	a16	a15	.....	9
10	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	32	33	30	32	.....	10
11	Potassa, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	340	356	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	11
12	Potassa, bicarb., 8-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles.....	908	940	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12
13	Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,616	1,688	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	13
14	Potassa, caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	73	73	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	.....	14
15	Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,896	1,952	2	2	.....	15
16	Potassa, cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	39	39	9	10	.....	16
17	Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	846	904	2	2	.....	17
18	Potassium, bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,856	1,920	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	18
19	Potassium, permanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	151	155	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	.....	19
20	Potassium, iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	2,926	3,020	20	20	.....	20
21	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins.....	1,866	1,915	89	90	.....	21
22	Resin.....	201	202	2	2	.....	22
23	Rhubarb, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....	404	304	6	5	.....	23
24	Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	3,292	3,340	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	24
25	Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles.....	83	87	48	48	.....	25
26	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,120	1,193	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	.....	26
27	Senna confection, in 1-lb. jars.....	77	83	49	50	.....	27
28	Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	49	50	87	85	.....	28
29	Silver, nitrate of, in crystals, in 1-oz. bottles.....	45	46	84	82	.....	29
30	Soap, carbolic.....	1,209	1,251	7	7	.....	30
31	Soap, castile, in paper.....	1,931	1,981	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	31
32	Soap, common, in bars.....	1,791	1,803	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	32
33	Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	2,096	2,184	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	33
34	Soda, chlorinated sol., Labarraques.....	407	419	15	16	.....	34
35	Soda, salicylate, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles.....	624	632	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	.....	35
36	Squill, sirup of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bottles.....	1,740	1,968	15	15	.....	36
37	Squill, pulvis, in 1-oz. w. m. bottles.....	47	47	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	.....	37
38	Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	808	816	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	.....	38
39	Stillingia, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	1,476	1,556	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	39
40	Strychnia, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. bottles.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	18$\frac{1}{2}$	1 60	1 60	.....	40
41	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,408	2,556	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	41
42	Tar, oil of.....	99	111	10	11	.....	42
43	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	508	516	30	30	.....	43
44	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars.....	300	300	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	.....	44
45	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bottles.....	652	669	18	18	.....	45
46	Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1 lb. bottles.....	71	75	65	60	.....	46
47	Wild cherry, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	432	443	25	25	.....	47
48	Wild cherry, sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P. ounces.....	13,948	14,572	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	48
49	Zinc, acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles.....	127	129	4	4	.....	49
50	Zinc, oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles.....	578	580	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	50
51	Zinc, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	858	865	4	3$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	51

Per 100.

600 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. Hull Wickham.	Henry Allen.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	
HOSPITAL STORES.							
52	Bandages, suspensory.....number.	262	262	\$0 06	\$0 06½	\$0 06½	52
53	Barley, in tins.....pounds.	531	537	6	6	6	53
54	Bed-pans.....number.	33	33	62	65	62½	54
55	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles.....ounces.	448	432	2½	2½	2½	55
56	Cocoa, in tins.....pounds.	310	312	32	33	33	56
57	Corn-starch, in tins.....do.	393	403	10½	10	10	57
58	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles.....ounces.	1,060	1,088	2½	3	3	58
59	Percolators, glass, ½-gallon.....number.	19	20	40	38	45	59
60	Plasters, porous.....dozen.	491	525	52	50	50	60
61	Rice.....pounds.	2,640	2,690	6¾	7	7	61
62	Saddle-bags, medical, convertible.....number.	7	7	9 00	9 00	9 00	62
63	Splints, assorted.....dozen.	60	63	2 25	2 00	2 00	63
64	Sugar, white, crushed, in boxes, not exceeding 50 pounds each.....pounds.	2,455	2,605	8	8½	8½	64
65	Tapioca, in tins.....do.	450	455	5¾	6	6	65
66	Tea, black, in tins or original chests.....do.	429	474	38	35	35	66

FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE. 601

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for medical supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. Hull Wickham.	Henry Allen.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.							
1	Aspirators..... number.	34	35	\$9 00	\$9 00	.....	1
2	Bandages, roller, unbleached and unsize, 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; ½ dozen 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes..... number.	83	80	3 80	3 75	.....	2
3	Binder's boards, 24 by 12 inches..... piece.	130	154	2	2	.....	3
4	Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches..... do.	116	140	3	3	.....	4
5	Breast-pumps..... number.	34	35	55	60	\$0 16	5
6	Cases, field, operating..... do.	7	7	18 00	17 50	.....	6
7	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes..... do.	233	245	6	6	c 58	7
8	Cotton bats..... do.	354	368	9½	9	.....	8
9	Cotton wadding..... sheets.	485	491	3	3½	.....	9
10	Cupping-tins, assorted sizes..... number.	27	27	6	6	.....	10
11	Lancet, thumb..... do.	14	16	16	15	.....	11
12	Lint, picked..... pounds.	84	88	24	25	.....	12
13	Lint, patent..... do.	145	147	60	60	.....	13
14	Muslin, unbleached, unsize, 1 yd. wide..... yards.	1,854	1,939	6½	6½	.....	14
15	Needles, cotton, thimble, in case..... number.	33	34	60	60	.....	15
16	Needles, upholsterer's..... do.	8	8	5	5	.....	16
17	Oakum, fine, picked..... pounds.	143	143	9½	9	.....	17
18	Obstetrical forceps..... number.	12	12	4 90	5 00	.....	18
19	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces..... yards.	130	130	67	65	.....	19
20	Operating cases (minor)..... number.	4	4	9 00	9 00	.....	20
21	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials..... do.	4,606	4,680	1½	1½	c 12	21
22	Pins..... papers.	204	218	3½	3	.....	22
23	Plaster, adhesive, 5 yards in a can..... yards.	152	162	17	16	.....	23
24	Plaster, isinglass, 1 yard in a case..... do.	140	146	25	26	.....	24
25	Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb tins..... pounds.	255	260	3	3	.....	25
26	Pocket cases..... number.	12	12	5 75	5 75	.....	26
27	Scarificators..... do.	4	4	2 00	2 00	.....	27
28	Scissors, 4-inch..... do.	12	15	12½	12	.....	28
29	Scissors, 6-inch..... do.	21	22	25	20	.....	29
30	Silk, ligature..... ounces.	29	31	80	85	.....	30
31	Speculum for the ear..... number.	15	16	25	25	.....	31
32	Speculum for the rectum..... do.	10	10	35	38	.....	32
33	Speculum for the vagina, glass..... do.	20	21	25	25	25	33
34	Sponge, assorted..... ounces.	656	672	6½	6½	.....	34
35	Stethoscopes..... number.	4	5	1 75	1 75	.....	35
36	Syringes, Davidson's, self-injector..... do.	42	44	1 25	1 20	1 00	36
37	Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-oz..... do.	18	19	87½	88	.....	37
38	Syringes, hypodermic..... do.	23	24	65	65	70	38
39	Syringes, Matson's, family..... do.	51	51	1 25	1 30	1 33	39
40	Syringes, penis, rubber..... do.	608	660	16½	17	14½	40
41	Syringes, vagina, rubber..... do.	178	190	81½	82	28	41
42	Thermometers, clinical..... do.	40	42	75	70	70	42
43	Thermometers, mercurial..... do.	49	50	15	15	14	43
44	Thermometers, spirit..... do.	37	37	18	20	14	44
45	Thread, linen, unbleached..... ounces.	144	147	8	8	.....	45
46	Thread, cotton, spools, assorted..... number.	202	208	5	5	.....	46
47	Tooth-extracting cases..... do.	11	12	7 75	8 00	.....	47
48	Tourniquets, field..... do.	5	5	45	45	.....	48
49	Tourniquets, screw, with pad..... do.	2	2	1 10	1 10	.....	49
50	Towels..... dozen.	64	66	1 25	1 20	.....	50
51	Trusses, double..... number.	55	55	72	75	.....	51
52	Trusses, single..... do.	77	83	30	30	.....	52
53	Twine, coarse..... ounces.	737	767	2	2	.....	53
54	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case..... number.	8	8	17 75	18 00	.....	54
55	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's..... do.	11	11	2 20	2 25	.....	55
56	Uterine sounds, Sims's..... do.	39	40	70	65	.....	56
57	Wax, white, in paper..... ounces.	220	232	3½	3	.....	57

602 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED, ETC.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 30, 1885, for medical supplies for the Indian service.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

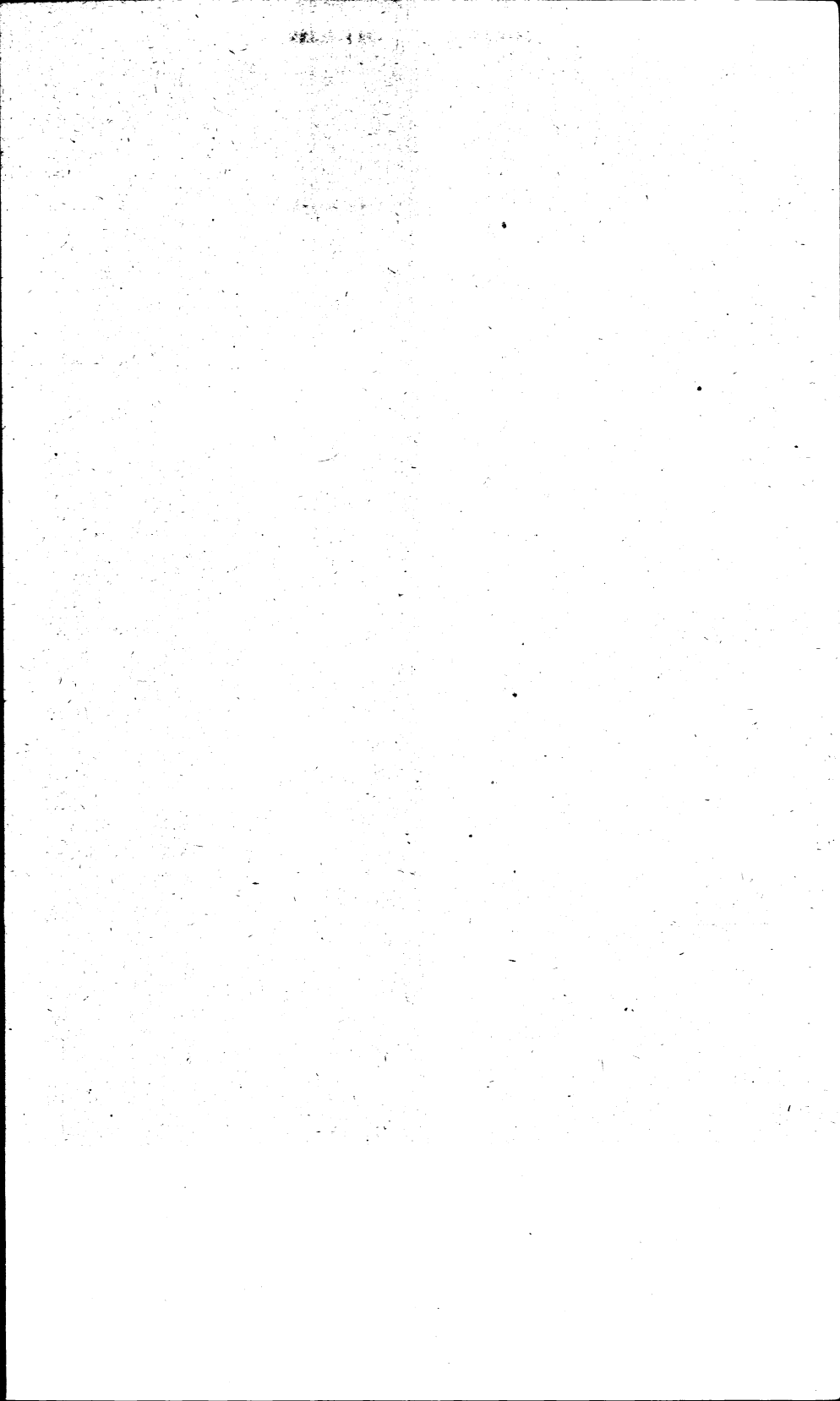
Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			Number.
				W. H. Schieffelin.	Wm. Hull Wickham.	Henry Allen.	
				New York.	New York.	New York.	
MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Basins, wash-hand.....number	71	\$0 73	\$0 08	\$0 09		1
2	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires...do..	28	42	50	45		2
3	Corkscrews.....do..	39	42	5	5½	a\$0 16½	3
4	Corks, velvet, best, assorted.....dozen	7,898	8,083	1½	1½		4
5	Dippers, tin assorted.....number	63	65	7	7		5
6	Dispensatory.....copies	6	6	5 60	5 60		6
7	Funnels, glass, 8-oz.....number	36	36	12½	12	12 7	7
8	Funnels, tin, pint.....do..	17	17	5	5	20 6	8
9	Hones.....do..	12	15	12	12		9
10	Measures, graduated, glass, 4-oz.....do..	31	32	15	18	20 10	10
11	Measures, graduated, glass, minim.....do..	18	19	15	15	15 11	11
12	Measures, tin, pint and quart.....do..	12	12	6	6		12
13	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches.....number	14	14	62	60		13
14	Mosquito netting.....yards	937	957	5½	5		14
15	Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches...packs	37	39	25	25	021	15
16	Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each...sheets	65	77	3	3	3½	16
17	Paper, wrapping.....quires	934	940	8½	9		17
18	Pill-boxes, ¾ paper, ¼ turned wood.....dozen	1,709	1,739	3	3		18
19	Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inches.....number	9	10	40	50		19
20	Scales, Troemer's dispensing (new).....do..	12	12	6 75	7 00	7 40	20
21	Spatulas, 3 to 6-inch.....do..	41	42	20	20		21
22	Spirit-lamps.....do..	10	10	24	28	016	22
23	Vials, ¾-oz.....dozen	859	863	9½	9½	d10	23
24	Vials, 1-oz.....do..	1,246	1,256	10½	10	d11½	24
25	Vials, 2-oz.....do..	1,880	1,900	12½	12	d14½	25
26	Vials, 4-oz.....do..	1,481	1,501	18½	18	d20½	26
27	Vials, 6-oz.....do..	889	875	24	21	d25	27
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.							
28	Acid, boracic, powdered, in 4-oz g. s. bottles.....ounces	4	4	7	6		28
29	Acid, gallic, in 4-oz g. s. bottles.....do..	4	4	18	15		29
30	Atomizers, C. & S., No. 5, with shield.....number	2	2	3 50	3 50		30
31	Cerate, resin.....pounds	9	9	40	35		31
32	Cotton, absorbent, Lawton's.....do..	2	2	95	75		32
33	Droppers, medicine.....number	6	6	5	4		33
34	Mercury, red, iodide, in 1-oz bottles.....ounces	2	2	35	37		34
35	Needles, surgical, assorted.....dozen	4	4	75	75		35
36	Oil cubebs, in 4-oz bottles.....ounces	54	54	49	50		36
37	Oil, sandalwood, in 4-oz bottles.....do..	100	100	42	40		37
38	Oil, sassafras, in 1-lb bottles.....pounds	5	5	60	55		38
39	Operating-cases, field, empty.....number	1	1	5 50	6 00		39
40	Rhubarb, fluid extract, in 8-oz bottles.....ounces	8	8	70	65		40
41	Senna, fluid extract, in 1-lb bottles...pounds	4	4	25	30		41
42	Senna leaves, in 1-lb packages.....number	4	4	2	30		42
43	Syringes, ear, glass.....dozen	7	2	75	75	40	43
44	Test-tubes, 3 to 7-inch.....nest	2	14	15	15	8	44
45	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes.....gross	1	1-2	3 50	4 00	1 00	45
46	Water-bottles, rubber, 2-qt.....number	2	2	1 25	1 25		46
47	Wire, silver ligature.....ounces	1	1-2	3 75	4 00		47
48	Zinc, chlorinated solution, medicinal, in 1-lb bottles.....pounds	10	10	31	30		48

a Niekle.

b No. 25.

c Flint-glass, 4-oz.

d Flint-glass.



Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded; OATMEAL. (In

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
1 2	San Francisco, Cal.	Pounds. 7,800	Pounds. 7,800

RICE. (Good quality,

3	San Francisco, Cal.	15,070	15,070
4			
5		10,000	
6			

SALT, COARSE. (Delivered

7	San Francisco, Cal.	11,000	11,000
---	--------------------------	--------	---------------

SALT, FINE. (Delivered

8	San Francisco, Cal.	29,950	29,950
---	--------------------------	--------	---------------

SUGAR. (To be medium in quality, granulated, or coffee, "A" standard; the granulated delivered a new gunny; and the coffee "A" to be delivered in ordinary

9 10 11 12	San Francisco, Cal.	34,120	34,120
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TEA. (Oolong, superior to

13 14 15 16	San Francisco, Cal.	1,570	1,570
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advertisement of June 20, 1885, for supplies for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

double gunnies.)

Robert Haight.	William Arthur Jones.	Frank Dalton.	William Haas.	Joseph Ehrman.	Walter M. Castle.	Number.
\$3 10		\$3 25 3 75				1 2

in double bags.)

	\$0 06$\frac{3}{4}$		\$6 37	\$5 50	\$0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
	5 45		5 40	5 75	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
				6 75	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
					5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

in good double gunnies.)

	a 5 50		b 3 50			7
--	---------------	--	--------	--	--	---

in good double gunnies.)

	a 9 50		b 5 50			8
--	---------------	--	--------	--	--	---

in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good heavy muslin, the outer one sized barrels, tight, extra hooped, and full head lined.)

	6 99		6 87	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
	6 99		6 62	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		10
	6 74					11
	5 74					12

fine trade classification.)

	35		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	25	13
	17		16		15	14
	23					15
	20					16

a Per 2,000 pounds.

b Per 1,000 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

advertisements of June 20, 1885, for supplies for Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.

Number.	CLASS 8. GROCERIES. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
				John F. Harrison.	Robert Haight.
1	Allspice, ground.....lbs.	64	64		
2	Apples, dried.....do.	8,820	8,820		\$0 02
5	Bags, manila paper, 1 pound.....per 1,000.	3,500	3,500	\$0 90	
7	Bags, manila paper, 2 pounds.....do..	700	700	96	
9	Bags, manila paper, 3 pounds.....do..	2,200	2,200	1 15	
11	Bags, manila paper, 4 pounds.....do..	1,700	1,700	1 20	
13	Bags, manila paper, 5 pounds.....do..	2,050	2,050	1 40	
15	Bags, manila paper, 6 pounds.....do..	1,500	1,500	1 50	
17	Bags, manila paper, 7 pounds.....do..	100	100	1 65	
19	Bags, manila paper, 8 pounds.....do..	1,200	1,200	1 74	
21	Bags, manila paper, 10 pounds.....do..	2,220	2,220	1 95	
23	Bags, manila paper, 12 pounds.....do..	1,000	1,000	2 04	
25	Bags, manila paper, 14 pounds.....do..	100	100	2 30	
27	Bags, manila paper, 16 pounds.....do..	250	250	2 40	
29	Bags, manila paper, 25 pounds.....do..	350	350	2 50	
31	*Baking powder, standard quality, in ½ and ¾-lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs.	1,117	1,117	2 65	
33	Bath-brick.....doz.	10	10	2 75	
34	Beeswax.....lbs.	35	35	2 88	
35	Boxes bluing.....doz.	56	56	2 95	26
36	Candles, adamantine, 6's.....lbs.	1,555	1,555	3 12	
38	Cassia, ground.....do..	43	43	3 60	
40	Cloves, ground.....do..	30	30	3 78	
41	Corn-starch.....do..	115	115	4 75	
42	Cream tartar.....do..	75	75	4 98	
44	Ginger, ground.....do..	79	79	5 15	
45	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do..	201	201	5 40	
47	Matches.....gross.	95	95	6 30	
48	Mustard, ground.....lbs.	109	109	6 60	
49	Peaches, dried.....do..	7,679	7,670		8
51	Pepper, ground, black.....do..	191	191		
53	†Soap, samples of not less than five pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished.....lbs.	18,260	18,260		

*Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.
†Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

Number.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								
	William Haas.	William F. Whittier.	Max Morgenthau.	Wm. Arthur Jones.	Richard W. Simpson.	Walter M. Castle.	William Davis.	Jacob C. Johnson.	Joseph Ehrman.
1	\$0 16			\$0 14					
2	2½			2 90		\$0 03		\$0 05	
3	1 90			2 25		2		4	
4						1½		8	
5	95			60					
6				1 20					
7				1 50					
8				1 70					
9				2 00					
10				2 35					
11				2 60					
12				2 85					
13				3 00					
14				3 75					
15				4 75					
16				5 25					
17				6 25					
18									
19	25			39		40			42
20	33			1 00	\$0 50				32
21	55			40	35				34
22	34	\$0 30		75			\$0 31½	\$0 32	35
23	85								36
24	14½		\$0 13.60	12½					14½
25				14					16
26	18			18					39
27	22½			7					40
28	7½			6½					41
29				27½					42
30	33			28					43
31	28			12					44
32	16½			10					45
33	11½			25½		30			46
34	26					29			47
35	15½			13½					48
36	7.90			8½			7		9½
37									10½
38	18			13½					50
39									51
40	4.55		4.40						6½
41	4.30		4						7
42	4.05			4.24		5½			
43				4.23					
44				4.23					
45				4.25					

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.]

Number.	CLASS 8—Continued. GROCERIES—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
57	Soda, standard quality, in pound and half-pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each..... pounds	847	847
58	Soda, washing.....do.	490	490
59	Starch.....do.	524	524
61	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons..... gallons.	2,020	2,020
66	Sirup, in kegs.....do.	760	760
71	Vinegar, in barrels.....do.	110	110
72	Vinegar, in kegs.....do.	300	300

William Haas.	William Arthur Jones.	Walter M. Castle.	Joseph Ehrman.	John F. Harrison.	Leopold Altschul.	William B. Hunt.	Charles M. Yates.	Amiel Waugenheim.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.									
\$0 06½	\$0 6½								57
1 10	12								58
7	7								59
	6½								60
32½	27	\$0 27½	\$0 37½						61
21½	24								62
	25								63
	22								64
40	44	35	45						65
29	34								66
	31								67
	33								68
	30								69
13	9								70
22½	24½								71
									72

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

1	Bowls, pint, ironstone.....dozen.	39	39
2	Bowl, quart, ironstone.....do.	20½	20½
3			
4	Burners, lamp, No. 0.....do.	½	1-2
5	Burners, lamp, No. 1.....do.	19½	19½
6	Burners, lamp, No. 2.....do.	18½	18½
7	Casters, dinner.....do.	1	1
8	Chambers, with covers.....do.	16½	16½
9			
10	Crocks, 1-gallon.....do.	3	3
11	Crocks, 2-gallon.....do.	3	3
12	Crocks, 3-gallon.....do.	2	2
13	Cups and saucers, coffee, ironstone.....do.	40	40
14			
15	Cups and saucers, tea, ironstone.....do.	28	28
16	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch.....do.	7½	7½
17			
18	Dishes, vegetable, with covers, ironstone.....do.	9	9
19			
20			
21	Lamp-shades, paper.....do.	½	1-2
22	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete.....do.	11	11
23			
24	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete.....do.	4½	4½
25	Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....do.	10	10
26	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners.....do.	2	2
27	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1.....do.	75	75
28			
29	Lamp-chimneys, sun burner, No. 2.....do.	59	59
30			
31	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1.....do.	4	4
32	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2.....do.	28	28
33	Lamp-chimneys, for student-lamp No. 1.....do.	7	7
34	Lamp-wicks, No. 0.....do.	6	6
35	Lamp-wicks, No. 1.....do.	27	27
36	Lamp-wicks, No. 2.....do.	53	53
37	Lamp-wicks, student's No. 1.....do.	8	8

CLASS 9.—CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

				\$1 00	\$1 00		\$0 92	1
				60				2
				1 25	1 50		1 37	3
				75				4
					75	\$0 45	70	5
					70	75	70	6
					90	1 00	90	7
					12 50	12 00	15 00	8
					6 25	6 60	6 60	9
							6 00	10
					2 75	2 40	2 16	11
					5 50	4 80	4 32	12
					8 25	7 20	6 48	13
					1 00	1 00	1 00	14
						95		15
					70	75	75	16
					a 1 40	2 50	15 00	17
					a 4 00	4 25		18
					a 5 00	6 00		19
						10 00		20
					5 50	5 60	6 00	21
					5 00	6 50	8 00	22
						7 30		23
						2 00	1 25	24
						5 50	3 90	25
							5 00	26
							6 75	27
							3 00	28
							4 00	29
							2 50	30
							3 00	31
							45	32
							35	33
							40	34
							65	35
							75	36
							60	37
							75	38
							50	39
							60	40
							3	
							\$0 03	
							3½	
							5	
							6	
							10	

a 2½ dozen each.

b With reflectors.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded, in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
CLASS 9—Continued. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)			
41	Pitchers, pint, ironstone	11	11
42	Pitchers, quart, ironstone	11	11
43	Pitchers, water, ironstone	11	11
44			
45	Plates, dinner, ironstone	63	63
46	Plates, pie, ironstone	17	17
47	Plates, sauce, ironstone	16	16
48	Plates, soup, ironstone	20	20
49	Plates, tea, ironstone	8	8
50	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch	7½	7½
51	Salt-sprinklers	16	16
52	Tumblers	35	35
53			
54	Wash-bowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces)	6½	6½

CLASS 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

1	Baskets, clothes, large	5	5
2			
3	Baskets, measuring, ½ bushel	4½	4½
4	Baskets, measuring, 1 bushel	11½	11½
5			
6			
7	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide	10	10
8			
9	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide	12	12
10			
11	Blacking, shoe	1,173	1,173
12			
13	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch	4½	4½
14			
15	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted	139	139
16			
17	Brooms, whisk	8½	8½
18			
19			
20	Bureaus, 3 drawers	8	8
21	Chairs, reed-seat	6½	6½
22	Chairs, wood, solid seat, bow back	13	13
23	Chairs, wood, office, solid seat, bow back and arms	2½	2½
24	Churns, 10-gallon	3	3
25			
26	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day	22	22
27	Clothes-pins	28	28
28			
29	Desks, office, medium size and quality	2	2
30	Desks, school, with seats, double	72	72
31	Desks, teachers'	4	4
32	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories	6	6
33			
34	Machines, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with cover and accessories	5	5
35	Machine, sewing, Singer's, "family," with cover and attachments	1	1
36	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailor's, with cover and attachments	7	7
37	Mattresses, double, excelsior, cotton top	124	124
38			
39	Mattresses, single, excelsior, cotton top	5	5
40			
41			
42			
43			

a Mason's.

b No. 1, 13 pieces ; No. 2, 9 pieces.

advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples, which accompanied each bid.]

Leopold Altschul.	William B. Hunt.	Charles M. Yates.	Amiel Waugenheim.	John F. Harrison.	Livingston L. Baker.	Frank Dalton.	Richard W. Simpson.	James Carolan.	George T. Hawley.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										
\$1 30	\$1 40		\$1 35							41
2 00	2 00		2 00							42
3 50	3 60		5 00							43
	5 00		3 30							44
	90		90							45
	65		60							46
	45		45							47
	90		90							48
	65		70							49
	2 25	\$1 70	2 25							50
	1 25		1 25							51
1 05	40		40							52
	45		40							53
10 50	10 50		10 00							54

CLASS 10.—FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

			\$10 00			\$17 50				1
			15 00			15 85				2
			5 00							3
			5 00			5 40				4
			4 00			5 40				5
			4 50							6
						\$5 50				7
						10 00				8
						4 00				9
						7 00				10
			4½	\$0 03½			4	a \$0 04		11
			4				2½			12
			3							13
			3 50				3 10			14
			5 40							15
										16
			2 23	2 00		2 60				17
			2 48			2 50				18
						2 24				19
			1 50			1 50				20
			1 25			1 40				21
			1 25			1 30				22
			1 00							23
						3 00				24
						9 00				25
						12 00				26
						21 00				27
			2 75	2 60						28
			5 50							29
	b3 75		5 00							30
			22				20	c \$0 20		31
			1 00					d 1 30		32
			5 00			14 00				33
			10 00			5 15				34
						14 00				35
										36
										37
										38
										39
										40
										41
										42
										43

e Common.

d Patent spring.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 10—Continued. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.
				All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
44	Measures, wood, 1-peck, iron-bound....dozen.	3	3-4		\$5 00
45	Measures, wood, 1-bushel, iron-bound....do.	3	3		7 00
46	Mop-sticks.....do.	17	17	\$1 60	1 80
47				1 75	2 25
48					2 25
49	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, unpainted..do.	23	23		3 11
50					2 69
51	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling.....do.	300	300		
52	Rolling pins, 2½ x 13 inches exclusive of handle.....do.	2½	2½		1 50
53	Washboards, zinc.....do.	19	19	1 85	2 07
54					2 10
55	Washstands, wood.....do.	6	6		
56	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....do.	11½	11½		14 85
57					13 19
58					11 54
59					13 19
60					11 54
61					9 90
62	Wringers, clothes.....do.	29	29	2 25	2 64
63				2 70	2 75

CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.

1	Blankets, horse.....do.	24	24		
2	Bridles, harness.....do.	2	2		
3					
4					
5	Bridles, riding.....do.	3½	3½		
6					
7	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb.....do.	11	11		
8	Brushes, horse, leather backs.....do.	3½	3½	\$3 00	\$2 62
9				3 50	3 20
10				5 00	
11	Buckles, roller, harness, ¼-inch loop....gross.	2	2		
12	Buckles, roller, harness: ¼-inch, tinned-iron.....do.	1	1		
13	¾-inch, tinned-iron.....do.	2	2		
14	1-inch, tinned-iron.....do.	6	6		
15	1½-inch, tinned-iron.....do.	4	4		
16	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch.....pairs.	26	26		
17	Buckles, trace, 2-inch.....do.	78	78		
18	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-feet, No. 0....dozen.	1½	1½	1 70	
19	Cinchas, hair.....do.	1½	1½		
20					
21					
22	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-inch .do.	5	5		
23	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2½- inch.....do.	6	6		
24	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch .do.	4	4		
25	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2½-inch .do.	5	5		
26	Collars, horse, medium.....do.	4½	4½		
27					
28					
29	Collars, horse, large.....do.	½	5-6		
30					
31					
32	Collars, mule.....do.	½	1-6		
33					
34					
35	Halters.....do.	4½	4½		
36					
37					
38					

advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.
				All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
62					
63					
64					

CLASS 11.—SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &c.

					\$2 05		\$2 85		\$2 24	1
					1 90		2 40			2
					30 00		16 50		19 80	3
					20 40					4
					18 00					5
					16 50		11 50			6
							10 50			7
					2 50		98		2 47	8
					15 00		18 00		4 80	9
					\$6 00	\$5 00	10 50	\$10 99		10
					5 50	6 25				11
					4 25		16 50			12
							75			13
							62			14
							85			15
							1 25			16
							1 50			17
							15			18
							18			19
								2 10	2 45	20
							6 00		4 50	21
							12 00		7 50	22
							9 00		13 50	23
							1 50		40	24
										25
							1 75		60	26
							75		45	27
							98		65	28
							19 00		18 00	29
							25 20			30
							33 00			31
							19 00		21 00	32
							25 20			33
							33 00		18 00	34
							19 00			35
							25 20			36
							33 00		21 00	37
							16 50		13 50	38
							9 00		9 95	

a Common.

b Patent.

c Novelty.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied each bid.]

Number.	CLASS 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, &C. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Main.	Livingston L. Baker.	Alfred J. Marcus.	Harry J. Hart.
				All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.			
39	Hames, Concord..... pairs.	50	50	\$070			\$0 75
40	Harness, double, with breeching, Concord hames..... sets.	14	24	27 00			25 48
41	Harness, double, without breeching, Concord hames..... sets.	17	14	22 00			21 48
42	Harness, plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames..... sets.	78	78	13 75			13 48
43							11 98
44	Leather, calf-skin..... lbs.	1,066	1,066	80		\$0 67½	50
45							
46							
47	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side)..... lbs.	2,458	2,458	33		30	
48						a27	
49							
50							
51	Leather, lace, per pound..... sides.	34	34	65	\$0 55	47½	51
52							
53	Leather, sole, hemlock..... lbs.	95	95				
54	Leather, sole, oak..... do.	2,090	2,090	29		b23½	
55						b25½	
56						b27	
57	Rings, haker..... gross.	2	2	1 75			
58	Rings, harness, assorted..... do.	9	9	1 50			8 50
59	Saddles.....	9	9	7 50			11 50
60							13 50
61							6 00
62	Surcingles..... doz.	1½	1½	6 00			4 50
63							
64	Wax, saddler's, African..... lbs.	14	14	15			
65	Wax, shoemaker's, African..... lbs.	14	14	15			
<i>Additional for Forest Grove School.</i>							
66	Skins, kip.....	96	96	4 50		d48 00	
67						e50 00	
68	Skins, sheep, russet.....	72	72	55		f2 50	
69							
70	Skins, topping.....	72	72	60		f6 50	
71							
72	Eyelets, black..... boxes.	6	6				
73	Leather dressing, Whittemore, or equal..... qts.	12	12	60			

a Frank's tannery, best.
 b No. 2 sole leather, all grades, 1½ cents per pound less. Frank's tannery best medium sole leather weighs 19 pounds per side. Medium heavy leather weighs 20 pounds per side. Heavy leather weighs 22 to 23 pounds per side.
 c No hemlock in this market; will furnish oak instead, at prices indicated for oak.

William Davis.	Asa C. Nichols.	Jacob C. Johnson.	James Carolan.	John F. Harrison.	William R. S. Foye.	William Haas.	William F. Whittier.	George T. Hawley.	Charles M. Yates.	Frank Dalton.	Richard W. Simpson.	Number.
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.												
		\$0 74½										39
		28 00										40
		23 00										41
		13 50										42
												43
\$0 74	\$0 62½	71										44
	67½											45
	74½											46
28½	26½	27½										47
27½	27½	30										48
	29½											49
	30½											50
52½	57½	59½	\$0 60									51
	62½											52
		23										53
21½	c20½	21½										54
21½	c21½											55
	c24½											56
		1 75										57
		1 45										58
		10 72										59
												60
		6 00										61
		7 20										62
		16										63
		16										64
												65
3 84	3 45	3 71										66
	4 45											67
	24	40										68
	30											69
58	47	58										70
	49											71
55												72
		45										73

d Medium, per dozen.
 e Heavy, per dozen.
 f Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

advertisement of June 20, 1835, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded:

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied each bid.]

Number.	CLASS 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles Main.	Livingston L. Baker.	Alfred J. Marcus.	Harry J. Hart.
				All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.			
1	Axle grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen.....cases.	46	46		\$1 30	\$1 20	
2					1 30		
3							
4							
5	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels..doz.	38	38		1 20		
6	Corn-planters, hand	2	2		1 00		
7	Corn-shellers	2	2		10 50		
8	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases	7	9		25 00		
9	Cultivators, 1-horse	8	8		5 00		
10	Cultivators, 2-horse	2	2		6 00		
11	Fanning-mills	3	3		17 00		
12	Feed-cutter	1	1		4 50		
13	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases	32½	32½		4 00		
14					4 60		
15					3 60		
16					4 14		
17	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases	8	8		6 84		
18					7 49		
19	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases	4½	4½		4 71		
20					5 84		
21	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases	1½	1½		8 77		
22					9 90		

William Davis.	Asa C. Nichols.	Jacob C. Johnson.	James Carolan.	John F. Harrison.	William R. S. Foye.	William Haas.	William F. Whittier.	George T. Hawley.	Charles M. Yates.	Frank Dalton.	Richard W. Simpson.	Number
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.												
\$1 44			a\$2 65	\$1 30	\$1 30	\$1 32½	\$1 25		\$1 09		\$1 57	1
				1 20							1 15	2
				95								3
				1 75								4
								\$1 00		\$2 54		5
								9 00				6
												7
								b28 50				8
								6 50				9
						8 40		8 00				10
						26 60		22 00				11
								6 75				12
												13
			c6 50		d6 15			4 50				14
			e7 00		e5 96			4 60				15
												16
												17
						f7 50		6 75				18
								8 00				19
												20
			6 50		5 25			6 50				21
												22
			8 50		8 95			10 50				21
												22

a No. 3 Hucks and Lamberts, per case.
 b No. 1 Grant's.
 c Nos. 21, 90, six-foot handles.
 d Eight dozen No. 1.
 e Eighteen dozen No. 2.
 f Five-foot handles.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
				Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	William R. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	
23	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases.....doz	102	102	\$1 87	\$1 65	\$1 75	\$1 95	\$1 83	\$2 25	23
24	Handles, hay-fork, 5½-feet, packed in cases.....doz	3	3	2 25	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 00	24
25	Handles, hoe, planter's, packed in cases.....doz	2	2	1 98	.....	.....	2 15	.....	2 00	25
26	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases, .....doz	12	12	1 70	1 85	1 50	1 75	2 09 1 74	2 00	26
27	Handles, plow, left-hand, .....doz.	11½	11½	3 30	.....	.....	3 35	.....	.....	27
28	Handles, plow, right-hand .....doz.	11½	11½	3 30	.....	.....	3 35	.....	.....	28
29	Handles, shovel, long, packed in cases.....doz	1½	1½	2 12	.....	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	29
30	Handles, spade, packed in cases.....doz	½	1-2	2 12	.....	.....	2 50	.....	2 00	30
31	Harrow-teeth, square, ¾ x 10 inches, headed, .....lbs.	1,733	1,733	3 6 ₁₀	.....	.....	a4½	2-6½	.....	31
32	Harrows, 40 teeth.....doz	3	11	10 68	.....	8 40	10 75	.....	.....	32
33	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch .....doz.	31½	31½	3 50	.....	3 50	3 30	.....	4 00	33
34	Hoes grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....doz	4½	4½	4 00	.....	5 75	6 00	.....	.....	34
35	Hoes, planter's, c. s., solid shank, 8-inch, .....doz.	1½	1½	4 95	.....	.....	5 25	4 18	5 75	35
36	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra knives....	6	6	660 00	.....	.....	c25 00	.....	.....	36
37	Machine, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 1 dozen extra knives for each, mowing and reaping..	1	1	d117 00	.....	.....	e55 00	.....	.....	37
38	Machine, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra knives.....	1	1	f165 00	.....	.....	g65 00	.....	.....	38
39	Machine, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 1 dozen extra knives for each, mowing and reaping..	1	1	d117 00	.....	.....	h55 00	.....	.....	39
40	Machine, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra knives.....	1	1	e95 00	.....	.....	i110 00	.....	.....	40
41	Machine, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra knives.....	1	1	f103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
42	Machine, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra knives.....	1	1	e95 00	.....	.....	i110 00	.....	.....	42
43	Machine, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra knives.....	1	1	f103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
44	Machine, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra knives.....	1	1	e95 00	.....	.....	i110 00	.....	.....	44
45	Machine, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with 2 dozen extra knives.....	1	1	f103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

a No. 1, all steel.

b No. 1, Benicia.

c No. 1, Kirby.

d Nos. 1 and 2, Champ.

e No. 2, W. A. Wood.

f Nos. 2 and 3, Buckeye.

g No. 4, Buckeye, New Model "B."

h No. 1, Russell's.

i Nos. 1 and 3, Adriance Buckeye.

FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR INDIAN SERVICE. 621

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.— Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harri- son.	William R. S. Foye.	George T. Haw- ley.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	Number.
				All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						
46	Machine, threshing, 8 horse-power, complete, with stacker, mounted power, and all necessary belting and fixtures	1	1	a700 00			b\$795 00			46
47	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch, doz	4	4	65			80		\$0 90	47
48	Ox-bows, 2-inch, do	12	12	5 00		\$8 00	5 00			48
49	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds, doz	63	63	5 40		7 50	6 25		5 50	49
50	Plow, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	1	1	7 20		7 70	6 15			50
51	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share	12	12	7 50		8 40	7 25			51
52	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share	6	6	9 55		12 25	7 50			52
53	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share	27	27	10 75		12 95	10 25			53
54	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share	63	73	11 05		13 30	10 90			54
55	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share	4	4	12 50		15 05	12 70			55
56	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share	7	7	18 55		21 00	17 85			56
57	Plow, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share	1	1	19 00			18 50			57
58	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share	3	3	19 60		24 50	18 50			58
59	Plows, shovel, single	2	2	4 00		4 55	3 50			59
60	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder	3	3				2 85			60
61	Pumps, wood	3	3				c4 75			61
62	Pump-tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot	100	100				e7 50			62
63										63
64	Rakes, hay, sulky	6	6	e27 00		24 50	g19 h23			64
65	Rakes, hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows, doz	7	7	2 00			d16 50			65
66	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth, doz	10	10	2 70		3 00	f23 00		3 00	66
67	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, doz	1 1/2	1 1/2	7 00		8 75	9 25		8 35	67
68				8 75						68
69										69
70										70
71										71
72										72

a No. 1. The thrashing machine will be "Buffalo Pitts," with 28-inch cylinder, of this year's importation, with all improvements that are on these machines. The stacker will be as follows: Stackers, self-supporting and jointed, length 22 feet, and having a reel so arranged that a boy can raise it from the ground to any desired angle with perfect ease. The stacker-belt, very substantially made, having a middle belt and pulleys, so as to make it run true and never run off the pulleys. The slats are fastened on to the belt so that they cannot get loose. The price named also includes a "band-jack."

b No. 1, Pitts, with 100 feet belting.
 c No. 1, Tiger.
 d No. 1, Paddock (lock-lever and all steel wheels).
 e No. 2, Chieftain.
 f No. 3, Reliable (lock-lever and all steel wheels).
 g No. 1, house.
 h No. 3, stock.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 12—Continued. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L.	John F. Harri-	S.	George F. Haw-	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	Number.
				Livingston Baker.	son.	William R. Foye.	ley.			
All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										
73	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases .....doz	23½	23½	\$7 00 6 50 6 00	.....	\$6 00	\$6 35	.....	.....	73 74 75
74	Scythe-snaths .....doz	22½	22½	6 25	.....	6 75	4 50 6 40	.....	.....	76 77
75	Shovels, medium quality, long-handle, No. 2, round point, packed in cases .....doz	15½	15½	6 00 5 20	.....	a6 25 e4 25	5 50	\$6 88 5 73 5 24	b\$6 00	78 79 80
76	Shovels, long-handle, extra heavy, for road-work .....doz	5	5	11 00 8 50 7 00	.....	d10 87½	d11 00	7 25 6 50	d11 00	81 82 83
77	Shovels, medium quality, short-handle, No. 2, square point, packed in cases .....doz	8	8	6 00 5 20	.....	e4 25	5 50	e5 73 5 24	f7 00	84 85
78	Spades, medium quality, long handle, No. 3, packed in cases...doz	14½	14½	6 00 5 20	.....	.....	5 50	g6 07	f7 00	86 87
79	Spades, long-handle, extra heavy, for ditching .....doz	5	5	11 00 8 50 7 00	.....	d10 87½	d11 00	7 35	d11 00	88 89 90
80	Spades, medium quality, short-handle, No. 3, packed in cases...doz	5	5	6 00 5 20	.....	.....	5 50	6 07	f7 00	91 92
81	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled .....doz	3½	3½	9 50	.....	10 75	10 75	.....	10 50	93
82	Wheelbarrows, all iron	9	9	8 58	.....	7 15	8 50	.....	h8 40	94
83	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size .....doz	13	13	3 25 3 75	.....	3 60	3 50	.....	.....	95 96
84	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted .....doz	6	6	4 25	.....	.....	4 75	.....	.....	97

a No. 1, Reed's.
 b No. 1, French.
 c Nos. 1 and 2, Miller's.
 d No. 1, Ames.

e Nos. 1 and 2, same quality as Lane & Stone,
 H. Rd. Pt., No. 2.
 f No. 1, Game's.
 g No. 1, Same quality as Lane, D. H.
 h No. 1, ———.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. (Deliverable, packed in quantities as required. Oil-cans to be made of 1C tin. Material for cases to be 1 inch thick for top ends, and ¾ inch thick for sides and bottoms. Cases not to be strapped. Bids may also be made for oils in "Jacket cans.")	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
			John F. Harrison.	Daniel Roth.	William F. Whittier.	Charles M. Yates.	John H. McCann.	William Davis.	
1	Crome, yellow, in oil lbs.	106			\$0.15	\$0 10	\$0 09		1
2	Glass, window, 8x10, American, B quality boxes	3			2 55		2 59		2
3	Glass, window, 9x12, American, B quality boxes	10			2 55		2 59		3
4	Glass, window, 9x15, American, B quality boxes	2			2 55		2 59		4
5	Glass, window, 10 x 12, American, B quality boxes	23			2 55		2 59		5
6	Glass, window, 10 x 14, American, B quality boxes	24			2 55		2 59		6
7	Glass, window, 10 x 16, American, B quality boxes	16			2 70		2 75		7
8	Glass, window, 12 x 14, American, B quality boxes	3			2 70		2 75		8
9	Glass, window, 12 x 16, American, B quality boxes	11			2 70		2 75		9
10	Glass, window, 12 x 18, American, B quality boxes	21			2 70		2 75		10
11	Glass, window, 14 x 20, American, B quality boxes	11			2 70		2 75		11
12	Glass, window, 16 x 20, American, B quality boxes	1			2 70		2 75		12
13	Glass, window, 16 x 22, American, B quality boxes	1			2 70		2 75		13
14	Glass, window, 16 x 24, American, B quality boxes	21			2 80		2 86		14
15	Glazier's glass-cutters	12			8½		10		15
16	Japan galls.	26			60	74	65		16
17	Lampblack, in papers lbs.	45			15	5½	10	\$0 18	17
18	Lead, red, standard brand, dry, pounds.	725			5½	5½	5 ½		18
19	Lead, white, pure, and best . lbs.	6, 550			6	5½	5 ½		19
20							5 ½		20
21	Ochre, Rochelle, in oil do.	185			4½	4½	4		21
22	Oil, harness, in cans, cased . galls.	54			57	49		95	22
23	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased. Samples of 1 pint required galls	2, 280			30	22½	23½		23
24	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased galls	272	\$0 66½		59	49	57½		24
25							62		25
26							70		26
27	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased, gallons	390			56½	52	53		27
28							57		28
29	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased, gallons	100			52½	49	52		29
30							55		30
31	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased galls	30			20	18	19½		31
32	Oil, sewing-machine bot.	394	\$0 09		5½	6			32
33	Paint, roof galls.	130			80	40	47½		33
34	Paper, building lbs.	300	6						34
35	Turpentine, in cans, cased . galls	160			46	42	46½		35
36	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground . lbs.	220			12	6	7		36
37	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans, gallons	28			85	79	85		37
38	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans, lbs.	20			80	69	68½		38
39	Whiting lbs	210			1	1	1½		39

624 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR BRASS

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as re- quired.)	Quantity awarded.	Livingston S. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	Wilfred W. Montagne.	Oscar S. Levy.	John F. Merrill.	Charles M. Yates.	Number.
			To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bot- toms, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8..... doz.	4 ¹ / ₂			\$19 20	\$17 50	\$18 00		1
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gal- lons..... doz.	9 ¹ / ₂			8 00	7 50	5 75		2
3							7 50		3
4							5 00		4
5	Candle-molds, in stands of 8 molds (per dozen stands)..... doz.	2-3					6 00		5
6	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch. do..	14	\$70				75		6
7							62		7
8	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon common top. do..	3 ¹ / ₂				2 45	2 75	\$5 25	8
9	Coffee-boilers, 2 qts., full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle..... doz.	6 ¹ / ₂				a 1 95	2 00		9
10	Coffee-boilers, 4 qts., full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle..... doz.	1 ¹ / ₂				a 2 95	3 00		10
11	Coffee-boilers, 6 qts., full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle..... doz.	3 ¹ / ₂				4 85	5 00		11
12	Coffee-mills, iron hopper box, No. 3. do..	2	3 85	\$5 95		4 50	3 75		12
13	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1..... doz.	1 ¹ / ₂	5 75	5 85		5 75	5 25		13
14	Cups, pint, full size, stamped-tin, retin- ned, riveted handle..... doz.	40			60	75	1 75		14
15							50		15
16							60		16
17							60		17
18	Cups, quart, full size, stamped-tin, retin- ned, riveted handle..... doz.	9			2 80	92	b 1 00		18
19							90		19
20	Dippers, water, 1-qt., full size, long iron handles, riveted..... doz.	9 ¹ / ₂				c 1 00	84		20
21							b 70		21
22	Dippers, water, 2-qts., full size, long iron handles, riveted..... doz.	5				c 1 00	96		22
23							b 80		23
24	Funnels, 1-qt., full size, plain tin..... do..	1-3				1 25	90		24
25	Funnels, 2-qt., full size, plain tin..... do..	1 ⁷ / ₂				1 50	1 25		25
26	Graters, nutmeg..... doz.	2				30	20		26
27						1 25			27
28	Kettles, brass, 2 gallons..... doz.	2			1 00		90		28
29	Kettles, brass, 3 gallons..... doz.	2			1 20		1 20		29
30	Kettles, brass, 5 gallons..... doz.	2			1 90		1 95		30
31	Kettles, brass, 6 gallons..... doz.	2			2 25		2 25		31
32	Kettles, brass, 10 gallons..... doz.	4			3 10		3 00		32
33	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom..... nests.	17				1 75	1 60		33
34	Kettles, camp (nest of three, 7, 11, and 14 qts.), plain iron, strapped bottom, nests.	1					1 00		34
35	Kettles, galvanized iron, 7 quarts..... doz.	1 ¹ / ₂				5 00	4 37		35
36	Kettles, galvanized iron, 11 quarts..... do..	5 ¹ / ₂				6 50	7 00		36
37	Kettles, galvanized iron, 14 quarts..... do..	4 ¹ / ₂				7 50	8 25		37
38	Lanterns, tubular, safety..... doz.	7	9 50		10 50	7 50	9 50	5 50	38
39			7 50					7 50	39
40	Match-safes, Japanned iron, self-closing, medium size..... doz.	2					2 25		40
41	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 10 qts., dozen.	4 ¹ / ₂			6 00	4 00	6 50		41
42	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, 14 qts., dozen.	6			6 50	5 00	8 75		42

a Bail, 15 cents per dozen extra.

b Plain.

c Tin handle.

AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, &C., FOR INDIAN SERVICE. 625

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 15—Continued. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, WARE, ETC.—continued. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	Wilfred W. Montague.	Oscar S. Levy.	John F. Merrill.	Richard W. Simpson.	James Carolan.	Number.
			To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
1	Pans, 1 quart, full size, deep-pudding, stamped-tin, retinned doz.	1				\$0 60	\$0 64			1
2							43			2
3	Pans, 2 quarts, full size, deep-pudding, stamped-tin, retinned doz.	6				80	96			3
4							75			4
5	Pans, dish, 12 quarts, full size, IX stamped-tin, retinned doz.	6½		\$4 10	4 20		4 45			5
6							3 50			6
7	Pans, dish, 18 quarts, full size, IX stamped-tin, retinned doz.	5½			5 50	5 40	5 75			7
8						6 75	4 80			8
9	Pans, dust, Japanned do.	11	\$1 10			1 00	1 10	\$2 75		9
10							95	1 20		10
11	Pans, fry, No.4, full size, wrought-iron, polished doz.	4½	\$3 25		2 65	2 40	1 80		\$3 15	11
12	Pans, tin, 2 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned doz.	2½				80	74			12
13							62			13
14	Pans, tin, 4 quarts, full size, stamped, tin, retinned doz.	10½				1 40	92			14
15							74			15
16	Pans, tin, 6 quarts, full size, stamped-tin, retinned doz.	38½			2 12	1 50	1 43			16
17							94			17
18	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, baking, deep, jelly doz.	2½				45	31			18
19	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, dinner do.	23				35	29			19
20	Plates, stamped-tin, 9-inch, pie . . . do.	12				35	29			20
21	Punches, tinner's, hollow, ¾-inch . do.	1-6					4 00			21
22	Punches, tinner's, hollow, ¾-inch . do.	1-6					6 00			22
23	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 20 . . . do.	1					1 80			23
24	Scoops, grocer's, hand, No. 40 . . . do.	1½					2 60			24
25	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 7 do.	2	2 22				2 25			25
26	Shears, tinner's, hand, No. 9 do.	1	1 33				1 35			26
27	Solder lbs.	72	12				12			27
28	Soldering-irons, No.3, 1½ lbs. each pair.	1	25			*24	70			28
29	Spoons, table, tinned-iron doz.	43	25			23	23		35	29
30							18			30
31	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron do.	51	12½			12	13		18	31
32							12			32
33	Teapots, planished-tin, 4 pints, round dozen.	1				7 50	4 20			33
34	Tin sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal boxes.	2				6 85	6 50			34
35	Tin, sheet, 14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal boxes.	2				8 90	8 50			35
36	Tin, sheet, 14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX do.	1					48 00			36
37	Wash basins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches doz.	31½			1 10	1 40	1 40			37
38							96			38
39							1 20			39
40							82			40
41	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9 . . lbs.	950			6		6			41

* Per pound.

626 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 16. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPES, ETC. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
			Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	Wilfred W. Montague.	Oscar S. Levy.	John F. Merrill.	Richard W. Simpson.	
1	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity	2					\$9 00		1
2	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity	2					18 00		2
3	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity	2					38 00		3
4	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	28				\$2 00		25	4
5	Elbows, stove-pipe, size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	175				2 50		15	5
6	Elbows, stove pipe, size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron	8						33	6
7	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside	24				70		18	7
8	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 12 inches diameter inside	2				1 00		40	8
9	Pipe, stove, 5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets joints	262			\$0 15½	15		50	9
10	Pipe, stove, 6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets joints	895			16½	16½		90	10
11	Pipe, stove, 7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets joints	48			20			14	11
12	Polish, stove	6½	\$3 12	\$3 00		3 00		16	12
13	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 24 inches long	8	5 40	4 00				27	13
14	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 27 inches long	8	3 60					5 75	14
15	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 32 inches long	15			9 00			\$3 60	15
16	Stoves, box, heating, wood, 37 inches long	7			9 50			5 00	16
17	Stoves, cooking, wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete *	24			14 00			3 25	17
18	Stoves, cooking, wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete *	6			16 00	15 35		5 25	18
19					19 00			4 25	19
20					22 50			5 00	20
21								7 75	21
22								9 50	22
23								12 00	23
24								9 50	24
25								12 00	25
26								9 50	26
27								9 50	27
28								11 00	28
29									29
30									30
31									31
32									32
33									33
34									34
35									35
36									36
37									37
38									38

* NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPES, ETC., FOR INDIAN SERVICE. 627

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 16—Continued. STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, PIPES, ETC.—cont'd. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
			Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	Wilfred W. Montague.	Oscar S. Levy.	John F. Merrill.	Richard W. Simpson.	
39	Stoves, cooking, wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*	26	.....	.....	\$20 50	\$18 75	\$21 00	.....	39
40					26 00		18 50		40
41							16 00		41
42							22 00		42
43							17 00		43
44							13 00		44
45	Stoves, cooking, wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete*	5	.....	.....	29 00	23 00	25 75	.....	45
46							21 75		46
47							24 00		47
48							20 50		48
49	Stoves, heating, wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch..	11	.....	.....	12 25	19 75	16 50	.....	49

*NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1855, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17. HARDWARE. (Deliverable packed in quantities as required.)	Quantity awarded.	Charles Main.	Livingston L. Baker.	William R. S. Foye.	George F. Hawley.	William Davis.	Jacob C. Johnson.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	Number.
			Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.								
1	Adzes, c. s., house-carpenter's, square head..doz.	7-12		\$12 50	\$14 50	\$16 50				\$18 00	1
2	Anvil, wrought-iron, steel face, 260 pounds..per lb.	1			11	11					11
3	Angers:										
3	½-inch, c. s., cut with nut, doz.	2 ¹ / ₂		1 98	2 06	2 20				2 20	3
4	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut, doz.	3 ¹ / ₂		3 42	3 56	3 80				3 80	4
5	1½-inch, c. s., cut with nut, doz.	9		4 60	4 31	4 60				4 60	5
6	1¾-inch, c. s., cut with nut, doz.	3 ¹ / ₂		5 04	5 25	5 50				5 60	6
7	2-inch, c. s., cut with nut, doz.	3 ¹ / ₂		7 20	7 50	8 00				8 00	7
8	c. s., hollow, ¾-inch do.	1-3			10 00	11 00					8
9	c. s., hollow, ½-inch do.	1				13 00					9
10	post-hole, 9-inch do.	2-3		15 00		33 00					10
11	Awls:										
11	c. s., saddler's, assorted, regular doz.	23	\$0 20	15		20	\$0 23	\$0 13			11
12	c. s., shoemaker's, peg, assorted, regular doz.	124	08	10		15	8			6	12
13	c. s., shoemaker's, sewing, assorted, regular doz.	3	30	15		15	18			20	13
14	Axes:										
14	assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern..doz.	64		17 40	11 25	6 00			16 82	9 50	14
15				28 00	29 00	27 50			26 07	12 00	15
16				6 50					10 32		16
17									49 42		17
18									59 07		18
19									68 67		19
20	c. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel.....doz.	1½		16 20	18 00	21 00				24 00	20
21	c. s., hunter's handled, doz.	3½		4 32	4 75	7 00					21
22	Babbit metal, medium quality.....lbs.	30		7½	7	8				9	22
23	Bellows:										
23	blacksmith's, 36-inch, standard	2		13 30	12 75	14 25				15 20	23
24	blacksmith's, 38-inch, standard	2		14 70	14 00	15 25				16 80	24
25	Bells:										
25	cow, wrought, large, doz.	2		3 60	3 00	4 00				4 00	25
26	cow, wrought, small do.	1		1 08	1 50	1 80				1 50	26
27	hand, No. 6, polished, doz.	2½		3 40	2 50	3 40				4 00	27
28	Bell, school, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds.	1		70 00		32 00			d55		28
29						45 00					29
30	Belting:										
30	leather, 2-inch.....feet.	47		9½	10½	9	11½			10½	30
31	leather, 3-inch.....do.	42		15½	16½	14½	18			16½	31
32	leather, 4-inch.....do.	12		20	22½	20	24½			22½	32
33	rubber, 3-ply, 3 inch. do.	30		8½	8½	8½	8½			10½	33
34	rubber, 4-ply, 3-inch. do.	40		\$0 10½	\$0 10½	\$0 10½	\$0 11			\$0 13	34
35	rubber, 4-ply, 3-inch. do.	170		28½	28½	28	29½			34	35
36	rubber, 4-ply, 1½-inch, feet.	100		52	52½	52	54½			62	36

c#1 No. 6½ bell weighs 210 pounds.

c#2 No. 7 bell weighs 260 pounds.

d#1 Bell only 225 pounds; bell complete 375 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.					Number.
			Livingston L. Baker.	William R. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	
1	Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch..... doz.	3	\$1 08	\$1 10	\$1 12	.....	\$1 20	1
2	Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch..... do.	4	1 17	1 20	1 20	.....	1 30	2
3	Bits, auger, cast steel, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch..... do.	3	1 26	1 30	1 30	.....	1 40	3
4	Bits, auger, cast steel, 1 inch..... do.	2	1 60	1 65	1 65	.....	1 80	4
5	Bits, auger, cast steel, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch..... do.	2	1 95	2 00	2 10	.....	2 20	5
6	Bits, auger, cast steel, 1 inch..... do.	2	1 85	3 00	3 05	.....	3 20	6
7	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch..... doz.	3	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	65	.....	75	7
8	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1..... per 100.	750	40	31	64	\$0 43	60	8
9	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	800	40	31	64	43	48	9
10	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2..... do.	750	43	36	66	45	50	10
11	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	850	46	39	70	47	52	11
12	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3..... do.	925	49	41	71	49	54	12
13	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	650	53	44	75	50	56	13
14	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4..... do.	550	56	46	77	52	58	14
15	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	200	59	49	80	54	60	15
16	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5..... do.	200	62	51	82	60	62	16
17	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	724	70	58	1 05	72	80	17
18	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6..... do.	450	75	62	1 12	78	86	18
19	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	800	81	67	1 21	83	92	19
20	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7..... do.	924	93	77	1 38	94	1 04	20
21	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	400	1 05	87	1 50	1 05	1 16	21
22	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8..... do.	150	1 17	97	1 70	1 15	1 28	22
23	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	350	1 29	1 07	1 85	1 26	1 40	23
24	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9..... do.	350	1 41	1 17	2 00	1 37	1 52	24
25	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	350	1 53	1 27	2 18	1 48	1 64	25
26	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10..... do.	450	1 71	1 27	2 45	1 67	1 85	26
27	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	350	1 71	1 43	2 70	1 85	2 05	27
28	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11..... do.	336	1 90	1 55	3 00	2 05	2 25	28
29	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	150	2 10	1 67	3 25	2 20	2 45	29
30	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12..... do.	300	2 30	1 91	3 50	2 39	2 65	30
31	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	100	2 70	2 15	4 00	2 75	3 05	31
32	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 13..... do.	150	3 00	2 39	4 30	3 25	3 25	32
33	Bolts, carriage, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	150	3 10	2 55	4 58	3 25	3 45	33
34	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch. doz.	4	1 20	.....	1 20	.....	70	34
35	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 1..... per 100	200	84	84	1 00	77	90	35
36	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	500	84	84	1 05	77	98	36
37	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2..... do.	550	87	87	1 05	80	1 01	37
38	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	400	90	90	1 08	83	1 05	38
39	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 3..... do.	100	93	93	1 10	86	1 08	39
40	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	300	96	96	1 15	88	1 12	40
41	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4..... do.	224	1 00	99	1 20	91	1 15	41
42	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	300	1 02	1 02	1 21	94	1 29	42
43	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5..... do.	200	96	96	1 05	88	1 12	43
44	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	550	96	96	1 07	88	1 12	44
45	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6..... do.	500	1 00	1 00	1 10	92	1 16	45
46	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	700	1 05	1 05	1 15	96	1 22	46
47	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7..... do.	525	1 10	1 09	1 20	1 00	1 27	47
48	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	550	1 15	1 14	1 22	1 04	1 33	48
49	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 8..... do.	875	1 20	1 18	1 28	1 08	1 37	49
50	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	475	1 25	1 23	1 32	1 10	1 43	50
51	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 9..... do.	375	1 30	1 27	1 36	1 14	1 48	51
52	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	200	1 35	1 32	1 40	1 18	1 54	52
53	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10..... do.	300	1 40	1 37	1 42	1 20	1 58	53
54	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	50	1 10	1 08	1 25	99	1 26	54
55	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11..... do.	150	1 14	1 14	1 32	1 05	1 33	55
56	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	175	1 20	1 32	1 36	1 10	1 40	56
57	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 12..... do.	300	1 26	1 26	1 40	1 16	1 47	57
58	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	225	1 32	1 32	1 45	1 21	1 54	58
59	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 13..... do.	325	1 40	1 38	1 48	1 27	1 61	59
60	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{1}{2}$ x 14..... do.	200	1 45	1 44	1 52	1 32	1 68	60
61	Bolts, square head and nut, $\frac{3}{4}$ x 15..... do.	300	1 50	1 50	1 55	1 38	1 75	61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Line number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
			Livingston L. Baker.	William R. Foye.
1	Bolts, square head and nut, x 5 1/2..... per 100.	200	\$1 56	\$1 56
2	Bolts, square head and nut, x 6..... do.	325	1 62	1 62
3	Bolts, square head and nut, x 6 1/2..... do.	100	1 70	1 68
4	Bolts, square head and nut, x 7..... do.	250	1 75	1 74
5	Bolts, square head and nut, x 7 1/2..... do.	200	1 80	1 80
6	Bolts, square head and nut, x 8..... do.	150	1 86	1 86
7	Bolts, square head and nut, x 8 1/2..... do.	150	1 95	1 92
8	Bolts, square head and nut, x 9..... do.	300	1 65	1 65
9	Bolts, square head and nut, x 9 1/2..... do.	200	1 75	1 74
10	Bolts, square head and nut, x 10..... do.	150	1 85	1 83
11	Bolts, square head and nut, x 10 1/2..... do.	100	1 95	1 92
12	Bolts, square head and nut, x 11..... do.	100	2 00	2 01
13	Bolts, square head and nut, x 11 1/2..... do.	200	2 20	2 19
14	Bolts, square head and nut, x 12..... do.	200	1 86	1 86
15	Bolts, square head and nut, x 12 1/2..... do.	200	1 95	1 96
16	Bolts, square head and nut, x 13..... do.	100	2 05	2 04
17	Bolts, square head and nut, x 14..... do.	100	2 15	2 12
18	Bolts, square head and nut, x 15..... do.	100	2 25	2 13
19	Bolts, square head and nut, x 16..... do.	100	2 35	2 31
20	Bolts, square head and nut, x 17..... do.	100	2 49	2 49
21	Bolts, square head and nut, x 18..... do.	100	2 70	2 67
22	Bolts, square head and nut, x 19..... do.	100	2 90	2 85
23	Bolts, square head and nut, x 20..... do.	150	3 81	3 81
24	Bolts, square head and nut, x 22..... do.	150	4 11	4 11
25	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 1 1/2..... do.	200	25	86
26	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 1 1/2..... do.	200	25	90
27	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 2..... do.	300	30	93
28	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 1 1/2..... do.	100	30	86
29	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 2..... do.	200	35	93
30	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 2 1/2..... do.	300	40	99
31	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 3..... do.	300	44	1 05
32	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 2..... do.	100	60	1 12
33	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 2 1/2..... do.	100	75	1 21
34	Bolts, tire, 1/8 x 3..... do.	100	80	1 29
35	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob..... dozen.	28	9	9
36	Borax, refined..... pounds.	140	6 1/2	7 1/2
37	Braces, iron, grip, 10-inch sweep..... dozen.	1-2	6 00	11 50
38	Braces, iron, ratchet, 10-inch sweep..... do.	1 1/2	9 00	
39	Brushes, marking, assorted..... do.	3 1/2		
40	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 1, full size..... do.	2 1/2		
41	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size..... do.	1 1/2		
42	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 3, full size..... do.	4 1/2		
43	Brushes, paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size..... do.	4 1/2		
44	Brushes, scrub, 6-row, 10-inch..... do.	26		1 60
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50	Brushes, shoe..... do..	12	2 00	1 90
51			2 50	2 85
52			3 00	
53				
54				
55	Brushes, stove, 5-row, 10-inch..... do..	6		2 00
56				
57				

advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Line number.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							Line number.	
	George T. Hawley.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	Charles Main.	John F. Harrison.	William F. Whittier.	Charles M. Yates.		Richard W. Simpson.
1	\$1 58	\$1 43	\$1 82						1
2	1 60	1 49	1 89						2
3	1 65	1 55	1 96						3
4	1 69	1 60	2 03						4
5	1 72	1 66	2 10						5
6	1 75	1 72	2 17						6
7	1 75	1 72	2 31						7
8	1 75	1 77	2 31						8
9	1 60	1 50	1 92						9
10	1 63	1 58	2 03						10
11	1 68	1 66	2 11						11
12	1 71	1 75	2 24						12
13	1 75	1 83	2 35						13
14	1 82	2 00	2 55						14
15	1 92	1 70	2 17						15
16	2 00	1 78	2 27						16
17	2 05	1 87	2 38						17
18	2 12	1 95	2 48						18
19	2 20	2 04	2 60						19
20	2 25	2 12	2 69						20
21	2 49	2 45	2 90						21
22	2 65	2 47	3 11						22
23	2 80	2 65	3 32						23
24	3 55	3 49	4 45						24
25	3 75	3 79	4 80						25
26	45	23	45						26
27	25	25	45						27
28	30	27	48						28
29	30	31	60						29
30	35	34	67						30
31	40	38	73						31
32	44	42	82						32
33	60	44	90						33
34	75	50	1 00						34
35	80	55	1 09						35
36	8		10						36
37	8 1/2		10						37
38	9 75		5 50						38
39		10 50							39
40						\$0 75		\$0 55	40
41						6 00		3 70	41
42						7 50		7 50	42
43						11 00		11 00	43
44						5 00		2 70	44
45						3 70		2 55	45
46			2 00		\$2 00	1 90		2 10	46
47						2 75		2 20	47
48						1 68		2 00	48
49						1 74		1 85	49
50								1 60	50
51			4 00		1 66	1 60		3 00	51
52			3 25			1 80		1 50	52
53						2 00		1 95	53
54						1 95		3 10	54
55						2 10		2 25	55
56			1 76			3 40		1 75	56
57			2 00			1 65		2 00	57

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Delivered at San Francisco.		
			Charles Main.	Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.
1	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size . . .dozen.	3$\frac{1}{2}$			\$2 24
2	Brushes, whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle . . .dozen.	2$\frac{1}{2}$			5 00 4 18
3					
4					
5					
6					
7	Butts, brass, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, narrow . . .dozen.	7		\$0 11	
8	Butts, brass, 2-inch, narrow . . .do.	10		19	
9	Butts, brass, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, narrow . . .do.	4		25	
10	Butts, door, 2 x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn . . .do.	9		29	
11	Butts, door, 3 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, loose pin, acorn . . .do.	24		28	
12	Butts, door, 3 x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn . . .do.	32		32	
13	Butts, door, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inch, loose pin, acorn . . .do.	5		57	
14	Calipers, inside and outside, 6 inches . . .do.	2-3		2 12	
15	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches . . .do.	11-12		3 50	
16	Cards, cattle . . .do.	2		90	85
17					1 00
18	Catches, iron, cupboard . . .dozen.	17		45	
19					
20	Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch . . .per pound.	400		06$\frac{1}{2}$	
21	Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch . . .do.	300		06	
22	Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch . . .do.	100		05	
23	Chains, log, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook . . .per pound.	4		10	
24	Chain, log, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook . . .per pound.	1		10	
25	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 10 links to the foot . . pairs.	22	\$0 60	45	
26					
27	Chalk, carpenter's, blue . . .pounds.	10		10	
28	Chalk, carpenter's, red . . .do.	10		10	
29	Chalk, carpenter's, white . . .do.	5		05	
30	Chalk-lines, medium size . . .dozen.	13$\frac{1}{2}$		37	27
31					23
32	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled . . .dozen.	1$\frac{1}{2}$		9 60	
33	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	2-3		2 40	
34	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	2-3		2 40	
35	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	2-3		2 70	
36	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	7-12		3 30	
37	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1-inch, handled . . .do.	1$\frac{5}{8}$		3 60	
38	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	3-4		3 90	
39	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	1		4 20	
40	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, 2-inch, handled . . .do.	1$\frac{5}{8}$		4 80	
41	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	7-12		3 60	
42	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	1-2		3 60	
43	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	3-4		3 60	
44	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	1-12		4 20	
45	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1-inch, handled . . .do.	3-4		4 80	
46	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, handled . . .do.	3-4		6 00	
47	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, 2-inch, handled . . .do.	3-4		4 70	
48	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 6 inches . . .do.	2-3		5 50	
49	Clamps, butcher's, 12 inch . . .do.	5-6		18 00	
50	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet.	2,700		25	25
51	Compasses, carpenter's, 6-inch, cast-steel . . .dozen.	2$\frac{1}{2}$		2 00	
52	Compasses, carpenter's, 8-inch, cast-steel . . .do.	2$\frac{1}{2}$		2 70	
53	Compasses, pocket, 2-inch, brass case . . .do.	1-4			
54	Curry-combs, tinned-iron, 8 bars . . .do.	6$\frac{1}{2}$	2 75	1 60	e1 25
55				1 25	b1 50
56					e2 50
57	Dividers, 10 inches long, c. s., wing . . .dozen.	7-12		2 70	
58	Drills, blacksmith's . . .do.	1$\frac{1}{2}$		24 50	
59	Faucets, brass, racking, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, loose key . . .do.	2-3		4 68	
60	Faucets, wood, cork-lined, No. 2 . . .do.	1		40	
61	Files, flat, bastard, 8-inch . . .do.	5		1 08	
62	Files, flat, bastard, 12-inch . . .do.	5		2 08	

a No. 1.

b No. 2.

c No. 3.

advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples, which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Delivered at San Francisco.	William R. S. Foye.	William F. Whittier.	George T. Hawley.	Charles M. Yates.	Richard W. Simpson.	William Davis.	Jacob C. Johnson.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	John F. Merrill.	Number.
1												1
2		\$4 20		\$2 50		\$2 25						2
3		9 00		4 00		6 50						3
4						5 50						4
5						10 50						5
6						5 90						6
7						4 40						7
8		\$0 20		\$0 15						\$0 27		8
9		31		24						43		9
10		48		87								10
11				28								11
12		56		28						56		12
13		60		30						75		13
14		75		37						3 00		14
15				2 50								15
16				3 00								16
17				85		1 25	\$1 24			1 00		17
18				90		90						18
19												19
20				39		36				35		20
21				47								21
22				07 $\frac{1}{2}$		07 $\frac{1}{2}$				07 $\frac{1}{2}$		22
23				06 $\frac{1}{2}$		06 $\frac{1}{2}$				06 $\frac{1}{2}$		23
24				05 $\frac{1}{2}$		05 $\frac{1}{2}$				06		24
25												25
26				40		52		67	\$0 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	55		26
27				42								27
28				1 35		15				1 50		28
29				1 10		15				1 50		29
30				80	02	03				60		30
31				37 $\frac{1}{2}$		25				25		31
32				33								32
33				8 80		10 00						33
34				2 20		2 40				2 80		34
35				2 20		2 40				2 80		35
36				2 47		2 70				3 15		36
37				3 02		3 30				3 85		37
38				3 30		3 50				4 20		38
39				3 57		3 90				4 55		39
40				3 85		4 20				4 96		40
41				4 40		4 75				5 60		41
42				3 30		3 60						42
43				3 30		3 60				4 20		43
44				3 30		3 60				4 20		44
45				3 85		4 20				4 90		45
46				4 40		4 80				5 60		46
47				5 50		6 00				7 00		47
48				6 60		7 20				8 40		48
49				4 50		7 20				6 40		49
50				17 55		16 80				16 80		50
51				30		27				30	\$0 30	51
52						1 75				2 75		52
53						2 50						53
54						6 00						54
55				1 00		2 00		a2 00	1 55	1 25		55
56								b1 50				56
57						4 00				1 75		57
58						30 00				4 50		58
59						5 00				6 00		59
60						50				4 80		60
61				1 25		1 10			\$1 04	1 25		61
62				2 49		2 20			2 08	2 48		62

a No. 1.

b No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
			Charles Main.	Livingston L. Baker.	William R. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	William Davis.	James Carolan.	
1	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 2 lbs	8		\$0 55		\$0 60		\$0 70	1
2	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 4 lbs	3		85		87		1 00	2
3	Hammer, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 10 lbs	1		*16		2 15		3 00	3
4	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s., 12 lbs	3		*16		2 60		3 60	4
5	Hammers, stone, solid c. s., size 5 lbs	3		*16		1 55			5
6	Hammers, stone, solid c. s., size 8 lbs	7		*16		2 50			6
7	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern	2	\$12 50	5 00	\$3 75	1 60		4 80	7
8	Handles, awl, ordinary peg	2½	1 25	50		25	\$1 17	70	8
9	Handles, awl, ordinary sewing, dozen	21	50	15	20	25	32	70	9
10	Hatchets, c. s., broad, 6-inch cut, handled	3½		8 90	8 00	8 25		11 50	10
11	Hatchets, c. s., shingling, No. 2, dozen	20½		3 70	4 50	4 20		4 25	11
12				4 30				5 20	12
13	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 8-inch	3½		78	1 50	83		4 90	13
14	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, 12-inch	3½		1 66	3 25	1 80		4 55	14
15	Hinges, heavy, strap, 8-inch	6		80	1 40	79		4 72	15
16	Hinges, heavy, strap, 10-inch	3½		1 29	2 20	1 17		4 55	16
17	Hinges, heavy, strap, 12-inch	5		1 59	3 10	1 75		4 37	17
18	Hinges, light, strap, 6-inch	10		29	55	30		60	18
19	Hinges, light, strap, 8-inch	7		43	80	45		87	19
20	Hinges, light, strap, 10-inch	5		61	1 12	63		1 22	20
21	Hinges, light, strap and T, 6-inch, dozen	6		26	48	27		52	21
22	Hinges, light, strap and T, 8-inch, dozen	1		31	57	32		63	22
23	Iron, band, by ½	75		3 35	3 35	4 00		3 70	23
24	Iron, band, by 1	150		2 95	2 95	3 00		3 10	24
25	Iron, band, by 1½	50		2 95	2 90	2 90		3 10	25
26	Iron, band, by 1¾	50		2 95	2 90	2 90		3 00	26
27	Iron, band, by 2	100		2 95	2 90	2 90		3 00	27
28	Iron, band, by 2½	150		2 95	2 90	2 90		3 00	28
29	Iron, band, by 3	200		2 95	2 90	2 90		3 00	29
30	Iron, band, by 3½	250		2 95	2 90	2 90		3 00	30
31	Iron, band, by 4	150		2 75	2 80	2 80		3 10	31
32	Iron, band, by 4½	50		2 75	2 80	2 80		3 00	32
33	Iron, band, by 5	50		2 75	2 80	2 80		3 00	33
34	Iron, band, by 5½	300		2 75	2 80	2 80		3 00	34
35	Iron, boiler, ¼ inch	75		5 50	8 00	8 00			35
36	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by ½	50		3 45	7 00				36
37	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by ¾	50		2 85	3 00			3 40	37
38	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 1	250		2 55	2 70			2 65	38
39	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 1½	200		2 55	2 60			2 65	39
40	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 1¾	100		2 55	2 60			2 65	40
41	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 2	25		2 55	2 60			2 65	41
42	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 2½	200		2 55	2 60			2 65	42
43	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 3	200		2 55	2 60				43
44	Iron, flat-bar, ½ by 3½	150		2 55	2 60			2 65	44
45	Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by 2½	300		2 55	2 60				45
46	Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by 2¾	300		2 55	2 60				46
47	Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by 3	300		2 55	2 60				47
48	Iron, flat-bar, ¾ by 3½	25		2 75	2 90	2 60			48
49	Iron, flat-bar, by 4	100		2 35	2 90	2 90		2 40	49
50	Iron, flat-bar, by 4½	300		2 35	2 40	2 40		2 40	50
51	Iron, flat-bar, by 5	1,100		2 40	2 40	2 40		2 40	51
52	Iron, flat-bar, by 5½	300		2 35	2 40	2 40		2 40	52
53	Iron, flat-bar, by 6	300		2 35	2 40	2 40		2 40	53
54	Iron, flat-bar, by 7	200		2 35	2 40	2 40		2 40	54
55	Iron, flat-bar, by 7½	300		2 35	2 40	2 40		2 40	55
56	Iron, flat-bar, by 8	200		2 75	2 80	2 40		2 40	56
57	Iron, flat-bar, by 8½	100		2 75	2 80	2 80			57

* Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							Number.
			William R. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	John F. Merrill.	James Carolan.	Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	Leopold Altschul.	
1	Iron, flat-bar, 1/2 x 1 (at per 100 pounds)..... pounds	250	\$2 35	\$2 40		\$2 40				1
2	Iron, flat-bar, 3/4 x 1 1/2..... do.	400	2 35	2 40		2 40				2
3	Iron, flat-bar, 1 x 2 1/2..... do.	200	2 35	2 40		2 40				3
4	Iron, flat-bar, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2..... do.	500	2 35	2 40		2 40				4
5	Iron, half-round, 1/2-inch do.	50		6 00						5
6	Iron, half-round, 3/8-inch do.	25	3 75	4 00						6
7	Iron, half-round, 1/2-inch do.	75	3 25	4 00		4 40				7
8	Iron, half-round, 3/8-inch do.	50	3 05	3 50		3 90				8
9	Iron, half-round, 1/2-inch do.	200	2 05	3 50		3 90				9
10	Iron, half-round, 3/8-inch do.	100	2 85	3 25		3 90				10
11	Iron, half-round, 1-inch do.	100	2 85	3 00		3 90				11
12	Iron, half-round, 1 1/4-inch do.	100	2 85	3 00		3 90				12
13	Iron, half-round, 1 1/2-inch do.	50	2 85	3 00						13
14	Iron, Juniata, 1 1/2 x 2..... do.	25		4 50						14
15	Iron, Juniata, 1 1/2 x 2..... do.	150		4 50						15
16	Iron, Juniata, 1 1/2 x 2..... do.	150		4 50						16
17	Iron, Juniata, 1 1/2 x 2..... do.	50		4 50						17
18	Iron, Juniata, 1 x 1..... do.	75		4 50						18
19	Iron, Juniata sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25. lbs	100			\$7 25					19
20	Iron, nail-rod, 3/8 x 2 1/2..... do.	190	4 85	4 75						20
21	Iron, Norway, 1 x 1..... do.	370	4 35	4 00		4 65				21
22	Iron, Norway, 1 inch square, pounds	200	4 35	4 00		4 65				22
23	Iron, oval, 1/2 to 1, assorted, pounds	50		4 00		4 40				23
24	Iron, round, 1/2-inch..... pounds	75	3 05	3 50		4 40				24
25	Iron, round, 3/8-inch..... do.	400	2 95	3 25		3 90				25
26	Iron, round, 1/2-inch..... do.	350	2 85	3 00		3 40				26
27	Iron, round, 3/8-inch..... do.	450	2 75	2 90		3 40				27
28	Iron, round, 1/2-inch..... do.	575	2 55	2 60		2 90				28
29	Iron, round, 3/8-inch..... do.	550	2 55	2 60		2 90				29
30	Iron, round, 1/2-inch..... do.	550	2 45	2 50		2 65				30
31	Iron, round, 3/8-inch..... do.	675	2 35	2 40		2 40				31
32	Iron, round, 1/2-inch..... do.	500	2 35	2 40		2 40				32
33	Iron, round, 1-inch..... do.	400	2 35	2 40		2 40				33
34	Iron, round, 1 1/4-inch..... do.	500	2 35	2 40		2 40				34
35	Iron, round, 1 1/2-inch..... do.	300	2 35	2 40		2 40				35
36	Iron, sheet, 1/8-inch thick do.	50	3 75	4 50						36
37	Iron, sheet, 1/4-inch thick do.	100	3 50	4 00						37
38	Iron, sheet, 3/8-inch thick do.	25		5 00						38
39	Iron, sheet, No. 25..... do.	600		9 00						39
40	Iron, square, 1/2-inch..... do.	70	3 05	3 50						40
41	Iron, square, 3/8-inch..... do.	50	2 85	2 90		3 40				41
42	Iron, square, 1/2-inch..... do.	120	2 55	2 60		2 90				42
43	Iron, square, 3/8-inch..... do.	500	2 45	2 50		2 65				43
44	Iron, square, 1-inch..... do.	500	2 35	2 40		2 40				44
45	Iron, square, 1-inch..... do.	100	2 35	2 40		2 40				45
46	Iron, Swede, 1 x 1..... do.	20	5 00	6 00						46
47	Iron, Swede, 1 1/2 x 1..... do.	50	5 45	5 00						47
48	Iron, Swede, 1 x 1..... do.	250	4 35	4 25		4 65				48
49	Iron, Swede, 1 1/2 x 1..... do.	350	4 35	4 25		4 65				49
50	Iron, Swede, 1 x 2..... do.	100	4 55	4 25		4 65				50
51	Iron, Swede, 1 1/2 x 2..... do.	200	4 35	4 25						51
52	Knives and forks (per pair),..... pairs.	542	07	07		09	\$0 07		\$0 08	52
53	.....					18	07			53
54	.....						12			54
55	.....						14 1/2			55
56	Knives, butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster,..... dozen.	9 1/2	1 00	1 60		2 35	1 30		1 25	56
57	Knives, carving, and forks, cocoa handles (per pair),..... pairs.	16	85	75		75	70		75	57
58	.....		75				90			58
59	Knives, chopping..... dozen.	2 1/2	85	80		75	90		85	59
60	.....					2 00				60
61	.....					3 25			1 50	61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	William R. S. Foye.
			Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
1	Knives, drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....dozen.	3 1/2	\$5 95	\$5 75
2	Knives, drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's.....do.	3 1/2	6 50	6 25
3	Knives, horseshoeing.....do.	5-12	3 00	3 00
4	Knives, hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster.....do.	1	3 50	2 50
5	Knives, saddler's.....do.	5-12	6 00	
6	Knives, shoemaker's, square point, No. 3.....do.	1	65	85
7	Knives, skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....do.	1	2 40	
8	Ladles, melting, 3 1/2-inch bowl.....do.	1-6	3 00	
9	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern.....do.	1	60	
10	Locks, cupboard, 3 1/2-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....do.	5	1 00	
11	Locks, drawer, 2 1/2 by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....do.	6 1/2	1 20	
12	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	6	2 50	
13	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 4 1/4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	26	4 30	
14	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 5 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	18	9 34	
15	Locks, mineral knob, rim, 6 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	7	10 50	
16	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3 1/4 inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....do.	1-4	3 00	
17	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3 tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order.....dozen.	19	2 12	
18			3 36	
19			2 27	
20			1 90	
21	Mallets, carpenter's hickory.....do.	2	2 00	
22	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....do.	5	6 50	
23	Nails, casing, 6d, at per 100 pounds.....pounds	700	3 75	3 00
24	Nails, casing, 8d.....do.	3,100	3 50	3 80
25	Nails, 6d, cut.....do.	6,300	3 00	3 05
26	Nails, 8d, cut.....do.	9,000	2 75	2 80
27	Nails, 10d, cut.....do.	6,800	2 50	2 55
28	Nails, 12d, cut.....do.	5,900	2 50	2 55
29	Nails, 20d, cut.....do.	4,300	2 50	2 55
30	Nails, 30d, cut.....do.	2,000	2 50	2 55
31	Nails, 40d, cut.....do.	1,400	2 50	2 55
32	Nails, 60d, cut.....do.	900	2 50	2 55
33	Nails, fence, 8d.....do.	700	2 75	2 80
34	Nails, fence, 10d.....do.	2,100	2 50	2 55
35	Nails, fence, 12d.....do.	1,500	2 50	2 55
36	Nails, finishing, 6d.....do.	800	4 00	4 05
37	Nails, finishing, 8d.....do.	1,000	3 75	3 80
38	Nails, horseshoe, No. 6.....do.	125	16 00	16 1/2
39	Nails, horseshoe, No. 7.....do.	175	16 00	15 1/2
40	Nails, horseshoe, No. 8.....do.	200	16 00	14 1/2
41	Nails, lath, 3d.....do.	500	5 40	6 1/2
42	Nails, shingle, 4d.....do.	5,100	3 25	4 05
43	Nails, wrought, 6d.....do.	450	4 60	4 50
44	Nails, wrought, 8d.....do.	600	4 50	4 50
45	Nuts, iron, square, for 1/4 inch bolt, per pound.....do.	20	12	12
46	Nuts, iron, square, for 3/8 inch bolt, per pound.....do.	35	9	9
47	Nuts, iron, square, for 1/2 inch bolt, per pound.....do.	35	7	7
48	Nuts, iron, square, for 5/8 inch bolt, per pound.....do.	55	5 1/2	5 1/2
49	Nuts, iron, square, for 3/4 inch bolt, per pound.....do.	50	4 1/2	4 1/2
50	Nuts, iron, square, for 7/8 inch bolt, per pound.....do.	20	4	4
51	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....dozen.	2 1/2	65	3 1/2
52	Oil-stones, Washita.....do.	7-12	per lb.	3 25
53	Packing, rubber, 1/2-inch.....pounds	50	18	17
54	Paper, emery (assorted).....quires.	14	25	25
55	Paper, sand (assorted).....do.	102	14	15
56	Pencils, carpenter's.....dozen.	57 1/2	21	25
57				22
58				45
59				\$0 28
60	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2 pounds.....do.	1		28
61	Pinking-irons, 1 inch.....do.	1-2	90	23

		George T. Hawley.	William Davis.	Frank M. French.	Jacob C. Johnson.	James Cardan.	Charles Main.	John F. Harrison.	William F. Whittier.	John F. Merrill.	Charles M. Yates.	Number.
		Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.										
\$6 00						\$7 00						1
6 50						7 70						2
3 50						3 50						3
3 50												4
				\$21 00								5
80	\$1 20					1 00						6
2 40												7
2 50												8
55												9
1 50												10
75												11
2 65						2 85						12
4 30						4 50						13
7 50												14
12 25						15 50						15
3 50						3 75						16
2 00						8 00						17
												18
												19
2 50						2 25						20
7 50						7 50						21
3 74						3 80						22
3 49						3 55						23
2 99						3 05						24
2 73						2 80						25
2 49						2 55						26
2 49						2 55						27
2 49						2 55						28
2 49						2 55						29
2 49						2 55						30
2 49						2 55						31
2 49						2 55						32
2 74						2 80						33
2 49						2 55						34
2 49						2 55						35
3 90						4 05						36
3 74						3 80						37
18 00						22 1/2						38
17 00						21						39
14 1/2						20 1/2						40
5 75						5 70						41
3 24						3 30						42
5 25						5 25						43
5 00						5 00						44
12						13 1/2						45
9						9						46
5						5 1/2						47
5						6						48
5						6						49
3 1/2						5 1/2						50
75						75				\$0 75		51
3 00						20						52
				\$0 17		18						53
						24						54
						30				\$0 75		55
						18				15		56
						18					\$0 16	57
						45						58
								\$0 28				59
25 00						28						60
1 50					7 50	1 00	\$7 50					61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.	
			Charles Main.	Livingston L. Baker.
1	Pipe, iron, 3/4 inch	1,500		
2	Pipe, iron, 1 1/8 inch	50		
3	Pipe, lead, 3/4 inch (feet)	75		\$0 10
4	Planes, fore, double-iron, c. s.	7		1 17
5	Planes, hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s.	1		92
6	Planes, jack, double-iron, c. s.	19		84
7	Planes, joiner, double-iron, c. s.	11		1 34
8	Planes, match, 3/4 inch	1		
9	Planes, match, 1 inch	1		
10	Planes, plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s.	1		4 62
11	Planes, skew-rabbit, 1-inch	6		50
12	Planes, smooth, double-iron, c. s.	15		75
13	Pliers, flat-nose, 7-inch	1	\$7 50	2 00
14	Pliers, round-nose, 7-inch	1	12 00	2 00
15	Pliers, side-cutting, 7-inch	3	18 00	2 00
16	Punches, c. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	3		90
17	Punches, rotary spring, 4 tubes	1	12 00	9 50
18	Punches, spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes	3	4 50	5 00
19	Putty, in bladders	675		2 1/2
20	Rasps, horse, 14-inch	1	3 24	3 24
21	Rasps, horse, 16-inch	5	4 61	4 61
22	Rasps, wood, flat, 12-inch	1	2 50	2 50
23	Rasps, wood, flat, 14-inch	2	3 50	3 50
24	Rasps, wood, half round, 12-inch	2	2 70	2 70
25	Rasps, wood, half round, 14-inch	2	3 80	3 80
26	Resin, common	24		
27	Rivet-sets, No. 2	1	3 50	
28	Rivet-sets, No. 3	2	2 70	
29	Rivets and burs, copper, 1/4-inch, No. 8	16	21	21
30	Rivets and burs, copper, 3/8-inch, No. 8	34	21	21
31	Rivets and burs, copper, 1/2-inch, No. 8	50	21	21
32	Rivets and burs, copper, 3/4-inch, No. 8	36	21	21
33	Rivets and burs, copper, 1-inch, No. 8	21	21	21
34	Rivets and burs, iron, 3/8-inch, No. 8, flat-head	10	20	20
35	Rivets and burs, iron, 1/2-inch, No. 8, flat-head	10	20	20
36	Rivets and burs, iron, 3/4-inch, No. 8, flat-head	10	20	20
37	Rivets and burs, iron, 1-inch, No. 8, flat-head	10	20	20
38	Rivets, iron, 5/8-inch, No. 8, flat-head	5	20	20
39	Rivets, iron, 3/4-inch, No. 8, flat-head	5	20	20
40	Rivets, iron, 1-inch, No. 8, flat-head	10	20	20
41	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 2 inches, flat-head	10	14	14
42	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches, flat-head	15	14	14
43	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 2 inches, flat-head	35	14	14
44	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, flat-head	10	14	14
45	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 3 inches, flat-head	10	14	14
46	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 4 inches, flat-head	20	15	15
47	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 6 inches, flat-head	10	18	18
48	Rivets, iron, 1 1/2 x 3 inches, assorted, flat-head	25	16	16
49	Rivets, tinned iron, 12-oz., in packages of 1,000	2	35	20
50	Rivets, tinned iron, 16-oz., in packages of 1,000	7	22	45
51	Rope, manila, 3/8-inch	440	13 1/2	13
52	Rope, manila, 1/2-inch	600	12 7/10	12 1/2
53	Rope, manila, 3/4-inch	495	12 7/10	12 1/2
54	Rope, manila, 1-inch	600	12 7/10	12 1/2
55	Rope, manila, 1 1/4-inch	600	12 7/10	12 1/2
56	Rope, manila, 1 1/2-inch	600	12 7/10	12 1/2
57	Rope, manila, 2-inch	600	12 7/10	12 1/2
58	Rope, manila, 2 1/2-inch	600	12 7/10	12 1/2

advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.									
	William R. S. Foye.	William F. Whittier.	George T. Hawley.	John F. Merrill.	Charles M. Yates.	William Davis.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	John F. Harrison.	Jacob Johnson.
1	\$0 4 1/2							\$0 4 1/2		
2	9 1/2							10 1/2		
3	1 12		\$1 15					1 25		
4			67					67		
5	80		80					90		
6	1 20		1 28					1 35		
7	1 20		1 10					1 12		
8	1 20		1 10					1 12		
9	4 50		2 65					4 10		
10	50		50					54		
11	72		75					80		
12	3 20		4 00		5 25			4 00		
13	3 20		4 00		5 25			4 00		
14	6 80		8 75					8 40		
15			1 25			\$1 50		1 20		
16	a 7 75		9 00			15 48		8 50		
17			5 00					11 00		
18	3	\$0 2 1/2								
19	3 60		4 00							
20	5 12		5 25			\$4 65		4 00		
21	2 50		2 65			b 6 25		5 50		
22	3 50		3 75			b 3 15				
23	2 70		2 87			b 4 40				
24	3 80		4 00			b 3 40		3 25		
25						b 4 80		4 35		
26										
27	3 40	2	4 50		4 25			5 32		
28	2 70		3 00		3 25	3 00		4 20		
29	20		21			3 00				
30	20		21			22 1/2			\$0 24 1/2	
31	20		21			22 1/2		20	24 1/2	
32	20		21			22 1/2		20	24 1/2	
33	20		21			22 1/2		20	24 1/2	
34	20		20			22 1/2			24 1/2	
35	20		20							
36	20		20							
37	20		20							
38	20		20							
39	9 1/2		20							
40	9 1/2		14							
41	8 1/2		14							
42	8 1/2		14							
43	14		14							
44	14		14							
45	15		15							
46	18		16							
47	35		20							
48	22		45		22					
49										
50										
51	13		13 1/10					13 1/2		
52	12 1/2		12 1/10					14 1/2	\$0 14 1/2	
53	12 1/2		12 1/10					14 1/2	14	
54	12 1/2		12 1/10					13 1/2		
55	12 1/2		12 1/10					14 1/2	14	
56	12 1/2		12 1/10					13 1/2		
57	12 1/2		12 1/10					14 1/2	14	
58	12 1/2		12 1/10					13 1/2	14	
								14 1/2		

a No sample.

b Wood rasps, with either plain or screw tangs, whichever is desirable.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						Number.
			Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	William R. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	Oscar S. Levy.	Frank M. French.		James Carolan.
1	Rope, manila, 1-inch lbs.	455	\$0 12 ⁷ / ₁₀	\$0 14	\$0 12¹/₂	\$0 12 ⁷ / ₁₀		\$0 13 ¹ / ₂	1
2								14 ¹ / ₂	2
3	Rope, manila, 1 ¹ / ₂ -inch. do.	605	12⁷/₁₀	14	13 ¹ / ₂	12 ⁷ / ₁₀		13 ¹ / ₂	3
4								14 ¹ / ₂	4
5	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold doz.	8	90		1 00	1 00			5
6			1 12					95	6
7	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch doz.	1	4 80		5 00	4 00		4 40	7
8	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws doz.	1-2	3 25		3 50	5 25		5 40	8
9	Saw-sets, lever, for hand-saws doz.	2¹/₂	2 25		1 40	1 50		3 50	9
10	Saws, back (or tenon), 12-inch doz.	1¹/₂	8 00		12 00	12 00		b12 80	10
11	Saws, buck, framed, complete, 30-in blade doz.	4	4 25		8 00	7 50	4 25	5 00	11
12	Saws, cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on doz.	41	1 82		2 10	2 10		32	12
13	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch doz.	5¹/₂	14 25		6 50	5 00		b16 00	13
14			9 00					d6 00	14
15			5 67						15
16			13 30						16
17	Saws, hand 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch doz.	5¹/₂	14 25		10 12	5 00		b16 00	17
18			9 00						18
19			5 67						19
20			13 30						20
21	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch doz.	11-12	14 25		10 12	15 00		b16 00	21
22			9 00						22
23			5 67						23
24			13 30						24
25	Saws, key-hole, 12-inch compass doz.	3¹/₂	2 84		3 37 ¹ / ₂	3 25		b3 60	25
26	Saws, meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches doz.	1¹/₂	15 60		10 50	9 50		b11 20	26
27	Saws, rip, 28 inches do.	2	16 74		11 50	11 50		b18 75	27
28			15 67						28
29			11 00						29
30	Scales, butcher's, dial-face, spring balance, round dish, 30 pounds, by ounces	2	2 50			2 75		e7 00	30
31	Scales, counter, 62 lbs	3	6 50			8 00		f9 00	31
32	Scales, hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform, 8 by 14 feet	1	82 50			h107 00		g118 25	32
33			f90 00						33
34	Scales, hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform, 8 by 14 feet	1	115 50			h142 00		g161 25	34
35			125 00						35
36	Scales, platform, counter, 240 lbs	3	7 56		4 00	4 00	d7 00	5 00	36
37						9 00			37

a No. 1, price for full coil; No. 2, price for cut coil. f No. 1, single beam; No. 2, double beam, Chicago Fairbanks.
 b No. 1, Disston's. g
 d No. 2, Enterprise. h Howe's Improved.
 • Chattellon. i With brass scoop.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	William B. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	Oscar S. Levy.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	Number.
			Delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
38	Scales, platform, 1,000 lbs., drop-lever, on wheels.....	2	\$25 00		\$32 50	\$32 00			\$35 50	38
39	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....doz.	14	4 00		3 60		3 35		\$1 80	39
40			3 00						1 74	40
41			3 24						1 67	41
42	Screw-drivers: 6-inch blade.....doz.	1½	1 26		1 50		1 75			1 50
43	8-inch blade.....do.	2	1 44		2 00		2 35			2 00
44	10-inch blade.....do.	1½	2 16		3 00		3 50			3 00
45	Screws, wood, iron: ½-inch, Nos. 4, 5, gross	14	10		9		10½			10
46	¾-inch, Nos. 5, 6.....do.	18	10½		10		11			11
47	¾-inch, Nos. 7, 8.....do.	27	11		11		12			12
48	¾-inch, Nos. 8, 9.....do.	26	12		12		13			13
49	1-inch, Nos. 9, 10.....do.	52	13½		13		14½			14
50	1½-in., Nos. 10, 11.....do.	57	15½		14		17			17
51	1½-in., Nos. 11, 12.....do.	39	18		19		20½			20
52	1½-in., Nos. 12, 13.....do.	15	22½		22		24			24
53	2-in., Nos. 13, 14.....do.	21	27		26		29½			29
54	2½-in., Nos. 14, 15.....do.	9	29½		32		36			36
55	2½-in., Nos. 14, 15.....do.	9	34½		34		38			38
56	3-in., Nos. 16, 18.....do.	8	45		50		55			55
57	Scythe-stones.....dozen.	31	45		40					45
58	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality.....doz.	12½	5 75		4 80		5 25			4 50
59			4 80							
60	Shoes, horse: No. 1.....lbs.	500	4½		4½		4½			4½
61	No. 2.....do.	900	4½		4½		4½			4½
62	No. 3.....do.	600	4½		4½		4½			4½
63	No. 4.....do.	100	4½		4½		4½			4½
64	No. 6.....do.	100	4½		4½		4½			4½
65	No. 7.....do.	200	4½		4½		4½			4½
66	Shoes, mule: No. 2.....do.	100	5½		5½		5½			5½
67	No. 4.....do.	100	5½		5½		5½			5½

a Fairbanks.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							Number.
			Livingston L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	William R. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	James Carolan.	Oscar S. Levy.	John F. Merrill.	
1	Shoes, mule, No. 6 lbs.	100	\$5 40		\$0 05	\$5 40	\$5 50			1
2	Shoes, ox do.	50	9		10	10	11 00			2
3	Shot, No. 5, in 5-pound bags . do.	10	10			10				3
4	Shot, No. 6, in 5-pound bags . do.	10	10			10				4
5	Sieves, iron-wire, in nests, 18- mesh, tin frames doz.	3	2 15	\$2 30.	3 10	3 00	\$2 75	\$2 00	\$2 35	5
6				3 00						6
7	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30- inch doz.	1	5 84			6 50	7 20			7
8			9 00							8
9	Springs, door, spiral do.	6	90			1 00	75			9
10	Squares, bevel, sliding T, 10- inch doz.	1½	2 55			2 75	3 25			10
11	Squares, framing, steel, 2 inches wide doz.	4	9 18			10 00	11 45			11
12			7 92							12
13	Squares, panel, 15-inch do.	7-12				10 00				13
14	Squares, try, 4½-inch do.	7-12	1 50			1 75	1 87			14
15	Squares, try, 10-inch do.	1½	2 90			3 40				15
16	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long doz.	9	8			7	10			16
17	Steel, cast, bar, ¾ by 3 inches lbs.	50	9		9 85	9½	10½			17
18	Steel, cast, bar, ¾ by 1 inch . do.	250	9		9 85	9½	10½			18
19	Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch . do.	50	9½		9 85	9½	10½			19
20	Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch . do.	100	9½		9 85	9½	10½			20
21	Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch . do.	125	9½		9 85	10	10½			21
22	Steel, cast, octagon, ¾-inch . do.	200	9½		9 85	10	10½			22
23	Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch . do.	225	9½		9 85	10	10½			23
24	Steel, cast, octagon, 1-inch . do.	100	9½		9 85	9½	10½			24
25	Steel, cast, octagon, 1½-inch . do.	25	11		11 85	12½	10½			25
26	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch . do.	75	9		9 85	10	10½			26
27	Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch . do.	35	9		9 85	9½	10½			27
28	Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch . do.	25	9		9 85	9½	10½			28
29	Steel, cast, square, ¾-inch . do.	25	9		9 85	9½	10½			29
30	Steel, cast, square, 1-inch . do.	35	9		9 85	9½	10½			30
31	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch . do.	255	9		9 85	9½	10½			31
32	Steel, cast, square, 1½-inch . do.	275	9		9 85	9½	10½			32
33	Steel, cast, square, 2-inch . do.	50	9		9 85	9½	10½			33
34	Steel, cast, square, 2½-inch . do.	100	10			9½	10½			34
35	Steel, plow, ½ by 3 inches . do.	50	4		3½	3½	4½			35
36	Steel, plow, ½ by 4 inches . do.	100	4		3½	3½	4½			36
37	Steel, plow, ½ by 5 inches . do.	225	4		3½	3½	4½			37
38	Steel, plow, ½ by 5½ inches . do.	50	4		3½	3½	4½			38
39	Steel, plow, ½ by 6 inches . do.	250	4		3½	3½	4½			39
40	Steel, spring, ¼ by 1 inch . do.	25	5			3½	4½			40
41	Steel, spring, ¼ by 1½ inch . do.	25	5		4	3½	4½			41
42	Steel, spring, ¼ by 1½ inch . do.	25	5		4	3½	4½			42
43	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch . doz.	1½	7 50			10 50	9 00			43
44	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, up- holster's, size No. 43 . per. M.	7	70			1 75				44
45	Tacks, cut:									
45	4-oz., full half weight . papers.	218	1½	2½	2	2	2			45
46	6-oz., full half weight . do.	332	2	2½	2½	2½	2½			46
47	8-oz., full half weight . do.	256	2	2½	2½	2½	2½			47
48	10-oz., full half weight . do.	110	2	3½	3	2 66	3			48
49	12-oz., full half weight . do.	68	2	3½	3	3	3			49
50	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case doz.	1-4	7 00		7 50	7 00	7 80			50
51	Tap, taper, right-hand:									
51	¾-inch, 26 threads to the inch.	1	24		27	27				51
52	¾-inch, 18 threads to the inch.	1	24		27	27				52
53	¾-inch, 18 threads to the inch.	1	24		27	27				53
54	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch.	1	28		31	30	32			54
55	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch.	1	32		36	36				55
56	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch.	2	32		36	36	36			56
57	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch.	2	40		45	45				57
58	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch.	1	40		45	45				58

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	William R. S. Foye.	George T. Hawley.	John F. Merrill.	Frank M. French.	James Carolan.	Number.
			To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.						
1	Tap, taper, right-hand, ¼-inch, 12 threads to the inch.	1	\$0 52	\$0 60	\$0 57				1
2	Tire-bender, plain.	1	10 00	11 18 00	16 00			\$9 00	2
3				12 30 00					3
4	Tire-setter.	1	12 00	65 00	19 50			20 00	4
5	Toe-calks, steel, No. 1 . lbs	25	9½		9			10½	5
6	Toe-calks, steel, No. 2 . do.	75	9½		9			10½	6
7	Toe-calks, steel, No. 3 . do.	100	9½		9			10½	7
8	Tongs, blacksmith's, 20 inches . pair	1	37		50			50	8
9	Tongs, fire, 20 inches . pairs	4			35				9
10	Traps, beaver, No. 4, with chain	25	89	99 40	90			10 75	10
11	Traps, mink, No. 1, with chain	58	15	1 40	26			2 10	11
12	Trowels, brick, 10½-inch, doz.	5-12	8 50	8 40	8 00			7 70	12
13	Trowels, plastering, 10½-inch, doz.	1-4	7 70	11 00	10 00			9 80	13
14	Vise, blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw . per lb.	1	12	12	11½			14	14
15	Vises, carpenter's, parallel, 4-inch jaw	3	7 00	5 36	4 75			5 50	15
16			3 70						16
17	Washers, iron, for ¼-inch bolt . lbs.	9	14	14	11			15½	17
18	Washers, iron, for ⅝-inch bolt . lbs.	17	9	9	8			10½	18
19	Washers, iron, for ¾-inch bolt . lbs.	34	7	7	6½			8½	19
20	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt . lbs.	49	5	5	5			6½	20
21	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt . lbs.	37	4½	4½	4½			6	21
22	Washers, iron, for 1-inch bolt . lbs.	17	4½	4½	4½			6	22
23	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 5 lbs., per lb. doz.	9½	b5½		c8		Per cent. #1, \$5 87 #2, 5 87 #3, 5 24 #4, 4 79	11	23
24									24
25									25
26									26
27	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 6 lbs., per lb. doz.	27½	b5½		c8		#1, 5 87 #2, 5 87 #3, 5 24 #4, 4 79	11	27
28									28
29									29
30									30
31	Wedges, wood-chopper's, steel point, 7 lbs., per lb. doz.	1-9	b5½		c8		#1, 5 87 #2, 5 87 #3, 5 24 #4, 4 79	11	31
32									32
33									33
34									34
35	Wire, annealed, No. 12 gauge . lbs	25				\$0 05			35
36	Wire, annealed, No. 16 gauge . lbs.	10				6½			36
37	Wire, annealed, No. 20 gauge . lbs.	55				10			37
38	Wire, annealed, No. 35 gauge . lbs.	5			40				38
39	Wire, brass, No. 6 gauge, . lbs.	15		20		19			39
40	Wire, brass, No. 9 gauge, . lbs.	20		20		19			40
41	Wire, brass, No. 12 gauge, . lbs.	5		20		19			41

a Per dozen.

b Solid steel.

c Cast steel.

646 PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED—HARDWARE.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of June 20, 1885, for goods for the Indian service—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Livingston L. Baker.	William R. S. Foye.	George F. Hawley.	John F. Merrill.	Frank M. French.	James-Carolan.	S. S. Mooney.	Number.
			To be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.							
42	Wire, brass, No. 14 gauge, lbs.	5		20		19				42
43	Wire, brass, No. 15 gauge, lbs.	10		20		19				43
44	Wire, bright, iron, No. 8 gauge, lbs.	5				5				44
45	Wire, bright, iron, No. 10 gauge, lbs.	15				5				45
46	Wire, bright, iron, No. 11 gauge, lbs.	25				5				46
47	Wire, bright, iron, No. 12 gauge, lbs.	15				5½				47
48	Wire, bright, iron, No. 14 gauge, lbs.	5				6				48
49	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted, sq. ft.	572		2	2	2		\$0 02		49
50	Wire, copper, No. 4 gauge, lbs.	10		27		27				50
51	Wire, copper, No. 5 gauge, lbs.	5		27		27				51
52	Wire, copper, No. 12 gauge, lbs.	5	23½	27		27				52
53	Wire, copper, No. 18 gauge, lbs.	5	23½	28		27				53
54	Wire, copper, No. 20 gauge, lbs.	7	23½	30		27				54
55	Wire, copper, ¼-inch, lbs.	5	23½	27		27				55
56	Wire, copper, ⅜-inch, do.	5		27		27				56
57	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required, lbs.	4,400	5 7/10	5½	6		#1, 5 61 #2, 5 61	5 82	5½	57
58	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized, lbs.	130	6	6	6		5 61	5 82	5½	58
59	Wire-fence stretchers	6	75	1 00	75		10 00	85	1 00	59
60	Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron, doz.	1-3	2 50		1 50					60
61	Wrenches, screw, black, 8-inch, doz.	1½	3 00	3 25	3 00			4 00		61
62	Wrenches, screw, black, 10-inch, doz.	4½	3 60	4 20	3 50			4 80		62
63	Wrenches, screw, black, 12-inch, doz.	3½	4 20	4 55	4 20	5 00		5 60		63
64	Wrenches, screw, black, 15-inch, doz.	1½	7 40	7 80	7 20	9 60		9 60		64

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